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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
Public Law 91-361
H.R. 17619

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H.R. 17619

May 14, 1970 House Appropriations Committee reported H.R. 17619
H. Rept. 91-1095. Print of bill and report.

May 19, 1970 House passed H.R. 17619 without amendment.

May 21, 1970 H.R. 17619 referred to Senate appropriations committee.
Print of bill as referred.

June 18, 1970 Senate appropriations subcommittee approved for full
committee consideration, H.R. 17619 with amendments.

June 26, 1970 Senate committee reported H.R. 17619 with amendments.
S. Rept. 91-985. Print of bill and report.

July 1, 1970 Senate passed H.R. 17619 with amendments.

Senate conferees were appointed.

July 13, 1970 House conferees were appointed.

July 21, 1970 House received Conference report on H.R. 17619.
H. Rept. 91-1321. Print of bill and report.

July 22, 1970 House agreed to conference report on H.R. 17619.

Senate agreed to conference report on H.R. 17619.

July 31, 1970 Approved: P.L. 91-361

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also outlines the methodology used in the study and the results obtained. The second part of the paper discusses the implications of the study and the conclusions drawn from the research. The third part of the paper discusses the limitations of the study and the areas for future research. The fourth part of the paper discusses the significance of the study and the contributions it makes to the field. The fifth part of the paper discusses the practical applications of the study and the recommendations made for practice. The sixth part of the paper discusses the ethical considerations of the study and the measures taken to ensure ethical standards. The seventh part of the paper discusses the funding of the study and the acknowledgments of the researchers. The eighth part of the paper discusses the references and the sources used in the study. The ninth part of the paper discusses the appendices and the additional information provided. The tenth part of the paper discusses the index and the location of the information in the paper.

May 14, 1970

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5. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses passed H. J. Res. 1232, a continuing resolution to make available certain funds in the second supplemental appropriation bill, pp. H4370-1, S7190-1. The resolution was reported by the Appropriations Committee earlier in the day (H. Rept. No. 91-1094). This bill will now be sent to the President.

The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 17619, the Department of Interior and related agencies appropriation bill, 1971 (H. Report No. 91-1095). A table reflecting items for the Forest Service is attached to this digest. In addition to the items shown on the attached table, the committee recommended \$13,750,000 for the Forest Service from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and continued the indefinite appropriation of 25 percent of the gross receipts from revested Oregon and California Grant Lands. A portion of these funds will be transferred to the Forest Service.

Passed without amendment H. R. 17575, making appropriations for the Department of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary and related agencies, 1971 pp. H4375-93

6. SOCIAL SECURITY. The Ways and Means Committee reported H. R. 17550, to increase social security benefits (H. Rept. No. 91-1095). p. H4444

7. TRAVEL. Passed with amendments H. R. 14685, to improve the balance of payments by promoting travel to the U. S. pp. H4394-4408

8. FARM SUBSIDIES. Rep. Findley urged the 50 Congressmen whose districts receive the largest amount of farm subsidies to support a responsible limit on subsidies. pp. H4410-2

9. ECONOMY. Rep. Patman inserted the AFL-CIO executive council's statement on "The National Economy." pp. H4437-8

10. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 18. p. H4444

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

1. ENVIRONMENT. Rep. Anderson, Calif., urged action on several pending bills to fight pollution. pp. H4264-5

2. REA. Rep. Alexander criticized the Budget Bureau for not releasing electric loan funds and inserted a recent ed noting the needs of rural America and the role played by the consumer-owned rural electric systems in meeting those needs. p. H4296

3. RESEARCH CENTER. Rep. Stephens inserted Secretary Hardin's address at the dedication of the Richard B. Russell Agricultural Research Center. pp. H4303-4

BILLS INTRODUCED

4. WATER RESOURCES. S. 3837, by Sen. Jackson, to include the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development as members of the Water Resources Council; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Remarks of title p. S7152

May 14, 1970

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

Comparative Statement of New Budget (Obligational) Authority,
Budget Estimates and Amounts Recommended in the 1971 House Committee Bill

	Budget Estimates of New Budget (Obligational) Authority 1971	New Budget (Obligational) Authority recommended in House Committee Bill	House Committee Bill Change from 1971 Budget Estimates
Forest Protection and Utilization:			
Forest land management	\$200,802,000	\$213,412,700	+\$1,837,700
Forest research	43,920,000	46,671,000	+1,605,000
State and private forestry cooperation	22,939,000	23,939,000	+2,000,000
Total, Forest protection and utilization ..	267,661,000	284,022,700	+5,442,700
Forest Roads and Trails (Liquidation of contract authority)	[100,570,000]	[115,000,000]	[- -]
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	80,000	80,000	- -
Cooperative Range Improvements	700,000	700,000	- -
Assistance to States for Tree Planting	1,000,000	1,000,000	- -
Total, New Budget (Obligational) Authority, annual	269,441,000	285,802,700	+5,442,700
Permanent appropriations:			
Forest Roads and Trails (contract authorization)	170,000,000	100,000,000	- -
Other	123,040,000	133,849,000	- -
Total, Forest Service	562,481,000	519,651,700	+5,442,700

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1971

MAY 14, 1970.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 17619]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year 1971. The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, Alaska Power Administration, and the Federal Water Quality Administration) and for other related agencies including the U.S. Forest Service.

SUMMARY OF BILL

Item	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1971	Recommended in bill	Comparison
Title I, Department of the Interior:			
New budget (obligational) authority.....	\$1, 149, 703, 600	\$1, 145, 504, 000	—\$4, 199, 600
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	71, 000, 000	71, 000, 000	-----
Title II, Related Agencies:			
New budget (obligational) authority.....	461, 054, 000	464, 895, 700	+3, 841, 700
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	123, 897, 000	120, 200, 000	—3, 697, 000
Grand total, new budget (obligational authority) and appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	1, 805, 654, 600	1, 801, 599, 700	—4, 054, 900

COMPARISON OF AMOUNTS PROVIDED IN BILL WITH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970

All comparisons of amounts provided in this bill with appropriations for fiscal year 1970 are on the basis of 1970 appropriations enacted to date.

H.R. 17399 (Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1970) now pending before the Congress provides supplemental appropriations for agencies covered by the accompanying bill in the total amount of \$109,258,000 for certain workload increases and for increased pay costs resulting from the third step of the Federal Salary Act of 1967 which became effective July 1, 1969.

SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

Following is a summary by activity of the major increases and decreases in funding for the 1971 fiscal year, compared to fiscal year 1970:

Major increases:

Education and welfare services and other assistance to the American Indians.....	+\$49,948,000
Land and water conservation fund.....	+44,500,000
Conservation and development of natural resources.....	+38,861,700
Conservation and development of mineral resources, including health and safety.....	+35,093,000
Management, protection, and maintenance of national parks..	+25,918,000
Geologic surveys, investigations, and research.....	+11,602,000
Smithsonian Institution and related activities.....	+9,968,000
Construction of roads.....	+8,930,000
Water research.....	+5,525,000
Preservation of historic properties.....	+5,201,000
Administration of territories.....	+4,316,600
Offices of Secretary and Solicitor, Interior.....	+2,834,300

Subtotal, major increases.....	+242,697,600
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Major decreases:

Helium fund.....	-24,000,000
The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.....	-7,500,000

Subtotal, major decreases.....	-31,500,000
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Other increases and decreases (net).....	-462,200
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Net total increase over fiscal year 1970.....	+210,735,400
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REVENUE GENERATED BY AGENCIES IN BILL

The following tabulation indicates total appropriations to date for fiscal years 1969 and 1970, and the amount recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1971. It compares receipts generated by activities in this bill on an actual basis for fiscal year 1969 and on an estimated basis for fiscal years 1970 and 1971.

Item	Fiscal year 1969	Fiscal year 1970	Fiscal year 1971
Appropriations.....	\$1,552,430,779	\$1,606,654,300	\$1,801,599,700
Receipts:			
Department of the Interior.....	807,129,733	709,362,553	1,404,940,073
Forest Service.....	321,253,830	324,557,000	378,902,000
Total receipts.....	1,128,383,563	1,033,919,553	1,783,842,073

EXTENT OF ACTIVITIES FUNDED IN BILL

There follows a listing of selected items which indicate the extent of activities funded in this bill:

Management of Public Lands (acres):

Bureau of Land Management	452, 669, 413
U.S. Forest Service	186, 632, 152
Bureau of Indian Affairs	55, 350, 883
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	30, 567, 008
National Park Service	28, 459, 701

Total acres	753, 679, 157
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Road construction (miles):

	Current inventory	1971 construction
Bureau of Land Management	50, 000	418
Bureau of Indian Affairs	19, 595	412
National Park Service	9, 997	23
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	6, 015	-----
U.S. Forest Service	199, 042	7, 729

Total miles	284, 649	8, 582
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Recreation visitations (millions):

	1969 actual	1971 estimate
National Park Service	157	186
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	18	23
Bureau of Land Management	65	98
U.S. Forest Service	163	180

Total visitations	403	487
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Timber Production

Forest Service—An estimated harvest of 13.4 billion board feet is anticipated for 1971, with receipts from sales of approximately \$362 million. The timber harvest provides the raw material base for over one million jobs, \$11.5 billion in gross national product, and \$2.4 billion in returns to the Treasury under the present tax rates. This volume represents about one-fourth of the total timber and 35 percent of the softwood timber cut for industrial purposes annually, and is equivalent to the construction of about 1.0 million average-sized homes.

Bureau of Land Management—Administers the sale of over 1.5 billion board feet of timber annually. Timber receipts are estimated to be \$78.1 million in 1971.

Soil and Watershed Conservation

Forest Service—The National Forests of the West—about 20 percent of the area—produce about 50 percent of the water, conservatively estimated at a value of over one-billion dollars annually.

Bureau of Land Management—Administers an active program of soil stabilization practices on 160 million acres of public lands covering about 1,300 watersheds. Practices are designed to conserve and develop public land soil and water resources and include construction of small water control structures, contouring and cultivation, revegetation, protective fencing, and water developments.

Grazing

Bureau of Land Management—Administers grazing of more than 11.5 million head of livestock and 2.7 million big game animals. Grazing receipts are estimated to be \$6.8 million in 1971.

Forest Service—Administers the grazing of 7.3 million head of livestock. This provides a continued and necessary source of grazing required by 18,200 family-sized ranch units. In addition, an estimated 4.3 million big game animals graze on National Forest lands.

Indian Education and Welfare

Indian children in Federal Day and Boarding Schools, 58,000.

Indian children in Public Schools, 84,000.

Indians provided with welfare guidance services, 40,000.

Operation and maintenance of 300 Indian irrigation systems.

Mineral Resources

Bureau of Land Management.—Administers mining and mineral leasing on approximately 760 million acres of land in the continental United States and more than 515 million acres of submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf. Mineral receipts are estimated to be \$1.1 billion in 1971.

Geological Survey.—Provides the basic scientific and engineering data concerning water, land, and mineral resources; and supervises the development and production of minerals and mineral fuels on leased Federal, Indian, and Outer Continental Shelf lands. The annual value of production on Federal, Indian, and Outer Continental Shelf mineral leases is \$2.9 billion, with royalties accruing to the Government of \$411 million. Bonuses from lease sales this fiscal year will approximate \$808 million.

Fishery Resources

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.—Produces in excess of 5 million pounds of fish a year. The accumulative effect is estimated to support approximately 44 million fisherman-days annually. In addition, this Bureau's refuges accommodate about 1.5 billion waterfowl-use-days, not including Alaska. These refuges also support almost 3 million hunter-use-days.

Administration of Territories

The Department of the Interior is responsible for the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, American Samoa, and Guam. This involves the management of about 985 square miles of land with a total native population of approximately 230,000.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

The budget estimate included funding for the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities. Existing legislation authorizing this activity expires June 30, 1970.

New legislation which would authorize the continuance of this activity in fiscal year 1971 has not yet been considered by either House.

In the absence of authorizing legislation for this activity in 1971, the committee has decided to pass over this item without prejudice since the program involves diverse activity; the amount of funding is sizable; and the budget estimate represents a major increase over the 1970 appropriation. The 1970 appropriation enacted to date and the budget estimate for 1971, which for comparability are omitted from report totals, are as follows:

	1970 appropriation	Budget estimate, 1971
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities		
Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,490,000	\$2,400,000
Endowment for the Arts.....	7,250,000	16,300,000
Endowment for the Humanities.....	7,050,000	16,300,000
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.....	15,790,000	35,000,000

EFFECT OF COMMITTEE ACTION ON PROJECTED BUDGET EXPENDITURES (OUTLAYS) IN FISCAL YEAR 1971

The accompanying bill recommends a net reduction of \$357,900 in new budget (obligational) authority below the budget requests.

This reduction in new budget (obligational) authority, together with proposed reductions of \$3,697,000 in appropriations to liquidate contract authority, will reduce outlays (expenditures) projected for fiscal year 1971 by approximately \$3 million.

PERMANENT OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY—FEDERAL FUNDS AND TRUST FUNDS

Permanent legislation authorizes the continuation of certain Government activities without consideration by the Congress during the annual appropriations process. Details of these activities are reflected in appropriate tables appearing at the end of this report.

In fiscal year 1970, these activities are estimated to total \$727,347,636. The estimate for fiscal year 1971 is \$527,336,728, or a net decrease of \$200,010,908.

The principal item in this category involves \$103,000,000 of contract authority for the construction of roads.

APPROPRIATION ITEMS INCLUDED IN BILL FOR WHICH AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION HAS NOT YET BEEN ENACTED

In two instances, the accompanying bill provides funding for activities for which the authorizing legislation for fiscal year 1971 has not yet been enacted. In each case, the program is operative in fiscal year 1970 and the authorizing legislation, when enacted, would be a continuation of the authorization now in effect. The programs involved are as follows:

1. Anadromous and Great Lakes Fishery Conservation—The bill includes \$2,168,000 for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and \$2,311,000 for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. H.R. 1049 was approved by the House on February 16, 1970. The Senate approved this legislation on April 30, 1970.

2. American Revolution Bicentennial Commission—The accompanying bill provides \$373,000 for this program. H.R. 16408 was introduced in the House on March 11, 1970; and S. 3630 was introduced in the Senate on March 24, 1970. Neither the House of Representatives nor the Senate has approved this legislation to date.

LIMITATION ON UNIT COST OF EMPLOYEE HOUSING

The limitation on the unit cost of employee housing (regardless of the source of financing) in the continental United States, Alaska,

Hawaii, and the Territories shall be \$29,000. This limitation includes engineering and design costs, but excludes provision of utilities to the lot line. Any exceptions to this monetary limitation shall be submitted to the committee for its advance review and approval. Employee houses shall not exceed the standards outlined by the committee in House Conference Report No. 2049, 87th Congress, 2nd Session.

PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

A major portion of the activities funded in this bill are engaged directly with the protection of our environment. The scope of activities ranges from corrective action to mitigate stream pollution from mine acid drainage to the development of more efficient and practical methods of solid waste disposal. Included in this wide diversity of activity are the reduction of damage resulting from oil spills; the decrease of sulfurous emissions resulting from the use of coal; purification of water supplies by improvement of watersheds; and supervision of the construction of the Trans-Alaska pipeline over the fragile terrain of Alaska.

In recent months, the protection of our environment from various pollutants has become a national movement and has gained many supporters. Having been closely associated with these problems through the activities funded in this bill, this committee for several years has been vigorously espousing the conservation of our natural resources and the safeguarding of our environment from various types of pollution.

A review of the printed hearings on the 1971 budget estimates will readily reveal the deficiencies of a number of the budget proposals in this connection. The committee was disappointed at the paucity of funding proposed for the very activity our Nation's leaders are currently endorsing as one of the highest priorities which this Nation must consider.

The committee perceived during the hearings that not only was the 1971 budget estimate deficient in the provision of funds to correct various situations contributing to the pollution of our environment, but it also discovered that funds appropriated for the 1970 fiscal year and specifically earmarked for the abatement of pollution, such as sanitation facilities at various Federal installations, had been placed in reserve and would not be expended.

Two of the basic objectives of the provisions of this bill are (1) to provide adequate funding for the conservation and development of our replaceable and nonreplaceable resources, and (2) to provide adequate funding toward a meaningful program to attack the various sources of pollution that are threatening our environment today. While many individuals subscribe to the general idea of pollution abatement, it has become evident to the committee that not a sufficient number realize what the financial costs will be to achieve this objective, and probably fewer will be willing to make the necessary expenditures to accomplish this purpose.

It was with these basic objectives in mind that the committee considered appropriations for activities in this bill for fiscal year 1971. The continued need for fiscal restraint tempered the committee's desire to provide additional funds to attain these objectives. In view of this, the committee will be decidedly disturbed if funds specifically appropriated for conservation of resources and pollution abate-

ment are again placed in reserve or used for pay increase costs or other purposes of lesser importance and urgency.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$58,940,000, the budget estimate, for this activity.

The amounts recommended by the committee for the various subactivities included in this appropriation item are as follows:

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Committee bill, 1971</i>
Realty and mineral leasing services:	
Title, lease, and records service.....	\$6, 832, 000
Records improvement.....	827, 000
Resource management, conservation and protection:	
Land classification and mineral examination.....	5, 788, 000
Range management.....	5, 879, 000
Forestry.....	7, 316, 000
Soil and watershed conservation.....	13, 407, 000
Fire protection.....	4, 657, 000
Recreation and wildlife.....	3, 182, 000
Alaska pipeline inspection.....	2, 000, 000
Cadastral surveys:	
Alaska.....	2, 124, 000
Other States.....	3, 579, 000
Firefighting and rehabilitation.....	1, 000, 000
General administration.....	2, 349, 000
Total, management of lands and resources.....	58, 940, 000

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,215,000, the budget estimate, for this appropriation item. The amount provided includes \$300,000 for the Boise Interagency Fire Center; \$640,000 for recreation facilities; \$265,000 for maintenance of buildings; \$985,000 for operation and maintenance of recreation facilities; and \$1,025,000 for maintenance of roads.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT, ROADS AND TRAILS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,500,000, the budget estimate, for this activity. The amount provided in the bill will continue this activity at the same level of funding as was available in fiscal year 1970.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

The bill continues the indefinite appropriation of 25 percent of the gross receipts from sales of timber and other products, representing one-third of the 75 percent of the revenues due the Oregon and California counties.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

The committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of \$1,841,000, the budget estimate, to be derived from public lands and Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands grazing receipts for construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$218,645,000, an increase of \$150,000 over the budget request.

The amount recommended by the committee by activity compared with the 1971 budget estimate is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1971	Bill compared with estimate, 1971
Educational assistance, facilities, and services.....	\$138,172,000	+\$1,050,000
Welfare and guidance services.....	35,217,000	
Relocation and adult vocational training.....	39,717,000	-\$1,000,000
Maintaining law and order.....	5,539,000	+\$100,000
Total, education and welfare services.....	218 645,000	+\$150,000

The net increase of \$150,000 includes a decrease of \$1,000,000 below the budget estimate for vocational training and the following increases:

- + \$1,000,000—Additional scholarships for Indian youths attending colleges or universities.
- + \$50,000—Provision of higher educational services for the Navajos.
- + \$100,000—Maintenance of law and order, Omaha, Nebr.

It is the recommendation of the committee that in future allocations of educational funds for impacted area aid, additional factors other than a mere "headcount" of Indian children attending public schools should be considered in the allocation of funds to areas with large Indian populations. The attendance of Indian children at public schools places a much heavier burden on the public schools than is otherwise encountered by the attendance of the average student. Because of the privation many Indian children experience on the reservations, the educational gap for these children is much more critical and involves the problem of teaching English as a second language. Therefore impacted area funds should provide for these additional educational services.

The committee also recommends that the Bureau of Indian Affairs exert strenuous effort in its relations with the State of Alaska with regard to providing educational facilities for Indian children and do everything possible to accelerate the construction of new schools which native Alaskans and Indians will attend in accordance with the existing agreement between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the State of Alaska.

The Bureau should also give priority to analyzing the ramifications involved with the attendance of Indian children at the McKinley County school district, and arrive at a reasonable solution at the earliest possible date.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$65,690,000, a net decrease of \$527,000 below the budget estimate.

The amount recommended by the committee compared with the 1971 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1971	Bill compared with estimate, 1971
Forest and range lands.....	\$7,338,000	+\$600,000
Fire suppression and emergency rehabilitation.....	140,000	
Agricultural and industrial assistance.....	12,246,000	
Soil and moisture conservation.....	6,425,000	+\$400,000
Maintenance of roads.....	5,129,000	
Development of Indian arts and crafts.....	614,000	
Management of Indian trust property.....	9,105,000	
Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....	19,889,000	
Operation, repair, and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems.....	1,404,000	
Tribal development.....	3,400,000	-\$1,527,000
Total, resources management.....	65,690,000	-\$527,000

The net decrease of \$527,000 consists of the following:

Decrease

—\$1,527,000—Initiation of a program to be used by tribes for commercial economic development programs.

Increases

+\$600,000—Forestry development.

+\$400,000—Soil and moisture conservation.

Total funds available for this appropriation item in the accompanying bill in the amount of \$65,690,000 represent an increase of \$10,-448,000 over the \$55,242,000 appropriated to date for fiscal year 1970.

In connection with the development and management of Indian housing programs, the committee directs that priority be given regardless of region to that housing construction considered mandatory for the health and safety of American Indians.

The committee directs the Bureau of Indian Affairs to conduct a survey of the general economic situation of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin and to submit a report of its findings to this committee and the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee not later than March 31, 1972.

CONSTRUCTION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$18,935,000 a net increase of \$4,669,000 over the budget estimate.

The net increase consists of a reduction of \$66,000 below the budget estimate for project design drawings, bureau-wide; and the following increases:

+\$585,000—Boys' dormitory, Eufaula Indian Boarding School, Oklahoma.

+\$150,000—Planning funds for the Yankton-Wagner School, Wagner, South Dakota.

+\$4,000,000—Construction of the Navajo irrigation project.

Prior to the submission of the 1972 budget estimate, the committee directs the Bureau of Indian Affairs to provide it with a detailed inventory of BIA boarding facilities and possible public school programming so that construction needs of the future may be considered on the basis of priority needs and equal opportunity for all Indian students to attend schools will be available.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,600,000, a reduction of \$26,000 below the budget estimate for general administrative expenses.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,825,000, a reduction of \$200,000 below the budget estimate.

The reduction of \$200,000 consists of the following decreases:

- \$75,000—Adjusted pay increase costs.
- \$100,000—Nationwide planning.
- \$25,000—Technical assistance.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$168,500,000, the budget estimate, for the land and water conservation fund. The committee has deleted the request of \$1,000,000 for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation emergency fund and has transferred this amount for additional grants to States.

The following table reflects the action recommended by the committee on the budget request:

Activity	Budget estimate	Committee bill, 1971	Change
1. Assistance to States.....	\$62, 500, 000	\$63, 500, 000	+\$1, 000, 000
2. Federal land acquisition program:			
National Park Service:			
Biscayne National Monument, Fla.....	12, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	-----
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Pa.-N.J.....	10, 231, 743	10, 231, 743	-----
Fire Island National Seashore, N.Y.....	2, 082, 800	2, 082, 800	-----
Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Tex.....	116, 000	116, 000	-----
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Ind.....	4, 900, 000	4, 900, 000	-----
North Cascades National Park, Wash.....	1, 935, 000	1, 935, 000	-----
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Mich.....	1, 700, 000	1, 700, 000	-----
Point Reyes National Seashore, Calif.....	2, 037, 773	2, 037, 773	-----
San Juan Island National Historic Park, Wash.....	65, 700	65, 700	-----
Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, Calif.....	2, 500, 000	2, 500, 000	-----
National wild and scenic rivers.....	6, 680, 984	6, 680, 984	-----
National trails system.....	250, 000	250, 000	-----
Inholdings.....	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	-----
Deficiencies.....	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	-----
Total, National Park Service.....	56, 000, 000	56, 000, 000	-----
Forest Service:			
National recreation areas.....	1, 327, 200	1, 327, 200	-----
National wild and scenic rivers.....	917, 000	917, 000	-----
General recreation lands.....	11, 505, 800	11, 505, 800	-----
Total, Forest Service.....	13, 750, 000	13, 750, 000	-----

Activity	Budget estimate	Committee bill, 1971	Change
2. Federal land acquisition program—Continued			
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:			
Endangered species.....	\$1,196,000	\$1,196,000	-----
Recreation areas.....	345,000	345,000	-----
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	1,541,000	1,541,000	-----
Bureau of Land Management:			
National wild and scenic rivers.....	250,000	250,000	-----
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation:			
Administration.....	3,459,000	3,459,000	-----
Emergency fund.....	1,000,000		-\$1,000,000
Total, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.....	4,459,000	3,459,000	-1,000,000
Liquidation of 1970 advance contract authority.....	30,000,000	30,000,000	-----
Total, Federal program.....	106,000,000	105,000,000	-1,000,000
Grand total, 1971.....	168,500,000	168,500,000	-----

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,350,000, a reduction of \$59,600 below the budget request.

The proposed reduction of \$59,600 is for application to general administrative costs of the Washington headquarters office.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$50,000,000, a reduction of \$10,000,000 below the budget estimate.

Authorizing legislation to increase annual appropriations for this activity by \$10,000,000 has not been enacted.

The reduction of \$10,000,000 shall be distributed to various projects in accordance with the schedule of reductions listed on pages 730-732, part 1, of the 1971 House appropriation hearings.

MINERAL RESOURCES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$108,057,000, an increase of \$2,300,000 over the budget estimate.

The increase of \$2,300,000 over the budget estimate includes the following:

+ \$2,000,000—Resource management, marine minerals. The increased funding will provide for approximately 37 additional inspectors to improve surveillance over the drilling and production phases of the Outer Continental Shelf program. Improved inspection capability in these critical areas is essential to detect and prevent pollution of adjacent waters.

+ \$300,000—Development of a central data reception facility for project EROS to be located at Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

The total amount recommended by the committee as compared with the estimate for 1971 by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1971	Bill compared with estimate, 1971
Special resource and environmental projects.....	\$1,500,000	-----
Alaska pipeline related investigations.....	1,300,000	-----
Topographic surveys and mapping.....	28,903,000	-----
Geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping.....	29,200,000	-----
Minerals discovery loan program.....	253,000	-----
Water resources investigations.....	32,542,000	-----
Conservation of lands and minerals.....	9,855,000	+\$2,000,000
Earth resources observation satellite (EROS).....	1,900,000	+300,000
General administration.....	2,604,000	-----
Total, Geological Survey.....	108,057,000	+2,300,000

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$45,122,000, an increase of \$150,000 over the budget estimate.

The net increase of \$150,000 over the budget estimate includes the following:

Increases

+\$1,000,000—Resource development, anthracite. On numerous occasions the committee has emphasized the urgent necessity for combating the culm bank fires in Pennsylvania which have destroyed life and property in that area for many years. To date, action producing tangible results has been negligible. It is the very strong recommendation of this committee that immediate action be taken for development of a demonstration program that will produce a meaningful solution to this critical situation that has existed much too long.

+\$150,000—Metallurgy research. Sampling and characterization of incinerator residues and raw refuse.

Decrease

—\$1,000,000—Metallurgy research.

It is the recommendation of the committee that \$300,000 of petroleum research funds be earmarked for continued research efforts at the laboratory at Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

The amount recommended by the committee compared with the estimate for 1971 by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1971	Bill compared with estimate, 1971
Research:		
Coal.....	\$8,468,000	-----
Petroleum.....	2,295,000	-----
Oil shale.....	2,413,000	-----
Metallurgy.....	11,385,000	—\$850,000
Mining.....	7,691,000	-----
Marine mineral mining.....	925,000	-----
Explosives.....	663,000	-----
Resource development:		
Statistics.....	2,091,000	-----
Economic analysis.....	520,000	-----
Bituminous coal.....	934,000	-----
Anthracite.....	1,746,000	+1,000,000
Petroleum.....	839,000	-----
Minerals.....	4,494,000	-----
International activities.....	658,000	-----
Total, conservation and development of mineral resources.....	45,122,000	+150,000

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The committee has recommended the total amount of the budget estimate, \$54,395,000, for health and safety activities of the Bureau of Mines. This is an increase of \$28,063,000 over the \$26,332,000 appropriated to date for fiscal year 1970. The major portion of this increase is to provide funding for activities prescribed in the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-173), enacted December 30, 1969.

As a result of information it has received through its budget hearings and otherwise, the committee is quite concerned that administration of the mine health and safety program is not proceeding as expeditiously and effectively as the Congress intended in its enactment of the new mine health and safety legislation.

While the committee appreciates this is a greatly expanded and intricate program, it is also conscious of the seriousness of loss of life in mine disasters. The committee directs the Department of Interior to give this phase of its operation its most concerted effort and attention so that a viable program can be in effect with the least possible delay.

HELIUM FUND

While the 1971 budget estimate did not contain a request for additional borrowing authorization for the helium program, the committee had occasion in several instances to review the operations of the program. For the last several years the helium program has experienced numerous difficulties for various reasons. This committee frequently has expressed its concern with the operation of the program. The situation continues to become more acute and until very recently the committee has been unable to discern any specific action by those responsible for the administration of the program to resolve the problem.

When the Director of the Bureau of Mines appeared before this committee on Tuesday, February 25, 1969, he advised the committee that the Department was making a thorough review of the helium program which in his opinion was overdue. He stated that preliminary reviews were sufficient to indicate that the Department had some questions that required very careful exploration, particularly with regard to the demand estimates which were the predicate of the helium program and with regard to the share of the U.S. helium market that is supplied by the Bureau of Mines.

On September 10, 1969, the Comptroller General issued a report (B-114812) that was quite critical of the helium program operations.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, it was not until Thursday, May 7, 1970, the committee received informal information that the Department of Interior had finally arrived at a decision in this connection and was initiating action for revision of the helium procurement program.

In the meantime, the Government has been procuring billions of cubic feet of helium per year under existing contracts with no specific idea of what the eventual utilization will be, and interest costs have been accruing on delinquent payments for the purchase of the helium.

Recently, rather precipitous action was taken to close the helium research center at Amarillo, Texas. The committee is unaware of all

the considerations that led to this action. It is the very urgent recommendation of the committee that the Bureau of Mines continue the operation of the helium research center at Amarillo, Texas, until adequate contacts can be made with the various universities which might be interested in the assumption of this research work, and an equitable contract can be formulated for the assumption by a university of the research program.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$16,200,000, the budget estimate, for the Office of Coal Research.

While no change has been made in the total amount requested in the budget estimate, the committee recommends the following revisions in fund application:

Increases

- + \$620,000—Solid electrolyte high temperature fuel cell.
- + \$180,000—Multi-cell coal-fired fluidized bed boiler project.
- + \$200,000—Magneto hydrodynamics process.
- + \$100,000—Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., project.

Decreases

- \$1,000,000—Project Gasoline.
- \$100,000—Electrofluidic Coal Processing.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,181,000, a reduction of \$14,000 below the budget estimate for the Office of Oil and Gas.

The reduction includes a decrease of \$10,000 for Coordination of Oil and Gas Activities; and \$4,000 for the Oil Import Appeals Board.

The reduction in funding recommended by the committee will have no effect on the proposed employment of four additional inspectors to monitor the Oil Import Program.

FISH AND WILDLIFE, PARKS, AND MARINE RESOURCES

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$28,168,000, an increase of \$1,012,000 over the budget estimate.

The increase over the budget estimate includes:

- + \$337,000, Continued operation of the Milford Laboratory in Connecticut.
- + \$400,000, Continued operation of the Ann Arbor Laboratory Complex, in Michigan.
- + \$75,000, Evaluation study of vessels and laboratories.

+\$200,000, General evaluation studies on oil spills, atomic waste, steelhead, and additional Columbia River dams.

The \$75,000 which the committee has added for an evaluation study of vessels and laboratories is for a thorough review of the adequacy and potential for various laboratories and vessels of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. The study group performing this review should include representatives from the commercial fishing industry and personnel closely associated with maritime and oceanographic activities.

The amount recommended by the committee compared with the 1971 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1971	Bill compared with estimate, 1971
Management.....	\$626, 000	
Marketing and technology.....	8, 930, 000	+\$120, 000
Research.....	14, 108, 000	+792, 000
Research on fish migration over dams.....	1, 410, 000	+100, 000
Fishing vessel mortgage insurance.....	59, 000	
Columbia River fishery development.....	3, 035, 000	
Total, management and investigations of resources.....	28, 168, 000	+1, 012, 000

It is recommended by the committee that insofar as possible, there be no major lay-ups of vessels utilized by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

The committee endorses the proposal for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to participate in the fisheries research conducted at the Ann Arbor laboratory, with a proportionate share of the total cost being funded by each Bureau.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,000, the budget estimate, to continue the research program conducted in foreign countries with excess foreign currencies.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$200,000, the budget estimate, for this activity.

The amount provided in the bill is for administrative costs associated with contracts based on subsidy applications received prior to June 30, 1969.

FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,040,000, the budget estimate, for this activity.

Of the total amount provided, \$3,800,000 is for aid to states, and \$240,000 is for program administration.

ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,168,000, the budget estimate, for this activity.

Of the total amount provided, \$2,000,000 is for payment to co-operators; and \$168,000 is for program administration.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS
(APPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,774,000, the budget estimate, for this activity.

These funds are derived from the sale of fur skins and other wildlife products of the islands and are used to provide schooling, medical attention, and other services to the natives of the islands, for operation and maintenance of facilities, and management of the Alaska fur-seal herd.

FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE FUND

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$60,000, the budget estimate, for this activity.

The Fishermen's Protective Act (Public Law 90-482) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into agreements to indemnify the owners and crews of American fishing vessels seized or detained by a foreign country under certain conditions.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$56,356,000, an increase of \$130,000 over the budget estimate for this activity.

The net increase of \$130,000 includes the following:

Decreases

- \$74,000—Preservation of Steamboat *Bertrand*.
- \$10,000—Improved service to wildlife refuge visitors.
- \$11,000—Operation and maintenance of new wildlife refuges.

Increases

- +\$60,000—Co-op wildlife research unit, Oregon State University.
- +\$60,000—Co-op fishery unit, Wisconsin State University.
- +\$75,000—Fishery management project, northwest Florida.
- +\$30,000—Fishery management, western Pennsylvania (Kinzua Dam).

The amount recommended by the committee compared with the 1971 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1971	Bill compared with estimate, 1971
Fish hatcheries.....	\$10,958,000	
Wildlife refuges.....	17,863,000	—\$95,000
Soil and moisture conservation.....	741,000	
Management and enforcement.....	4,470,000	
Fishery research.....	4,674,000	
Wildlife research.....	8,962,000	+60,000
Fishery services.....	2,374,000	+165,000
Wildlife services.....	3,742,000	
River basin studies.....	2,019,000	
Pesticides registration.....	553,000	
Total, management and investigations of resources.....	56,356,000	+130,000

CONSTRUCTION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,175,000, an increase of \$1,556,000 over the budget estimate for this activity. Additional funding is provided for the following projects:

- + \$25,000—Meridian National Fish Hatchery, Mississippi (planning).
- + \$250,000—San Marcos National Fish Hatchery, Texas.
- + \$241,000—Allegheny National Fish Hatchery, Pennsylvania.
- + \$295,000—Warm Springs National Fish Hatchery, Oregon.
- + \$30,000—Fishery Station, Valentine, Nebraska (planning).
- + \$90,000—Water Supply Intake, Quinault Fish Hatchery, Washington.
- + \$700,000—Support Facilities, Western Gulf Marine Laboratory, Port Aransas, Texas.

The amount provided includes \$100,000 for construction of interpretive facilities at Great Swamp, New Jersey, a decrease of \$75,000 below the budget estimate.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,500,000, the budget estimate, for this activity. This is an increase of \$1,700,000 over appropriations enacted to date for fiscal year 1970.

The recommended amount, together with an estimated \$5 million to be available in receipts from Federal hunting stamps, will provide a total in the migratory bird conservation fund of \$12,500,000 for fiscal year 1971 to continue the expanded wetlands acquisition program authorized by Public Law 90-205.

ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,311,000, the budget estimate, for this activity.

The purpose of this program is to preserve, develop, and enhance anadromous fisheries resources within the several States and in the Great Lakes.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

The budget estimate included a request of \$100,000 for management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program).

The bill provides no funds for this activity.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$57,670,000, a decrease of \$351,000 below the budget estimate.

The reduction includes the following decreases:

- \$54,000—To initiate the volunteers-in-parks program. Authorization has not been enacted for this activity.

- \$25,000—Promotion of domestic travel.
- \$240,000—Master planning.
- \$7,000—National park system plan.
- \$25,000—Increased pay cost adjustment.

The amount recommended by the committee compared with the 1971 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1971	Bill compared with estimate, 1971
Management of park and other areas.....	\$51,246,600	—\$104,000
Forestry and fire control.....	2,347,300	—
Park and recreation programs.....	4,076,100	—247,000
Total, management and protection.....	57,670,000	—351,000

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$48,500,000, a reduction of \$263,000 below the budget estimate. The reduction is for application against the total requested increase of \$2,647,200 for operation and maintenance of existing park areas.

CONSTRUCTION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$16,385,000, a reduction of \$500,000 below the budget estimate.

The net reduction of \$500,000 includes a decrease of \$776,000 for anticipated slippage in the construction program and the following increases:

- + \$185,000—Restoration of facilities at Fort Scott National Historic Site, Kansas.
- + \$91,000—Administrative headquarters, Redwood National Park, California.

Included in this appropriation item is \$1,425,000 for construction of buildings and utilities at Independence National Historic Park, Pennsylvania. It is the express desire of the committee that the construction work as proposed in the budget estimate proceed during fiscal year 1971 with the least possible delay.

PARKWAY AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

While the committee recommends the appropriation of the total budget estimate of \$16,000,000 for this activity, it directs that:

- (a) Of \$1,600,000 available for advance planning, \$255,000 shall be earmarked for engineer-planning of section 3-C of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

(b) Within available funds, the National Park Service give high priority to construction of that section of the Big Horn Canyon Highway between Horseshoe Bend, Wyoming, and Devil's Overlook, Montana.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,801,000, a reduction of \$149,000 below the budget estimate. The reduction includes decreases of \$139,000 for grants-in-aid to States; and \$10,000 for adjusted pay increase costs.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,580,000, a reduction of \$25,000 below the budget estimate. This decrease is related to adjusted pay increase costs.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALINE WATER CONVERSION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$28,573,000, a reduction of \$800,000 below the budget estimate.

The total reduction of \$800,000 relates to research and development operating expenses. \$500,000 of the reduction is attributable to the reduction in the authorizing legislation.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,181,000, a reduction of \$131,000 below the budget estimate.

The reduction of \$131,000 includes the following decreases:

- \$84,000—Scientific information center.
- \$47,000—Administration.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,924,000, a reduction of \$420,000 below the budget estimate.

The reduction includes the following decreases:

- \$100,000—Adjusted pay increase costs.
- \$40,000—Legislative activities transferred from the Office of the Secretary.
- \$280,000—Legal operations.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,353,000, a reduction of \$601,000 below the budget estimate.

The reduction includes the following decreases:

- \$100,000—Adjusted pay increase costs.
- \$10,800—Within grade salary costs.
- \$34,000—Funding for current authorized positions.
- \$157,000—General operating expenses.
- \$116,500—Departmental direction.
- \$158,200—Program direction and coordination.
- \$24,000—Administrative management.
- \$500—Office of Health and Safety.

This appropriation item includes funds for the Office of Marine Resources. There shall be no assessments against the various Bureaus of the Department for the expanded activity of this Office.

The committee directs that none of the funds provided in this bill shall be used for the services of departmental employees on extended detail to the White House.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

The committee recommends under this heading a total appropriation of \$284,022,700, an increase of \$5,442,700 above the budget estimate.

The following is a summary of action taken on the programs included under this appropriation.

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$213,412,700, an increase of \$1,837,700 above the budget estimate.

The additional funding provided includes the following increases:

- + \$700,000—Cave Run Reservoir recreation facilities, Kentucky.
- + \$123,000—Sewer and water systems, June Lake, Inyo National Forest, California.
- + \$763,000—Sewer system, South Lake Tahoe, Eldorado National Forest, California.
- + \$100,000—Council Bluffs Reservoir, Clark National Forest, Missouri.
- + \$101,700—Construction of maintenance building, Timberline Lodge, Mount Hood National Forest, Oregon.
- + \$50,000—Kerr Arboretum and Nature Center, Oklahoma.

The committee recommends that none of the funds contained in this bill be used for development of facilities and roads in the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back-Country in the National Forests in Montana.

Reclamation of lands damaged by strip-mining activities is becoming a matter of major concern to many individuals interested in the improvement of our environment. It is therefore recommended, that within available funds, the Forest Service conduct a pilot study with Berea College during fiscal year 1971 with a view toward recommending to this committee in general terms, the most practical and efficient approach that might be taken for the rehabilitation of these areas.

The committee directs the Forest Service to complete planning and any necessary hearings in fiscal year 1971 for the Diamond Crossing Road on the Tahoe National Forest so that construction of this road will not be delayed.

The total amount recommended by the committee as compared with the estimate for 1971 by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1971	Bill compared with estimate, 1971
Forest land management:		
National forest protection and management:		
Timber resource management:		
Sales administration and management.....	¹ \$52,324,000	-----
Reforestation and stand improvement.....	19,412,000	-----
Recreation-public use.....	44,062,700	+\$1,837,700
Wildlife habitat management.....	4,642,000	-----
Range resource management:		
Management.....	6,571,000	-----
Revegetation.....	3,252,000	-----
Improvements.....	4,378,000	-----
Soil and water management.....	6,317,000	-----
Mineral claims, leases, and special uses.....	4,633,000	-----
Land classification, adjustments, and surveys.....	6,769,000	-----
Forest fire protection.....	29,210,000	-----
Construction and maintenance of improvements for fire and general purposes (including communications).....	10,056,000	-----
Payments to employees' compensation fund.....	1,456,000	-----
Subtotal.....	193,082,700	+1,837,700
Amount advanced from cooperative range improvements.....	-700,000	-----
Subtotal, national forest protection and management.....	192,382,700	+1,837,700
Water resource development related activities.....	4,109,000	-----
Fighting forest fires.....	4,275,000	-----
Insect and disease control.....	11,346,000	-----
Acquisition of lands, Weeks Act.....	1,300,000	-----
Total, forest land management.....	213,412,700	+1,837,700

¹ Includes \$14,000 contained in budget amendment listed in H. Doc. 91-305.

FOREST RESEARCH

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$46,671,000, an increase of \$1,605,000 over the budget estimate.

The additional funding provided includes the following increases:

- + \$325,000—Urban forestry, University of Massachusetts and other universities of the Northeast.
- + \$140,000—Planning funds, Southern Forest Fire Laboratory, Macon, Georgia.
- + \$500,000—Construction of additional facilities at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Corvallis, Oregon.
- + \$150,000—Conversion of central heating plant, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin.
- + \$490,000—Construction of Institute of Forest Genetics, Rhineland, Wisconsin.

The amount recommended by the committee in comparison with the 1971 budget estimate by activity is indicated in the following table:

Activity	Committee bill, 1971	Bill compared with estimate, 1971
Forest research:		
Forest and range management research:		
Timber management research.....	\$10,469,000	+\$150,000
Watershed management research.....	4,416,000	-----
Range management research.....	1,420,000	-----
Wildlife habitat research.....	1,338,000	+100,000
Forest recreation research.....	979,000	+75,000
Subtotal, Forest and range management research.....	18,622,000	+325,000
Forest protection research:		
Forest fire research.....	3,821,000	-----
Forest insect research.....	4,783,000	-----
Forest disease research.....	2,810,000	-----
Subtotal, Forest protection research.....	11,414,000	-----
Forest products and engineering research:		
Forest products utilization research.....	8,227,000	-----
Forest engineering research.....	1,080,000	-----
Subtotal, Forest products and engineering research.....	9,307,000	-----
Forest resource economics research:		
Forest survey.....	3,115,000	-----
Forest products marketing research.....	1,664,000	-----
Forest economics research.....	1,269,000	-----
Subtotal, Forest resource economics research.....	6,048,000	-----
Forest research construction.....	1,280,000	+1,280,000
Total, Forest Research.....	46,671,000	+1,605,000

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$23,939,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 over the budget estimate.

The increase of \$2,000,000 over the budget estimate is for Cooperation in Forest Fire Control to provide an additional amount for grants to States for firefighting as authorized by the Clarke-McNary Act.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$114,692,000, an increase of \$1,475,000 over the budget estimate.

The additional funding provided includes the following increases:

+\$1,245,000—Additional staff for hospitals or clinics.

+\$30,000—Quinault dental services.

+\$200,000—Community health representatives.

The amount recommended by the committee in comparison with the 1971 budget estimate by activity is indicated in the following table:

Activity	Committee bill, 1971	Bill compared with estimate, 1971
Patient medical care.....	\$83,440,000	+\$1,245,000
Field health services.....	29,114,000	+230,000
Administration.....	2,138,000	-----
Total, Indian health activities.....	114,692,000	+1,475,000

The committee directs that there shall be no diversion of funds appropriated for medicine and other medical supplies for other purposes.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,950,000, the budget estimate, for this activity. This is a decrease of \$3,002,000 below the \$20,952,000 appropriated to date for fiscal year 1970. As of March 31, 1970, unobligated construction funds amounted to \$21,983,913.

Total funds provided in the bill for this activity are for construction of sanitation facilities and include \$16,500,000 for construction of sanitation facilities to serve an estimated 7,100 housing units; \$1 million urgently needed to provide water supply and waste disposal facilities for Indian residents of rancherias, reservations, and land allotments in California; and \$450,000 for special projects.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1 million, the budget estimate, for the Indian Claims Commission. This is an increase of \$150,000 over funds appropriated to date for fiscal year 1970.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,070,000, a decrease of \$320,000 below the budget estimate.

The reduction below the budget estimate includes decreases of \$97,300 for additional personnel costs; \$50,000 adjusted pay increase costs; and \$172,700 for projects and studies.

PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$171,000, the budget estimate, for the Public Land Law Review Commission.

The Commission is scheduled to submit its final report not later than June 30, 1970. The bill provides funds for one-half of fiscal year 1971 during which time various phase-out work of the Commission will be completed.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$35,737,000, a net reduction of \$630,000 below the budget estimate.

The total net reduction includes the following increases and decreases:

- \$100,000—Adjusted pay increase costs.
- + \$50,000—National Museum of History and Technology.
- \$50,000—National Museum of Natural History.
- \$25,000—National Air and Space Museum.
- \$75,000—National Zoological Park.
- \$375,000—Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.
- \$50,000—Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute.
- \$100,000—Radiation Biology Laboratory.
- \$55,000—Smithsonian Office of Ecology.
- \$450,000—Environmental Sciences Program.
- \$10,000—Office of Personnel and Management Resources.
- \$75,000—Smithsonian Institution Libraries.
- \$15,000—Photographic Services Division.
- \$50,000—Smithsonian Institution Press.
- + \$750,000—Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,500,000, a reduction of \$2,000,000 below the budget estimate.

The reduction includes the following decreases:

- \$395,000—Archeology and related disciplines.
- \$570,000—Systematic and environmental biology.
- \$500,000—International biological program.
- \$60,000—Museum programs.
- \$465,000—Astrophysics.
- \$10,000—Grants administration.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$200,000, the budget estimate, for this activity.

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,080,000, a reduction of \$50,000 below the budget estimate. The decrease is applicable to the budget request of \$100,000 for feasibility studies.

CONSTRUCTION

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,200,000, a reduction of \$3,697,000 below the budget estimate.

This appropriation item is for the construction of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. Testimony developed during the hearings indicated that the total amount requested in the budget estimate would not be required for liquidation of contract authority during fiscal year 1971.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,716,000, the budget estimate, for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art. This is an increase of \$326,000 over funds appropriated to date for fiscal year 1970.

FEDERAL FIELD COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN ALASKA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$214,000, a reduction of \$49,000 below the budget estimate.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$373,000, a reduction of \$2,000 below the budget estimate. The reduction is related to adjusted pay increase costs.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$275,000, a reduction of \$25,000 below the budget estimate.

Testimony developed during the hearings gave rise to concern by the committee with regard to limited representation on the Council by individuals elected by the Indian tribes. It is the feeling of the committee that greater consideration should be given in the appointment of council members to the designation of individuals duly selected by the various Indian tribes to represent them and their interests.

In the course of its work during the coming year, the National Council on Indian Opportunity should avail itself to the greatest possible extent of the expertise available through the use of specialists on Indian problems currently employed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 10, in connection with Land and Water Conservation:
not to exceed \$250,000 shall be available to the Bureau of Land Management; and

On page 18, in connection with Federal Aid for Commercial Fisheries Research and Development:

Provided further, That the unexpended balance on June 30, 1970, of the amount appropriated under this head in fiscal year 1970 for disaster aid pursuant to section 4(b) of the Act shall remain available until expended.

On page 32, in connection with Administrative Provisions, Forest Service:

and not to exceed \$75,000 for research purposes,

On page 34, in connection with Administrative Provisions, Health Services and Mental Health Administration:

but at rates not to exceed the per diem equivalent to the rate for GS-18.

On page 36, in connection with Salaries and Expenses, Smithsonian Institution:

and operation and maintenance of the National Zoological Park, including purchase, acquisition, and transportation of specimens;

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1970 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1971

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—FEDERAL FUNDS

Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, 1970 ¹ (2)	Budget estimate of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) (4)
Department of the Interior—Indefinite: ²			
Payments to State and local governments:			
Payments to States (proceeds of sales)-----	\$212, 000	\$300, 000	+ \$88, 000
Payment of royalties to Oklahoma-----	1, 000	-----	- 1, 000
Payments to States (grazing fees)-----	2, 000	2, 000	-----
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands-----	686, 000	708, 000	+ 22, 000
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payments to Coos Bay and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes-----	525, 000	525, 000	-----
Oregon and California grant lands, payment to counties-----	32, 116, 506	32, 000, 000	- 116, 506
Mineral leasing, payment to States-----	53, 871, 000	57, 991, 000	+ 4, 120, 000
Payment to counties, national grasslands, Bureau of Land Management-	229, 000	231, 000	+ 2, 000
Claim and treaty obligations, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	161, 000	161, 000	-----
Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, Act of June 26, 1936-----	10, 000	10, 000	-----

Education expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park-----	113, 700	113, 700	-----
Payments to State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service-----	12, 000	12, 000	-----
Internal Revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Office of Territories-----	11, 517, 538	12, 500, 000	+982, 462
Administration of territories-----	239, 400	118, 000	-121, 400
Payment to Alaska from Pribilof Islands receipts-----	306, 663	145, 000	-161, 663
Payment to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act-----	2, 021, 046	2, 614, 000	+592, 954
Subtotal-----	102, 023, 853	107, 430, 700	+5, 406, 847
Receipts applied to operations:			
Expenses, Public Land Administration Act-----	1, 202, 000	1, 202, 000	-----
Operation and maintenance revenue, Indian irrigation systems-----	4, 230, 000	4, 130, 000	-100, 000
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects-----	3, 280, 000	3, 280, 000	-----
Promote and develop fishery products and research pertaining to American fisheries-----	7, 636, 413	7, 636, 413	-----
Migratory bird conservation fund-----	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-----
Management of national wildlife refuges and enforcement activities-----	2, 213, 954	1, 386, 000	-827, 954
Expenses, incident to sale of refuge products-----	500, 000	500, 000	-----
Subtotal-----	24, 062, 367	23, 134, 413	-927, 954

See footnotes at end of table, p. 31.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1970 AND THE BUDGET
ESTIMATES FOR 1971—Continued**

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—FEDERAL FUNDS—Continued

[Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, 1970 ¹ (2)	Budget estimate of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) (4)
Department of the Interior—Indefinite—Continued			
Mixed receipts:			
Federal aid in wildlife restoration:			
Payments to States-----	\$31, 261, 022	\$34, 229, 600	+\$2, 968, 578
Applied to operations-----	1, 820, 300	2, 042, 400	+222, 100
Federal aid in fish restoration and management:			
Payments to States-----	11, 254, 419	12, 298, 100	+1, 043, 681
Applied to operations-----	649, 300	829, 900	+180, 600
Subtotal-----	44, 985, 041	49, 400, 000	+4, 414, 959
Contract authority:			
Public lands development roads and trails, Bureau of Land Management--	5, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-2, 000, 000
Education and welfare services, Bureau of Indian Affairs (Indefinite) --	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	-----
Road construction, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	30, 000, 000	-----	-30, 000, 000
Land and water conservation, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation-----	30, 000, 000	-----	-30, 000, 000

Parkway and road construction, National Park Service-----	41, 000, 000	-----	-41, 000, 000
Subtotal-----	107, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	-103, 000, 000
Total, Department of the Interior-----	278, 571, 261	184, 465, 113	-94, 106, 148
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Definite:			
Forest roads and trails (contract authority)-----	170, 000, 000	100, 000, 000	-70, 000, 000
Payments to States and local governments (indefinite):			
Payments to States, national forests funds (25 percent fund)-----	78, 012, 921	85, 727, 875	+7, 714, 954
Payments to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties)-----	257, 955	258, 000	+45
Payments to counties, national grasslands-----	488, 000	488, 000	-----
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico-----	124, 709	125, 000	+291
Subtotal-----	248, 883, 585	186, 598, 875	-62, 284, 710
Receipts applied to operations:			
Expenses, brush disposal (indefinite)-----	12, 800, 000	12, 800, 000	-----
Roads and trails for States (10 percent fund) (indefinite)-----	31, 206, 198	34, 292, 200	+3, 086, 002
Forest fire prevention (Smokey Bear) (indefinite)-----	125, 000	133, 000	+8, 000
Restoration of forest lands and improvements (indefinite)-----	25, 000	25, 000	-----
Subtotal-----	44, 156, 198	47, 250, 200	+3, 094, 002
Total, Department of Agriculture—Forest Service-----	293, 039, 783	233, 849, 075	-59, 190, 708
Total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, Federal funds--	571, 611, 044	418, 314, 188	-153, 296, 856

¹ Some amounts are estimated and therefore subject to change.

² Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, Alaska Power Administration, and the Federal Water Quality Administration (which will be considered in connection with the Public Works for Water, Pollution Control and Power Development and Atomic Energy Commission Appropriation Bill).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1970 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1971—Continued

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—TRUST FUNDS

[Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, 1970 ¹ (2)	Budget estimate of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) (4)
Department of the Interior—Indefinite: ¹			
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands-----	\$60, 000	\$60, 000	-----
Administration and protection of grazing districts-----	600, 000	600, 000	-----
Trust funds, Alaska townsites, Bureau of Land Management-----	5, 000	5, 000	-----
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, agencies, school, etc-----	3, 800, 000	3, 800, 000	-----
Bequest of George C. Edgeter, relief of indigent Indians-----	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes ² -----	81, 563, 000	50, 138, 000	--\$31, 425, 000
Donations, National Park Service-----	2, 663, 700	1, 100, 000	--1, 563, 700
Advances from District of Columbia, National Park Service-----	8, 898, 600	-----	--8, 898, 600
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, National Park Service-----	2, 540	2, 540	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	946, 000	1, 100, 000	+154, 000
Inspection and grading of fishing products, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	800, 000	900, 000	+100, 000

Contributed funds, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	215, 000	210, 000	-5, 000
Cooperation with foreign agencies, Office of Saline Water-----	1, 527, 752	-----	-1, 527, 752
Total, Department of the Interior-----	102, 082, 592	58, 916, 540	-43, 166, 052
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service cooperative work (indefinite)-----	44, 750, 000	44, 750, 000	-----
Other agencies—Indefinite:-----	-----	-----	-----
National Capital Planning Commission: Advances from the District of Columbia-----	226, 000	226, 000	-----
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities: Donations-----	5, 468, 000	5, 000, 000	-468, 000
Smithsonian Institution:-----	-----	-----	-----
Canal Zone biological area fund-----	30, 000	30, 000	-----
Advances from the District of Columbia-----	2, 964, 000	-----	-2, 964, 000
Contributions, Indian sanitation facilities-----	216, 000	100, 000	-116, 000
Total, other agencies-----	8, 904, 000	5, 356, 000	-3, 548, 000
Grand total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, trust funds-----	155, 736, 592	109, 022, 540	-46, 714, 052

¹ Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, Alaska Power Administration and the Federal Water Quality Administration (which will be considered

in connection with the Public Works for Water, Pollution Control, and Power Development and Atomic Energy Commission appropriation bill).
² Annual appropriation required.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1970 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1971**

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority enacted to date, fiscal year 1970 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recom- mended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971 (6)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of lands and resources-----	\$53, 823, 000	\$58, 940, 000	\$58, 940, 000	+\$5, 117, 000	-----
Construction and maintenance-----	2, 899, 000	3, 215, 000	3, 215, 000	+316, 000	-----
<i>Public lands development roads and trails (appropriation to liquidate contract author- ity) -----</i>	<i>(3, 500, 000)</i>	<i>(3, 500, 000)</i>	<i>(3, 500, 000)</i>	-----	-----
Oregon and California grant lands (indefi- nite, appropriation of receipts)-----	16, 000, 000	18, 000, 000	18, 000, 000	+2, 000, 000	-----
Range improvements (indefinite, appro- priation of receipts)-----	1, 769, 000	1, 841, 000	1, 841, 000	+72, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of Land Management-----	74, 491, 000	81, 996, 000	81, 996, 000	+7, 505, 000	-----

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Education and welfare services-----	181, 646, 000	216, 995, 000	217, 145, 000	+35, 499, 000	+ \$150, 000
<i>Education and welfare services (appropriation to liquidate contract authority)</i> -----	(1, 057, 000)	(1, 500, 000)	(1, 500, 000)	(+ 443, 000)	-----
Resources management-----	55, 242, 000	66, 217, 000	65, 690, 000	+10, 448, 000	-527, 000
Construction-----	26, 264, 000	14, 266, 000	18, 935, 000	-7, 329, 000	+4, 669, 000
<i>Road construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authority)</i> -----	(20, 000, 000)	(20, 000, 000)	(20, 000, 000)	-----	-----
General administrative expenses-----	5, 013, 000	5, 626, 000	5, 600, 000	+587, 000	-26, 000
Tribal funds (definite)-----	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-----	-----
Tribal funds (indefinite)-----	13, 204, 000	13, 204, 000	13, 204, 000	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	284, 369, 000	319, 308, 000	323, 574, 000	+39, 205, 000	+4, 266, 000
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 750, 000	4, 025, 000	3, 825, 000	+75, 000	-200, 000
Land and water conservation:					
Appropriation of receipts (indefinite)-----	108, 472, 000	138, 500, 000	138, 500, 000	+30, 028, 000	-----
<i>(Appropriation out of the fund to liquidate contract authority)</i> -----	(15, 528, 000)	(30, 000, 000)	(30, 000, 000)	(+14, 472, 000)	-----
Total, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation-----	112, 222, 000	142, 525, 000	142, 325, 000	+30, 103, 000	-200, 000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1970 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1971—Continued**

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority enacted to date, fiscal year 1970 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recom- mended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971 (6)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT—Continued					
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES					
Administration of territories-----	\$14,921,400	\$17,409,600	\$17,350,000	+\$2,428,600	—\$59,600
<i>Permanent appropriation (special fund)-----</i>	<i>(239,400)</i>	<i>(118,000)</i>	<i>(118,000)</i>	<i>(-121,400)</i>	-----
<i>Transferred from other accounts (special fund)-----</i>	<i>(292,700)</i>	<i>(330,000)</i>	<i>(330,000)</i>	<i>(+37,300)</i>	-----
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands-----	48,112,000	60,000,000	50,000,000	+1,888,000	—10,000,000
Total, Office of Territories-----	63,033,400	77,409,600	67,350,000	+4,316,600	—10,059,600
Total, Public Land Management---	534,115,400	621,238,600	615,245,000	+81,129,600	—5,993,600

MINERAL RESOURCES					
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	96, 455, 000	105, 757, 000	108, 057, 000	+ 11, 602, 000	+ 2, 300, 000
BUREAU OF MINES					
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	39, 331, 000	44, 972, 000	45, 122, 000	+ 5, 791, 000	+ 150, 000
Health and safety.....	26, 332, 000	54, 395, 000	54, 395, 000	+ 28, 063, 000	-----
General administrative expenses.....	1, 647, 000	1, 799, 000	1, 799, 000	+ 152, 000	-----
Helium fund (authorization to spend from public debt receipts).....	24, 000, 000	-----	-----	- 24, 000, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	91, 310, 000	101, 166, 000	101, 316, 000	+ 10, 006, 000	+ 150, 000
OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH					
Salaries and expenses.....	15, 300, 000	16, 200, 000	16, 200, 000	+ 900, 000	-----
OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS					
Salaries and expenses.....	994, 000	1, 195, 000	1, 181, 000	+ 187, 000	- 14, 000
Total, mineral resources.....	204, 059, 000	224, 318, 000	226, 754, 000	+ 22, 695, 000	+ 2, 436, 000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1970 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1971—Continued

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority enacted to date, fiscal year 1970 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recom- mended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971 (6)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
FISH AND WILDLIFE, PARKS, AND MARINE RESOURCES					
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES					
Management and investigations of re- sources-----	\$26, 600, 000	\$27, 156, 000	\$28, 168, 000	+\$1, 568, 000	+\$1, 012, 000
Management and investigations of re- sources (special foreign currency pro- gram)-----	15, 000	15, 000	15, 000	-----	-----
Construction-----	2, 325, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Construction of fishing vessels-----	3, 000, 000	200, 000	200, 000	-----	-----
Federal aid for commercial fisheries re- search and development-----	4, 590, 000	4, 040, 000	4, 040, 000	-----	-----
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation-----	2, 307, 000	2, 168, 000	2, 168, 000	-----	-----
				-----	-----

Administration of Pribilof Islands (definite, appropriation of receipts)-----	2, 654, 000	2, 774, 000	2, 774, 000	+ 120, 000	-----
Fishermen's protective fund-----	60, 000	60, 000	60, 000	-----	-----
General administrative expenses-----	765, 000	896, 000	896, 000	+ 131, 000	-----
<i>Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries loan fund.</i> -----	(385, 000)	(385, 000)	(385, 000)	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	42, 316, 000	37, 309, 000	38, 321, 000	- 3, 995, 000	+ 1, 012, 000
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE					
Management and investigations of resources-----	49, 160, 000	56, 226, 000	56, 356, 000	+ 7, 196, 000	+ 130, 000
Construction-----	4, 259, 000	2, 619, 000	4, 175, 000	- 84, 000	+ 1, 556, 000
Migratory bird conservation account (definite, repayable advance)-----	5, 800, 000	7, 500, 000	7, 500, 000	+ 1, 700, 000	-----
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation-----	2, 294, 000	2, 311, 000	2, 311, 000	+ 17, 000	-----
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program)-----	-----	100, 000	-----	-----	- 100, 000
General administrative expenses-----	1, 699, 000	1, 875, 000	1, 875, 000	+ 176, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	63, 212, 000	70, 631, 000	72, 217, 000	+ 9, 005, 000	+ 1, 586, 000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1970 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1971—Continued**

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority enacted to date, fiscal year 1970 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recom- mended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971 (6)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
FISH AND WILDLIFE, PARKS, AND MARINE RESOURCES—Continued					
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Management and protection-----	\$49, 150, 000	\$58, 021, 000	\$57, 670, 000	+\$8, 520, 000	—\$351, 000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities-----	40, 050, 000	48, 763, 000	48, 500, 000	+8, 450, 000	—263, 000
Construction-----	7, 700, 000	16, 885, 000	16, 385, 000	+8, 685, 000	—500, 000
<i>Parkway and road construction (appropri- ation to liquidate contract authority)</i> -----	(21, 500, 000)	(16, 000, 000)	(16, 000, 000)	(—5, 500, 000)	-----
Preservation of historic properties-----	1, 600, 000	6, 950, 000	6, 801, 000	+5, 201, 000	—149, 000
General administrative expenses-----	3, 317, 000	3, 605, 000	3, 580, 000	+263, 000	—25, 000
Total, National Park Service-----	101, 817, 000	134, 224, 000	132, 936, 000	+31, 119, 000	—1, 288, 000

Total, Fish and Wildlife, Parks, and Marine Resources-----	207, 345, 000	242, 164, 000	243, 474, 000	+ 36, 129, 000	+ 1, 310, 000
OFFICE OF SALINE WATER					
Saline water conversion-----	25, 000, 000	29, 373, 000	28, 573, 000	+ 3, 573, 000	- 800, 000
OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH					
Salaries and expenses-----	11, 229, 000	13, 312, 000	13, 181, 000	+ 1, 952, 000	- 131, 000
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR					
Salaries and expenses-----	5, 530, 000	7, 344, 000	6, 924, 000	+ 1, 394, 000	- 420, 000
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses-----	9, 912, 700	11, 954, 000	11, 353, 000	+ 1, 440, 300	- 601, 000
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Department of the Interior-----	997, 191, 100	1, 149, 703, 600	1, 145, 504, 000	+ 148, 312, 900	- 4, 199, 600
Consisting of—					
Appropriations-----	973, 191, 100	1, 149, 703, 600	1, 145, 504, 000	+ 172, 312, 900	- 4, 199, 600
Definite appropriations-----	(833, 746, 100)	(978, 158, 600)	(973, 959, 000)	(+ 140, 212, 900)	(- 4, 199, 600)
Indefinite appropriations-----	(139, 445, 000)	(171, 545, 000)	(171, 545, 000)	(+ 32, 100, 000)	-----
Authorization to spend from public debt receipts-----	24, 000, 000	-----	-----	- 24, 000, 000	-----
Memoranda—					
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority-----	(61, 585, 000)	(71, 000, 000)	(71, 000, 000)	(+ 9, 415, 000)	-----
Total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authority-----	(1, 058, 776, 100)	(1, 220, 703, 600)	(1, 216, 504, 000)	(+ 157, 727, 900)	(- 4, 199, 600)

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1970 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1971—Continued**

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority enacted to date, fiscal year 1970 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recom- mended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971 (6)
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
FOREST SERVICE					
Forest protection and utilization:					
Forest land management-----	\$192, 810, 000	\$211, 575, 000	\$213, 412, 700	+\$20, 602, 700	+\$1, 837, 700
Forest research-----	42, 137, 000	45, 066, 000	46, 671, 000	+ 4, 534, 000	+ 1, 605, 000
State and private forestry cooperation--	22, 729, 000	21, 939, 000	23, 939, 000	+ 1, 210, 000	+ 2, 000, 000
Total, forest protection and utiliza- tion-----	257, 676, 000	278, 580, 000	284, 022, 700	+ 26, 346, 700	+ 5, 442, 700
Forest roads and trails (<i>appropriation to liquidate contract authority</i>)-----	(100, 570, 000)	(115, 000, 000)	(115, 000, 000)	(+ 14, 430, 000)	-----
Acquisition of lands for national forests:					
Special acts (special fund, indefinite) --	80, 000	80, 000	80, 000	-----	-----

Cooperative range improvements (special fund, indefinite)-----	700, 000	700, 000	700, 000	-----
Assistance to States for tree planting-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Forest Service-----	259, 456, 000	280, 360, 000	285, 802, 700	+5, 442, 700
FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW				
Salaries and expenses-----	148, 000	-----	-----	-----
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS				
Salaries and expenses-----	115, 000	115, 000	115, 000	-----
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION				
Indian health services-----	101, 529, 000	113, 217, 000	114, 692, 000	+1, 475, 000
Indian health facilities-----	20, 952, 000	17, 950, 000	17, 950, 000	-----
Total, Health Services and Mental Health Administration-----	122, 481, 000	131, 167, 000	132, 642, 000	+1, 475, 000
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses-----	850, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses-----	1 222, 700	1, 390, 000	1, 070, 000	-320, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 47.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1970 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1971—Continued

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority enacted to date, fiscal year 1970 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recom- mended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971 (6)
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Con.					
PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$922, 000	\$171, 000	\$171, 000	—\$751, 000	-----
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and expenses-----	28, 134, 000	36, 367, 000	35, 737, 000	+7, 603, 000	—\$630, 000
Museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program)-----	2, 316, 000	4, 500, 000	2, 500, 000	+184, 000	—2, 000, 000
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park-----	600, 000	200, 000	200, 000	—400, 000	-----
Restoration and renovation of buildings----	525, 000	1, 130, 000	1, 080, 000	+555, 000	—50, 000
Construction-----	200, 000	-----	-----	—200, 000	-----
Construction (appropriation to liquidate con- tract authority)-----	(3, 300, 000)	(8, 897, 000)	(5, 200, 000)	(+1, 900, 000)	(—3, 697, 000)

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts-----	7, 500, 000				-7, 500, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art-----	3, 390, 000	3, 716, 000			+ 326, 000	-----
Total, Smithsonian Institution-----	42, 665, 000	45, 913, 000	43, 233, 000		+ 568, 000	-2, 680, 000
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT						
Salaries and expenses, National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development-----	700, 000				-700, 000	-----
FEDERAL FIELD COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN ALASKA						
Salaries and expenses-----	192, 500	263, 000	214, 000		+ 21, 500	-49, 000
HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS						
LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses-----	5, 000				-5, 000	-----
AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses-----	175, 000	375, 000	373, 000		+ 198, 000	-2, 000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1970 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1971—Continued**

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority enacted to date, fiscal year 1970 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recom- mended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971 (6)
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Con.					
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$286, 000	\$300, 000	\$275, 000	—\$11, 000	—\$25, 000
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, related agencies-----	428, 218, 200	461, 054, 000	464, 895, 700	+36, 677, 500	+3, 841, 700
Consisting of—					
Appropriations-----	428, 218, 200	461, 054, 000	464, 895, 700	+36, 677, 500	+3, 841, 700
Definite appropriations-----	(427, 438, 200)	(460, 274, 000)	(464, 115, 700)	(+36, 677, 500)	(+3, 841, 700)
Indefinite appropriations-----	(780, 000)	(780, 000)	(780, 000)		

Memoranda—

Appropriations to liquidate contract authority-----

Total, new budget (obligational) authority *and* appropriations to liquidate contract authority----

RECAPITULATION

Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority, all titles-----

Consisting of—

1. Appropriations-----

Definite appropriations----

Indefinite appropriations----

2. Authorization to spend from public debt receipts-----

Memoranda—

Appropriations to liquidate contract authority-----

Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority *and* appropriations to liquidate contract authority-----

(—3, 697, 000)

(+16, 330, 000)

(120, 200, 000)

(123, 897, 000)

(103, 870, 000)

(+144, 700)

(+53, 007, 500)

(585, 095, 700)

(584, 951, 000)

(532, 088, 200)

—357, 900

+184, 990, 400

1, 610, 399, 700

1, 610, 757, 600

1, 425, 409, 300

—357, 900

+208, 990, 400

1, 610, 399, 700

1, 610, 757, 600

1, 401, 409, 300

(—357, 900)

(+176, 890, 400)

(1, 438, 074, 700)

(1, 438, 432, 600)

(1, 261, 184, 300)

(+32, 100, 000)

(172, 325, 000)

(172, 325, 000)

(140, 225, 000)

—24, 000, 000

24, 000, 000

(—3, 697, 000)

(+25, 745, 000)

(191, 200, 000)

(194, 897, 000)

(165, 455, 000)

(—4, 054, 900)

(+210, 735, 400)

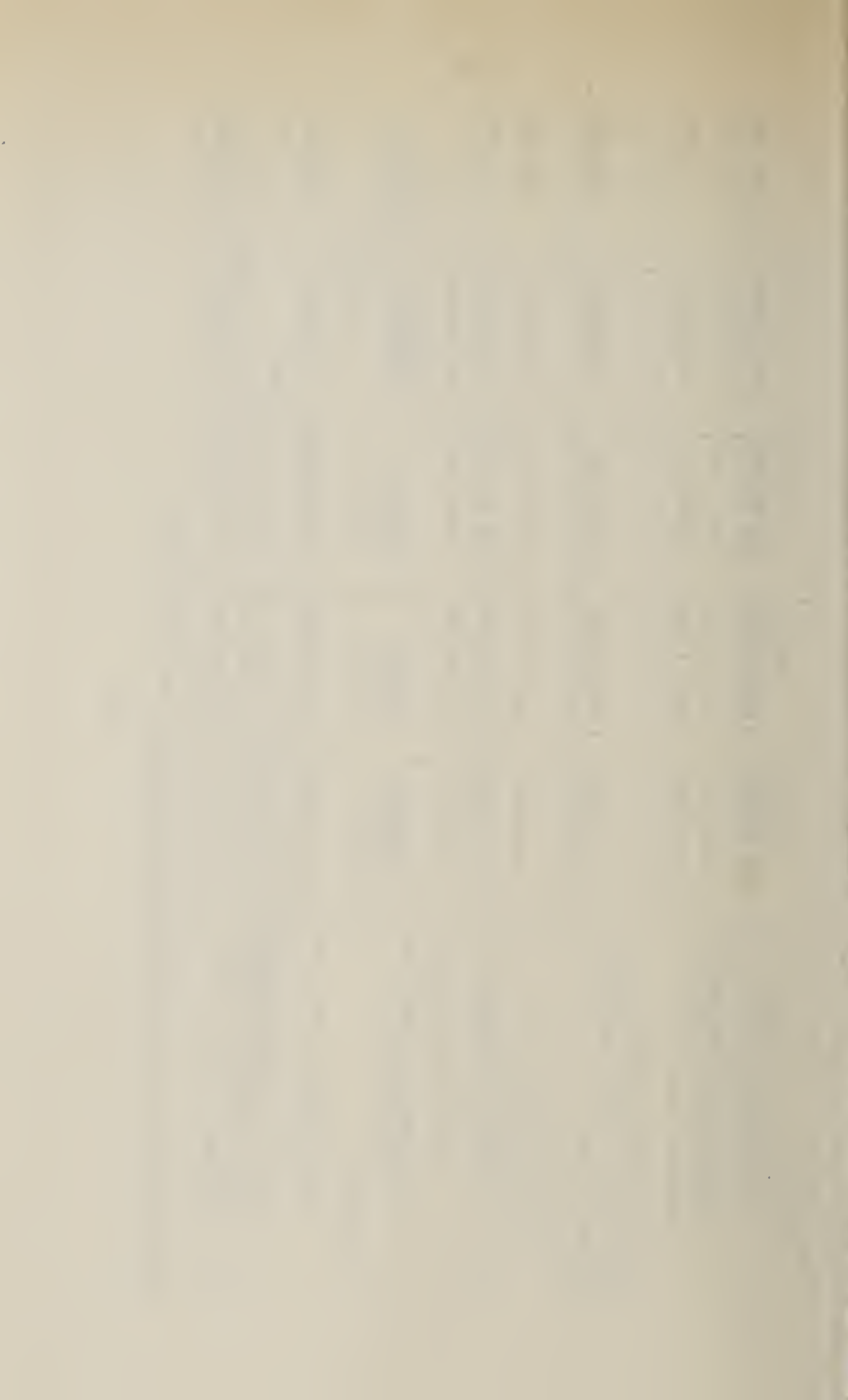
(1, 801, 599, 700)

(1, 805, 654, 600)

(1, 590, 864, 300)

1 In addition, \$770,000 transferred from "Land Acquisition, National Capitol Park, Parkway, and Playground System."

2 Includes \$14,000 contained in budget amendment listed in House Document 91-305.



Union Calendar No. 507

91ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 17619

[Report No. 91-1095]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 14, 1970

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement,
6 development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and
7 performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the
8 management of lands and their resources under the jurisdic-
9 tion of the Bureau of Land Management, \$58,940,000.

10 CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

11 For acquisition, construction and maintenance of build-
12 ings, appurtenant facilities, and other improvements, and
13 maintenance of access roads, \$3,215,000, to remain avail-
14 able until expended.

15 PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

16 (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

17 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
18 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
19 203, \$3,500,000, to remain available until expended.

20 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

21 For expenses necessary for management, protection, and
22 development of resources and for construction, operation, and
23 maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other im-
24 provements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad
25 grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and Cali-

1 ornia land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-
2 of-way; and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing con-
3 necting roads on or adjacent to such lands; an amount equiv-
4 alent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of all receipts during
5 the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and Cali-
6 fornia Railroad grant lands, to remain available until ex-
7 pended: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for
8 the purposes of this appropriation on lands administered by
9 the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Forest Serv-
10 ice, Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That the
11 amount appropriated herein for road construction on lands
12 other than those administered by the Forest Service shall be
13 transferred to the Federal Highway Administration, De-
14 partment of Transportation: *Provided further*, That the
15 amount appropriated herein is hereby made a reimburs-
16 able charge against the Oregon and California land-grant
17 fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the
18 Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second
19 paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August
20 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

21 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

22 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
23 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10
24 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315),
25 sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received, during

1 the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees under
2 section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys received,
3 during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of said Act,
4 and the amount designated for range improvements from
5 grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the
6 Department of the Interior by Executive Order 10787,
7 dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until expended.

8 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

9 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
10 shall be available for purchase of one aircraft for re-
11 placement only; purchase, erection, and dismantlement of
12 temporary structures; and alteration and maintenance of
13 necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the
14 United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations
15 herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expendi-
16 tures in connection with the revested Oregon and California
17 Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands.
18 (other than expenditures made under the appropriation "Ore-
19 gon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed to the
20 general fund of the Treasury from the 25 per centum referred
21 to in subsection (c), title II, of the Act approved August 28,
22 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the
23 "Oregon and California land-grant fund" and section 4 of the
24 Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special
25 fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund":

1 *Provided further*, That appropriations herein made may be
2 expended on a reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands
3 other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land
4 Management and (2) protection and leasing of lands and
5 mineral resources for the State of Alaska.

6 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

7 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

8 For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare
9 services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with
10 States and other organizations, including payment (in ad-
11 vance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance,
12 and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institu-
13 tions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy In-
14 dians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of
15 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of
16 law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian
17 arts and crafts shops; \$218,645,000.

18 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

19 For expenses necessary for management, development,
20 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
21 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Af-
22 fairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
23 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian
24 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts

1 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
2 arts and crafts, as authorized by law; \$65,690,000.

3 CONSTRUCTION

4 For construction, major repair, and improvement of ir-
5 rigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
6 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepara-
7 tion of lands for farming; and architectural and engi-
8 neering services by contract; \$18,935,000, to remain
9 available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum
10 herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land
11 within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New
12 Mexico, South Dakota, and Utah outside of the boundaries
13 of existing Indian reservations except lands authorized by
14 law to be acquired for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project:
15 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
16 used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the
17 States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or
18 outside the boundaries of existing reservations except such
19 lands as may be required for replacement of the Wild Horse
20 Dam in the State of Nevada: *Provided further*, That such
21 amounts as may be available for the construction of the
22 Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred to the
23 Bureau of Reclamation.

1 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

2 AUTHORITY)

3 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to author-
4 ity contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203,
5 \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

6 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary for the general administration of
8 the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field
9 offices, \$5,600,000.

10 TRIBAL FUNDS

11 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
12 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
13 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for
14 the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and
15 travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assist-
16 ance to Indian children attending public and private schools
17 (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission) ;
18 purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which
19 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for
20 the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water
21 rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other
22 persons employed by Indian tribes under approved con-
23 tracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers,

1 councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organiza-
2 tions, including mileage for use of privately owned automob-
3 iles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established
4 administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civil-
5 ian employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without
6 regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat.
7 391), including cash grants; and employment of a curator
8 for the Osage Museum, who shall be appointed with the ap-
9 proval of the Osage Tribal Council and without regard to the
10 classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount
11 appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian
12 tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes as may
13 be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe
14 involved and approved by the Secretary: *Provided further*,
15 That nothing contained in this paragraph or in any other
16 provision of law shall be construed to authorize the expend-
17 iture of funds derived from appropriations in satisfaction of
18 awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of
19 Claims, except for such amounts as may be necessary to pay
20 attorney fees, expenses of litigation, and expenses of pro-
21 gram planning, until after legislation has been enacted that
22 sets forth the purposes for which said funds will be used:
23 *Provided further*, That the limitations contained in the fore-
24 going paragraph shall not apply to any judgment proceeds or

1 other funds, revenues or receipts, due the Shoshone Indian
2 Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, and any
3 such funds may be distributed to them under the provisions
4 of the Act of May 19, 1947, as amended (25 U.S.C. 611–
5 613) : *Provided, however,* That no part of this appropriation
6 or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land
7 or water rights within the States of Nevada and Oregon,
8 either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian
9 reservations, if such acquisition results in the property being
10 exempted from local taxation.

11 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

12 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (ex-
13 cept the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for
14 expenses of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed thirty-one
15 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, including
16 thirty for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each
17 the general purchase price limitation for the current year,
18 which may be used for the transportation of Indians; advance
19 payments for service (including services which may extend
20 beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts executed pur-
21 suant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act
22 of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 986), and legislation terminat-
23 ing Federal supervision over certain Indian tribes; and ex-
24 penses required by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

1 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Rec-
4 reation, not otherwise provided for, \$3,825,000.

5 LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

6 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
7 Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 as amended
8 (82 Stat. 354), including \$3,459,000 for administrative
9 expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during the cur-
10 rent fiscal year, and acquisition of land or waters, or interest
11 therein, in accordance with the statutory authority applicable
12 to the State or Federal agency concerned, to be derived from
13 the Land and Water Conservation Fund, established by sec-
14 tion 2 of said Act as amended, and to remain available until
15 expended, not to exceed \$168,500,000, of which (1) not
16 to exceed \$63,500,000 shall be available for payments to
17 the States to be matched by the individual States with an
18 equal amount; (2) not to exceed \$56,000,000 shall be
19 available to the National Park Service; (3) not to exceed
20 \$13,750,000 shall be available to the Forest Service; (4) not
21 to exceed \$1,541,000 shall be available to the Bureau of
22 Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; (5) not to exceed \$250,000
23 shall be available to the Bureau of Land Management; and
24 (6) \$30,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred
25 pursuant to section 8 of said Act.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for the administration of Territories and for the departmental administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including not to exceed \$509,000 for the Office of Territories; expenses of the offices of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1422, 1661 (c)) ; salaries of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secretary, and the members of the immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591, 72 Stat. 1095) ; compensation and mileage of members of the legislature in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1661 (c)) ; compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1661 (c)) ; grants to American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of governmental functions; loans and grants to Guam, as authorized by law (Public Law 88-170, as amended, 82 Stat. 863) ; and personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation of the houses of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa; \$17,350,000, together with \$330,000 for expenses of the office of the Government Comptroller for the Virgin Islands to be derived by

1 transfer from "Internal Revenue Collections for Virgin Is-
2 lands", as authorized by law (Public Law 90-496) and
3 \$118,000 for expenses of the office of the Government
4 Comptroller for Guam, including the purchase of not to
5 exceed two passenger motor vehicles, to be derived from
6 duties and taxes which would otherwise be covered into the
7 Treasury of Guam, as authorized by law (Public Law 90-
8 497), to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
9 the Territorial and local government herein provided for are
10 authorized to make purchases through the General Services
11 Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations avail-
12 able for the administration of Territories may be expended for
13 the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft
14 and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial
15 transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be neces-
16 sary.

17 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

18 For expenses necessary for the Department of the In-
19 terior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
20 Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by
21 joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and the
22 Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended (82 Stat.
23 1213), including the expenses of the High Commissioner of
24 the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and
25 expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
26 Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

1 in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental
 2 functions; \$50,000,000, to remain available until ex-
 3 pended: *Provided*, That all financial transactions of the
 4 Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agencies
 5 or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust
 6 Territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office
 7 in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Account-
 8 ing Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Account-
 9 ing and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided*
 10 *further*, That the government of the Trust Territory of the
 11 Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases through the
 12 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That
 13 appropriations available for the administration of the Trust
 14 Territory of the Pacific Islands may be expended for the pur-
 15 chase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and
 16 surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial trans-
 17 portation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary
 18 in carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trustee-
 19 ship Agreement approved by Congress.

20 MINERAL RESOURCES

21 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

22 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

23 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
 24 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topog-
 25 raphy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of
 26 the United States, its Territories and possessions, and other

1 areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat. 427) ;
2 classify lands as to mineral character and water and power
3 resources; give engineering supervision to power permits and
4 Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental
5 regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases,
6 permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the inter-
7 state shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15
8 U.S.C. 715) ; administer the minerals exploration program
9 (30 U.S.C. 641) ; and publish and disseminate data relative
10 to the foregoing activities; \$108,057,000, of which \$17,-
11 867,000 shall be available only for cooperation with States
12 or municipalities for water resources investigations, and
13 \$79,000 shall remain available until expended, to provide
14 financial assistance to participants in minerals exploration
15 projects, as authorized by law (30 U.S.C. 641-646), in-
16 cluding administration of contracts entered into prior to
17 June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense Production
18 Act of 1950, as amended: *Provided*, That no part of this
19 appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the
20 cost of any topographic mapping or water resources in-
21 vestigations carried on in cooperation with any State or
22 municipality.

23

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

24

25 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey
26 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed thirty-three
passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimburse-

1 ment of the General Services Administration for security
2 guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting
3 for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making
4 of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is admin-
5 istratively determined that such procedures are in the public
6 interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings
7 and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging
8 stations and observation wells; expenses of the U.S. National
9 Committee on Geology; and payment of compensation and
10 expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey
11 appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United
12 States in the negotiation and administration of interstate
13 compacts.

14 BUREAU OF MINES

15 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL 16 RESOURCES

17 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
18 exploration, development, production, and utilization of
19 mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
20 Territories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and
21 substitutes; \$45,122,000.

22 HEALTH AND SAFETY

23 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
24 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling
25 fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law; \$54,395,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines; \$1,799,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed one hundred twenty-one passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work:

Provided, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the production and conservation of coal in the United States through research and development, as authorized by law (74 Stat. 337), \$16,200,000, to remain available until expended,

1 of which not to exceed \$495,000 shall be available for
2 administration and supervision.

3 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
6 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, in-
7 cluding cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
8 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
9 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$1,181,000.

10 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

11 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

12 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
13 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
14 and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including
15 whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products;
16 collection, compilation, and publication of information con-
17 cerning such resources; promotion of education and training
18 of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions
19 related thereto, as authorized by law; \$28,168,000.

20 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

21 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

22 For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury
23 Department shall determine to be excess to the normal re-
24 quirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of the

1 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, as authorized by law, \$15,-
2 000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this
3 appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appro-
4 priations to such agency, for payments in the foregoing cur-
5 rencies.

6 CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

7 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
8 Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 212), as amended by the
9 Act of August 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 614), to assist in the con-
10 struction of fishing vessels, \$200,000, to remain available
11 until expended.

12 FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND

13 DEVELOPMENT

14 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
15 the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act
16 of 1964 (78 Stat. 197) as amended by the Act of October
17 4, 1968 (82 Stat. 957), \$4,040,000, of which not to ex-
18 ceed \$240,000, shall be available for program administra-
19 tion: *Provided*, That the sum of \$3,800,000 available for
20 apportionment to the States pursuant to section 5(a) of
21 the Act shall remain available until the close of the fiscal
22 year following the year for which appropriated: *Provided*
23 *further*, That the unexpended balance on June 30, 1970,
24 of the amount appropriated under this head in fiscal year
25 1970 for disaster aid pursuant to section 4(b) of the Act
26 shall remain available until expended.

1 ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

2 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
3 Act of October 30, 1965 (16 U.S.C. 757), \$2,168,000.

4 FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE FUND

5 For payment to the Fishermen's Protective Fund, estab-
6 lished pursuant to the Act of August 12, 1968 (82 Stat.
7 729), \$60,000, to remain available until expended.

8 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

9 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of Novem-
10 ber 2, 1966 (80 Stat. 1091-1099), \$2,774,000, to be
11 derived from the Pribilof Islands fund.

12 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
14 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses
15 in the regional offices, \$896,000.

16 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES

17 LOAN FUND

18 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$385,000
19 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administra-
20 tive expenses.

21 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

22 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
23 Commercial Fisheries shall be available for purchase of not
-4 to exceed twelve passenger motor vehicles, of which eleven
25 shall be for replacement only (including one for police-type

1 use which may exceed by \$300 the general purchase price
2 limitation for the current fiscal year) ; publication and dis-
3 tribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417) ;
4 rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of
5 vessels at rates not to exceed \$6.50 per man per day ; options
6 for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option ;
7 and maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and
8 other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Com-
9 mercial Fisheries to which the United States has title, and
10 which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with man-
11 agement and investigations of fishery resources.

12 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

13 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

14 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic stud-
15 ies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and
16 utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
17 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other
18 authorized functions related to such resources ; operation of
19 the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National
20 Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; and maintenance of the
21 herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife
22 Refuge ; \$56,356,000.

23 CONSTRUCTION

24 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
25 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-

1 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wild-
2 life resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests
3 therein, \$4,175,000, to remain available until expended.

4 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

5 For an advance to the migratory bird conservation
6 account, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961, as
7 amended (16 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5; 81 Stat. 612), \$7,500,000,
8 to remain available until expended.

9 ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

10 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
11 the Act of October 30, 1965 (16 U.S.C. 757a-757f),
12 \$2,311,000.

13 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
15 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such
16 expenses in the regional offices, \$1,875,000.

17 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

18 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
19 Sport Fisheries and Wildlife shall be available for purchase
20 of not to exceed one hundred and twenty-three passenger
21 motor vehicles, of which one hundred and six are for replace-
22 ment only (including sixty-three for police-type use which
23 may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limita-
24 tion for the current fiscal year) ; purchase of not to exceed
25 three aircraft, of which one is for replacement only; not to

1 exceed \$50,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secre-
2 tary, for information or evidence concerning violations of
3 laws administered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and
4 Wildlife; publication and distribution of bulletins as author-
5 ized by law (7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation of
6 rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed
7 \$6.50 per man per day; insurance on official motor vehicles,
8 aircraft and boats operated by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries
9 and Wildlife in foreign countries; repair of damage to public
10 roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by
11 operations of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife;
12 options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each
13 option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on
14 conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their primary
15 purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria,
16 buildings and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the
17 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and to which the
18 United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to
19 law in connection with management and investigation of fish
20 and wildlife resources.

21 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

22 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

23 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
24 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the Na-
25 tional Park Service, including protection of lands in process

1 of condemnation; plans, investigations, and studies of the
2 recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
3 plans and working drawings) and archeological values in
4 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
5 Basin); and not to exceed \$88,000 for the Roosevelt
6 Campobello International Park Commission, \$57,670,000.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

9 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
10 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
11 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable
12 basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities
13 essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to
14 law by the National Park Service, \$48,500,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and improvement, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451), of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acquisition of water rights; \$16,385,000, to remain available until expended.

1 PARKWAY AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF
2 CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

3 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
4 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
5 203, \$16,000,000, to remain available until expended:
6 *Provided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall
7 be expended for planning or construction on the follow-
8 ing: Fort Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, and
9 Great Falls Park, Virginia, except minor roads and trails;
10 and Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia, and extension of
11 the George Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of
12 Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in Prince
13 Georges County, Maryland.

14 PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

15 For expenses necessary in carrying out a program for
16 the preservation of additional historic properties throughout
17 the Nation, as authorized by law (80 Stat. 915), \$6,-
18 801,000, to remain available until expended.

19 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
21 National Park Service, including such expenses in the regional
22 offices, \$3,580,000.

23 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

24 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
25 available for the purchase of not to exceed one hundred and

1 thirty-nine passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred
2 and twenty-four shall be for replacement only, including not
3 to exceed eighty-seven for police-type use which may exceed
4 by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the
5 current fiscal year; and to provide, notwithstanding any other
6 provision of law, at a cost not exceeding \$50,000, transpor-
7 tation for children in nearby communities to and from any
8 unit of the National Park System used in connection with
9 organized recreation and interpretive programs of the Na-
10 tional Park Service.

11 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

12 SALINE WATER CONVERSION

13 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
14 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951 et seq.),
15 authorizing studies for the conversion of saline water for
16 beneficial consumptive uses, including not to exceed \$2,-
17 378,000 for administration and coordination expenses dur-
18 ing the current fiscal year, \$28,573,000, to remain available
19 until expended.

20 OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions
23 of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964, as amended
24 (42 U.S.C. 1961-1961c-7), \$13,181,000, of which not

1 to exceed \$765,000 shall be available for administrative
2 expenses.

3 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
6 \$6,924,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$164,000 may
7 be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other
8 accounts available to the Department of the Interior.

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of
12 the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, and not
13 to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation
14 expenses, \$11,353,000.

15 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

16 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
17 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau
18 or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
19 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft,
20 buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged
21 or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable
22 causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available
23 under this authority until funds specifically made available
24 to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have
25 been exhausted.

1 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
2 or transfer of any appropriation in this title, in addition to
3 the amounts included in the budget programs of the several
4 agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of
5 forest or range fires on or threatening lands under jurisdic-
6 tion of the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That ap-
7 propriations made in this title for fire suppression purposes
8 shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred
9 during the preceding fiscal year, and for reimbursement to
10 other Federal agencies for destruction of vehicles, aircraft
11 or other equipment in connection with their use for fire
12 suppression purposes, such reimbursement to be credited to
13 appropriations currently available at the time of receipt
14 thereof.

15 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
16 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
17 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will con-
18 tribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall
19 be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in
20 the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30, 1932
21 (31 U.S.C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimbursements for costs
22 of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services ren-
23 dered may be credited to the appropriation current at the
24 time such reimbursements are received.

25 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of the

1 Interior in this title or in the Public Works for Water, Pollu-
2 tion Control, and Power Development and Atomic Energy
3 Commission Appropriation Act, 1971, shall be available for
4 services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, when authorized by
5 the Secretary, in total amount not to exceed \$300,000; hire,
6 maintenance, and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger
7 motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone
8 service in private residences in the field, when authorized
9 under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the pay-
10 ment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library
11 membership in societies or associations which issue publica-
12 tions to members only or at a price to members lower than
13 to subscribers who are not members.

14 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department
15 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for
16 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5
17 U.S.C. 5901-5902 and D.C. Code 4-204) .

18 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

19 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

20 FOREST SERVICE

21 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

22 For expenses necessary for forest protection and utiliza-
23 tion, as follows:

24 Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the
25 Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the ad-

1 ministration, improvement, development, and management
2 of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and
3 preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for
4 liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
5 year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust
6 and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-
7 Federal lands; \$213,412,700, of which \$4,275,000 for
8 fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect
9 and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant
10 to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to
11 the extent necessary under the then existing conditions:
12 *Provided*, That not more than \$1,300,000 of this appro-
13 priation may be used for acquisition of land under the Act
14 of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513–519) : *Pro-*
15 *vided further*, That funds appropriated for “Cooperative
16 range improvements”, pursuant to section 12 of the Act of
17 April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this
18 appropriation.

19 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
20 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
21 where, as authorized by law; \$46,671,000.

22 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
23 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in for-
24 est tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands,
25 and in forest management and processing, and for advising

1 timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
2 others in the application of forest management principles
3 and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
4 \$23,939,000.

5 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
6 AUTHORITY)

7 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of
8 title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relating
9 to the construction and maintenance of forest development
10 roads and trails, \$115,000,000, to remain available until
11 expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant
12 to authority contained in title 23, United States Code,
13 section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the
14 Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be
15 merged with and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided*
16 *further*, That not less than the amount made available under
17 the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended
18 under the provisions of such Act.

19 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

20 SPECIAL ACTS

21 For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil
22 erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior
23 boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance
24 with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing annual
25 appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in not

1 to exceed the following amounts from such receipts, Cache
2 National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347),
3 as amended, \$20,000; Uinta and Wasatch National Forests,
4 Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 866), as amended,
5 \$20,000; Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, Act of June 25,
6 1938 (52 Stat. 1205), as amended, \$8,000; Angeles
7 National Forest, California, Act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat.
8 299), \$32,000; in all, \$80,000: *Provided*, That no part
9 of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any
10 land which is not within the boundaries of the national forests
11 and/or for the acquisition of any land without the approval
12 of the local government concerned.

13 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

14 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance
15 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of
16 poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in accord-
17 ance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16
18 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as authorized
19 by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

20 ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

21 For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the
22 Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16
23 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until
24 expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to exceed one hundred and ninety passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred and seventy shall be for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed four for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed \$25,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); (d) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (7 U.S.C. 2250); (e) expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f) acquisition of land and interests therein for sites for administrative and not to exceed \$75,000 for research purposes, pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

Except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

1 Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used
2 for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the
3 Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-
4 519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries of
5 an established national forest or purchase unit.

6 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a
9 Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), \$115,000.

10 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

11 HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH

12 ADMINISTRATION

13 INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

14 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of
15 Health, Education, and Welfare to carry out the purposes
16 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), as amended;
17 hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of
18 reprints; payment for telephone service in private resi-
19 dences in the field, when authorized under regulations ap-
20 proved by the Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sec-
21 tions 301 (with respect to research conducted at facilities
22 financed by this appropriation), 311, 321, 322 (d),
23 324, 328, and 509 of the Public Health Service Act;
24 \$114,692,000.

1 INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

2 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
3 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including
4 quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications,
5 and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of
6 portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of
7 domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as
8 authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42
9 U.S.C. 2004a) ; \$17,950,000, to remain available until
10 expended.

11 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, HEALTH SERVICES AND
12 MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

13 SEC. 1001. Appropriations contained in this Act, avail-
14 able for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services
15 as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 but at rates not to exceed
16 the per diem equivalent to the rate for GS-18.

17 SEC. 1002. Appropriations contained in this Act avail-
18 able for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms
19 or allowances therefor as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-
20 5902) .

21 SEC. 1003. Appropriations contained in this Act avail-
22 able for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses
23 of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the func-
24 tions or activities for which the appropriation is made or
25 which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or
26 management of those functions or activities.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), as amended (81 Stat. 11), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$1,000,000, of which not to exceed \$45,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); \$1,070,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds provided herein shall be used for the Temporary Pennsylvania Avenue Commission: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided herein shall be used for foreign travel.

PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Public Land Law Review Commission, established by Public Law 88-606, approved September 19, 1964, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed \$750 for official reception and representation expenses, \$171,000, to remain available until expended.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, including research; preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from Government and other sources; international exchanges; anthropological research; maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery; not to exceed \$750,000 for necessary expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars; and operation and maintenance of the National Zoological Park, including purchase, acquisition, and transportation of specimens; including not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; purchase or rental of two passenger motor vehicles; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards, policemen, animal keepers, and elevator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902), for other employees; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$35,737,000.

MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH (SPECIAL
FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal re-

1 quirements of the United States, for necessary expenses for
2 carrying out museum programs and related research in the
3 natural sciences and cultural history under the provisions of
4 section 104 (b) (3) of the Agricultural Trade Development
5 and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704
6 (b) (3)), \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended
7 and to be available only to United States institutions:
8 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in
9 addition to other appropriations to the Smithsonian Institu-
10 tion, for payments in the foregoing currencies.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL
ZOOLOGICAL PARK

13 For necessary expenses of planning, construction, re-
14 modeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the
15 National Zoological Park, \$200,000, to remain available
16 until expended.

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

18 For necessary expenses of restoration and renovation of
19 buildings owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institution,
20 as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22, 1949
21 (63 Stat. 623), including not to exceed \$10,000 for services
22 as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$1,080,000, to remain
23 available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION

25 For an additional amount for necessary expenses of the
26 preparation of plans and specifications and for the construc-

tion of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, to remain available until expended, \$5,200,000, for liquidation of obligations incurred under the contract authorization granted under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1969: *Provided*, That such sums as are necessary may be transferred to the General Services Administration for execution of the work.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and uniforms, or allowances therefor, for other employees as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); purchase, or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance,

1 alteration, improvement, and repair of buildings, approaches,
2 and grounds; and not to exceed \$20,000 for restoration and
3 repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by con-
4 tracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms, or
5 organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms
6 and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper, \$3,716,000.

7 FEDERAL FIELD COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT

8 PLANNING IN ALASKA

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For necessary expenses of the Federal Field Committee
11 for Development Planning in Alaska, established by Execu-
12 tive Order 11182 of October 2, 1964, including hire of pas-
13 senger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C.
14 3109, \$214,000.

15 AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
18 Act of July 4, 1966 (Public Law 89-491), as amended,
19 establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commis-
20 sion, \$373,000.

21 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for the National Council on
24 Indian Opportunity, including services as authorized by 5
25 U.S.C. 3109, \$275,000.

1 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this
3 Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current
4 fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

5 SEC. 302. No part of the funds appropriated by this
6 Act shall be used to pay the salary of any Federal employee
7 who is convicted in any Federal, State, or local court of com-
8 petent jurisdiction, of inciting, promoting, or carrying on a
9 riot, or any group activity resulting in material damage to
10 property or injury to persons, found to be in violation of
11 Federal, State, or local laws designed to protect persons or
12 property in the community concerned.

13 This Act may be cited as the "Department of the Interior
14 and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1971".

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes.

By Mrs. HANSEN of Washington

MAY 14, 1970

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of May 19, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 80

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Interior appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. PRIVACY; PERSONNEL. Passed with amendments S. 782 to protect civilian Government employees against unwarranted Government invasion of their privacy. This bill now goes to the House. pp. S7352-68
2. DISASTER RELIEF. Sen. Tower praised the work of the Department of Agriculture in providing food to three thousand victims of the Lubbock disaster. p. S7425

3. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Fong noted that last week was Soil Stewardship Week and he remarked that Hawaii is the only State in the Union with a completed soil survey, thanks to the valuable help of SCS. pp. S7413-14
4. DAMS; FISHERIES. Received petitions from the Legislature of the State of California requesting dam construction on the Fresno and Chowchilla Rivers and seeking feasibility studies for the Salton Sea fishery. pp. S7397-98
5. WELFARE; FOOD STAMPS; MILK. Sen. Talmadge scored the administration's proposed Family Assistance Act as a tax burden and he pointed out that the Food Stamp and School Lunch programs will "go a very long way in insuring that every American has an adequate diet". pp. S7382-84
6. ECONOMY. Sen. Javits urged the President to pay the most serious attention to the urgent need for an "incomes policy". p. S7370

HOUSE

7. POSTAL REFORM. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported, with amendment, H. R. 17070, the postal reform bill (H. Rept. No. 91-1104). p. H4563
8. MERCHANT MARINE. The Rules Committee granted a rule for the consideration of H. R. 15424, to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936. p. H4564
9. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. The Rules Committee granted a rule for the consideration of H. R. 17604, authorizing certain construction at military installations. p. H4564
10. NATIONAL PARK. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported, with amendments, H. R. 15012, authorizing a study of the feasibility of establishing a national park to commemorate the opening of the Cherokee Strip to homesteading (H. Rept. No. 91-1109). p. H4564
11. FOREIGN TRADE. Passed H. R. 14720, suspension of duties on manganese ore; H. R. 17241, suspension of duties on certain forms of copper; and H. R. 8512, with amendment, suspension of duties on L-Dopa. pp. H4499-4502
12. WORKING CAPITAL FUND. Passed H. R. 16199, establishing a working capital fund for the Treasury Department. pp. H4501-2
13. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed H. R. 17619, the Interior Department appropriations bill, without amendment. pp. H4506-36. There was no change from the bill as reported by Committee. For Forest Service funds, see table attached to Digest No. 77.
14. ENVIRONMENT; POLLUTION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report with amendment (but did not actually report) H. R. 17255, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970. p. D504
Rep. Philbin expressed his continuing concern about the need for "organized, massive war against pollution". p. H4551





also note that in 1961 and 1965 we respected their recommendations and added all the judges that they recommended plus additional judges. It seems to me it is a mistake to depart from that practice. I think we should give the utmost respect to the recommendations which come to us from the Judicial Conference itself.

I want also to call attention to the fact that the Judicial Conference additionally recommended that we adopt a system of court executives. We have in the past, adopted such a system with regard to the District of Columbia and the recommendation was made this year that the 11 circuits and also the districts which have six or more judges should also have this new administrative facility.

I believe the reason for the huge backlog of cases in our Federal courts is not just the need for more judges but also the antiquated machinery under which the courts operate. Certainly the intention of the recommendation for court executives is to provide a new management system for the courts and to provide for the expedition of the administration of justice. While this conference report does not include court executives, I have cosponsored separate legislation to provide authority for this new administrative facility. I hope that we can have an early hearing on that legislation since we ignored the recommendation in this bill, and that following such hearing we can have action for a court executive at this session.

I want to point out, however, that the court executive proposal was recommended and was originally a part of the legislation we approve today as it came to us from the Senate. We dropped it in the House and it has not been included in the conference report. I think it is unfortunate, and I hope that that vacuum can be filled at a very early date.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. RANDALL.

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, I would hope to clarify one point. As I understand, the House bill made no provision for one additional judge for the western district of Missouri. I understand that the Senate version of the bill did contain a provision for one additional judge. I ask the chairman whether the conference report adopted the House version, and there is none for the western district of Missouri.

Mr. CELLER. That is correct.

Mr. RANDALL. I supported the House version passed in March of this year, even though I felt that the western district of Missouri, including the Greater Kansas City area, should have been accorded an additional judge. The House Members who represent the general area were assured the Senate will stand fast for an additional judge. We felt the House-passed bill would serve as a vehicle for the conference committee to consider the Senate version of S. 952. The failure of the conferees to add the additional judge to western Missouri makes it impossible to support the conference report.

Of course we knew that the Judicial Conference did not recommend this

judgeship. Yet almost the entire Missouri bar that practices in western Missouri have expressed the need for an additional judge. All local public officials and civic leaders have joined in the suggestion that the statistics provided by the Judicial Conference were either erroneous, or invalid conclusions had been drawn from these statistics before the recommendation was made by the conference. It should be recalled that the eastern district of Missouri barely qualified under the conference recommendations.

To oppose an omnibus judge bill providing for the appointment of additional district judges on the grounds that one's home area has been treated unfairly will, of course, be said to be provincial.

No one could deny that the fast-growing areas of Florida and California were quite rightly accorded some docket relief by providing additional judges. However, a brief look at the conference report will show areas quite similar to western Missouri that were included by the conferees, such as Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado.

When the constituents of all of us discover that it costs \$244,000 a year for each of these judgeships and, moreover, ponder the fact that this means a cost of about \$1,000,000 every 4 years for each judgeship, they will then demand of their Representative in Congress strict proof that these judgeships were assigned where there was a real need without any other considerations involved. This will be particularly true when our constituents come to understand that the annual cost of what we are doing today will be \$14,000,000. That means next year, and every year from now on. Mr. Speaker, I cannot support this conference report.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 331, nays 21, not voting 77, as follows:

[Roll No. 127]

YEAS—331

Abbott	Bell, Calif.	Buchanan
Adams	Bennett	Burke, Fla.
Addabbo	Betts	Burke, Mass.
Albert	Biaggi	Burleson, Tex.
Alexander	Blanton	Burlison, Mo.
Anderson,	Blatnik	Burton, Calif.
Calif.	Boland	Burton, Utah
Anderson, Ill.	Bolling	Button
Andrews,	Bow	Byrnes, Wis.
N. Dak.	Brademas	Cabell
Annunzio	Brasco	Caffery
Arends	Bray	Carey
Ashbrook	Brooks	Carter
Ashley	Broomfield	Casey
Aspinall	Brotzman	Cederberg
Ayres	Brown, Ohio	Celler
Beall, Md.	Broyhill, N.C.	Chamberlain
Belcher	Broyhill, Va.	Chappell

Chisholm	Heckler, Mass.	Pirnie
Clancy	Heistoski	Podell
Clausen,	Hicks	Poff
Don H.	Hollifield	Preyer, N.C.
Ciawson, Del.	Horton	Price, Ill.
Clay	Hosmer	Price, Tex.
Cleveland	Howard	Pryor, Ark.
Cohelan	Hungate	Pucinski
Collier	Hunt	Purcell
Collins	Hutchinson	Quie
Conable	Ichord	Quillen
Conte	Jacobs	Rallsback
Corman	Jarman	Rees
Cowger	Johnson, Calif.	Reid, Ill.
Cramer	Johnson, Pa.	Reid, N.Y.
Crane	Jonas	Reifel
Culver	Jones, Ala.	Reuss
Cunningham	Jones, Tenn.	Rhodes
Daniel, Va.	Karph	Riegle
Daniels, N.J.	Kastenmeyer	Rivers
Davis, Ga.	Kazen	Roberts
Davis, Wis.	Kee	Robison
de la Garza	Keith	Rodino
Delaney	King	Roe
Dellenback	Kleppe	Rogers, Fla.
Denney	Kiuczynski	Rosenthal
Dennis	Koch	Roth
Dérwinski	Kuykendall	Roybal
Devine	Kyl	Ruth
Diggs	Kyros	Ryan
Dingell	Landgrebe	St. Germain
Donohue	Landrum	Sandman
Dorn	Langen	Satterfield
Dowdy	Latta	Scheuer
Downing	Leggett	Schwengel
Dulski	Lennon	Scott
Duncan	Lloyd	Shipley
Dwyer	Long, La.	Shriver
Eckhardt	Long, Md.	Sikes
Edmondson	Lujan	Sisk
Edwards, Ala.	Lukens	Skubitz
Edwards, Calif.	McClary	Slack
Edwards, La.	McCloskey	Smith, N.Y.
Erlenborn	McClure	Snyder
Esch	McCulloch	Springer
Eshleman	McDade	Stafford
Evans, Colo.	McDonald,	Staggers
Evins, Tenn.	Mich.	Stanton
Fallon	McEwen	Steed
Farbstein	McKneally	Steiger, Ariz.
Fascell	Macdonald,	Steiger, Wis.
Feighan	Mass.	Stephens
Findley	MacGregor	Stuckey
Fish	Madden	Sullivan
Fisher	Mahon	Symington
Flowers	Mailliard	Taft
Foley	Mann	Taylor
Ford, Gerald R.	Marsh	Teague, Calif.
Ford,	Martin	Thompson, Ga.
William D.	Mathias	Thompson, N.J.
Foreman	Matsunaga	Thomson, Wis.
Fountain	May	Tiernan
Fraser	Mayne	Udall
Frey	Meeds	Ullman
Friedel	Melcher	Van Deerlin
Fulton, Pa.	Michel	Vander Jagt
Fulton, Tenn.	Mikva	Vigorito
Fuqua	Miller, Calif.	Waggonner
Galifianakis	Miller, Ohio	Waldie
Gallagher	Mills	Wampler
Garmatz	Minish	Watson
Gettys	Mink	Watts
Gibbons	Minshall	Weicker
Gilbert	Mize	White
Goldwater	Mizell	Whitehurst
Gonzalez	Mollohan	Whitten
Goodling	Monagan	Widnall
Gray	Montgomery	Wiggins
Griffiths	Morton	Wilson, Bob
Grover	Moss	Wilson,
Gude	Murphy, Ill.	Charles H.
Hagan	Myers	Winn
Haley	Natcher	Wolf
Hamilton	Nedzi	Wright
Hammer-	Nelsen	Wyatt
schmidt	Obey	Wydler
Hanley	O'Hara	Wylie
Hanna	Olsen	Wyman
Hansen, Wash.	O'Neill, Mass.	Yates
Harrington	Patman	Young
Harsha	Pelly	Zablocki
Harvey	Perkins	Zion
Hastings	Pettis	Zwach
Hathaway	Philbin	
Hawkins	Pickle	
Hechler, W. Va.	Pike	

NAYS—21

Adair	Gross	Passman
Andrews, Ala.	Hall	Poage
Bevill	Henderson	Powell
Blackburn	Hull	Randall
Brinkley	Jones, N.C.	Rarick
Colmer	Nichols	Schadeberg
Griffin	O'Konski	Scherle

NOT VOTING—77

Abernethy	Frelinghuysen	Pepper
Anderson, Tenn.	Gaydos	Pollock
Baring	Gialmo	Rogers, Colo.
Barrett	Green, Oreg.	Rooney, N.Y.
Berry	Green, Pa.	Rooney, Pa.
Blester	Gubser	Rostenkowski
Bingham	Halpern	Roudebush
Boggs	Hansen, Idaho	Ruppe
Brock	Hays	Saylor
Brown, Calif.	Hébert	Schneebell
Brown, Mich.	Hogan	Sebelius
Bush	Kirwan	Smith, Calif.
Byrne, Pa.	Lowenstein	Smith, Iowa
Camp	McCarthy	Stokes
Clark	McFall	Stratton
Conyers	McMillan	Stubblefield
Corbett	Meskill	Talcott
Coughlin	Moorhead	Teague, Tex.
Daddario	Morgan	Tunney
Dawson	Morse	Vanik
Dent	Mosher	Watkins
Dickinson	Murphy, N.Y.	Whalen
Eilberg	Nix	Whalley
Flood	O'Neal, Ga.	Williams
Flynt	Ottinger	Wold
	Patten	Yatron

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hays with Mr. Morse.
 Mr. Hébert with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
 Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Saylor.
 Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Smith of California.
 Mr. Gialmo with Mr. Meskill.
 Mr. Dent with Mr. Hogan.
 Mr. Stubblefield with Mr. Berry.
 Mr. Byrne of Pennsylvania with Mr. Whalen.
 Mr. Barrett with Mr. Watkins.
 Mr. Green of Pennsylvania with Mr. Coughlin.
 Mr. Nix with Mr. Halpern.
 Mr. Eilberg with Mr. Stokes.
 Mr. Moorhead with Mr. Schneebell.
 Mr. Morgan with Mr. Corbett.
 Mr. Clark with Mr. Whalley.
 Mr. Abernethy with Mr. Bush.
 Mr. Anderson of Tennessee with Mr. Brock.
 Mr. McFall with Mr. Brown of Michigan.
 Mr. Daddario with Mr. Camp.
 Mr. Flynt with Mr. Dickinson.
 Mr. Flood with Mr. Gubser.
 Mr. Rogers of Colorado with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.
 Mr. Rooney of Pennsylvania with Mr. Biester.
 Mr. Smith of Iowa with Mr. Pollock.
 Mr. Stratton with Mr. Mosher.
 Mrs. Green of Oregon with Mr. Ruppe.
 Mr. Gaydos with Mr. Roudebush.
 Mr. Pepper with Mr. Sebelius.
 Mr. Patten of New Jersey with Mr. Wold.
 Mr. O'Neal of Georgia with Mr. Talcott.
 Mr. Boggs with Mr. Williams.
 Mr. Baring with Mr. Ottinger.
 Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. McCarthy.
 Mr. Vanik with Mr. Yatron.
 Mr. McMillan with Mr. Tunney.
 Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Conyers.
 Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. Brown of California.
 Mr. Bingham with Mr. Lowenstein.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1971

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 17619) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the debate be limited to 2 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL) and myself.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 17619, with Mr. PRICE of Illinois in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous consent agreement, the gentleman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) will be recognized for 1 hour, and the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL) will be recognized for 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

(Mrs. HANSEN of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, today I bring you the appropriations bill on the Department of Interior and related agencies. Before I present the details of this bill, I would like to express my deepest appreciation to the members of my subcommittee who have so faithfully participated in our committee activities, and may I also point out that to the sorrow of every Member of this Congress, this is the last year my very distinguished colleague from South Dakota, Congressman BEN REIFEL, will serve in the House of Representatives and the last year he will participate in one of our bills.

The gentleman from South Dakota has been one of this Nation's outstanding Members, contributing not only to

the knowledge of our committee, but to the support of programs financed by this committee across the Nation. I am proud to have had the privilege and opportunity to serve with him and I deeply regret his leaving us. It is not only the gentleman's competence and ability but his deep and abiding love for humanity which have been daily reflected in the activities of this Congress. He has always been in the forefront of those who care about people and programs meaningful to the United States. It is his kind of America which will keep this country from burning. May I say on behalf of all our subcommittee: "We are sorry you are leaving. May you send someone in your place as conscientious as yourself, who loves humanity as deeply as you do."

I am grateful to each Member of this House who took the time and effort to appear before the subcommittee for hearings and talked with me and members of our committee relative to funding for the bill and the impact of that funding on our total economy.

May I recommend to each and every Member of the House that he or she read our five volumes of hearings. A careful analysis and innumerable details relative to the operation of each department and bureau are in these hearings and can give you an excellent and factual summary of the management of our American land.

May I also add it would be impossible to present this report today without the exhaustive labors of the hard-working staff of my Appropriations Subcommittee, and Paul Wilson of the full committee.

The size of this bill dollarwise is not perhaps as significant as other appropriations bills offered during the year. However, it covers a wide diversity of activities with funding for 25 different agencies and provides management funds for the preservation of our natural resources, pollution abatement, the welfare and education of approximately 600,000 American Indians, and 230,000 inhabitants of the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, American Samoa, and Guam.

SUMMARY OF BILL

The summary of the bill is as follows:

Item	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1971	Recommended in bill	Comparison
Title I, Department of the Interior:			
New Budget (obligational) authority	\$1, 149, 703, 600	\$1, 145, 504, 000	—\$4, 199, 600
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority	71, 000, 000	71, 000, 000	
Title II, Related Agencies:			
New budget (obligational) authority	461, 054, 000	464, 895, 700	+3, 841, 700
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority	123, 897, 000	120, 200, 000	—3, 697, 000
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authority	1, 805 654, 600	1, 801, 599, 700	—4, 054, 900

SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

Because time is limited, I am listing now briefly a summary by activities of major increases and decreases funding for 1971 fiscal year, compared to fiscal year 1970:

Major increases (+):

Education and welfare services and other assistance to the American Indians	\$49, 948, 000
Land and water conservation fund	44, 500, 000

Conservation and development of natural resources	\$38, 861, 700
Conservation and development of mineral resources, including health and safety	35, 093, 000
Management, protection, and maintenance of natural parks	25, 918, 000
Geologic surveys, investigations, and research	11, 602, 000
Smithsonian Institution and related activities	9, 968, 000

Construction of roads-----	\$8,930,000
Water research-----	5,525,000
Preservation of historic prop- erties-----	5,201,000
Administration of territories--	4,316,600
Offices of Secretary and Solic- itor, Interior-----	2,834,000
Subtotal, major increases--	242,697,000
Major decreases (—):	
Helium fund-----	24,000,000
The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts-----	7,500,000
Subtotal, major decreases	31,500,000

Other increases and decreases
(net) ----- **-\$462,200**

Net total increase over
fiscal year 1970----- **+210,735,400**

REVENUE GENERATED BY AGENCIES IN BILL

As the committee has carefully meas-
ured each expenditure dollar requested
in this budget, it also kept in mind
revenue generated by agencies in this bill.
Listed below is a chart indicating to you
our appropriations and receipts for fiscal
year 1969 and 1970 with the anticipated
1971 fiscal year.

Item	Fiscal year 1969	Fiscal year 1970	Fiscal year 1971
Appropriations-----	\$1,552,430,779	\$1,606,654,300	\$1,801,599,700
Receipts:			
Department of the Interior-----	807,129,733	709,362,553	1,404,940,073
Forest Service-----	321,253,830	324,557,000	378,902,000
Total receipts-----	1,128,383,563	1,033,919,553	1,783,842,073

EXTENT OF ACTIVITIES FUNDED IN BILL

What are the breadth and scope of ac-
tivities funded in this bill? Why is it im-
portant? Again I list for you selected
items, although not covering the entire
bill but indicative of the extent of our
activities:

Management of public lands:	Acre
Bureau of Land Management-----	452,669,413
U.S. Forest Service-----	186,632,152
Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	53,350,883
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	30,567,008
National Park Service-----	28,459,701
Total acres-----	753,679,157

	Current inventory	1971 con- struction
Road construction (miles):		
Bureau of Land Management-----	50,000	418
Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	19,595	412
National Park Service-----	9,997	23
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	6,015	-----
U.S. Forest Service-----	199,042	7,729
Total miles-----	284,649	8,582

	1969 actual	1971 estimate
Recreation visitations (millions):		
National Park Service-----	157	186
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wild- life-----	18	23
Bureau of Land Management-----	65	98
U.S. Forest Service-----	163	180
Total visitations-----	403	487

TIMBER PRODUCTION

Forest Service: An estimated harvest
of 13.4 billion board feet is anticipated
for 1971, which receipts from sales of
approximately \$362 million. The timber
harvest provides the raw material base
for over 1 million jobs, \$11.5 billion in
gross national product, and \$2.4 billion
in returns to the Treasury under the
present tax rates. This volume represents
about one-fourth of the total timber and
35 percent of the softwood timber cut for
industrial purposes annually, and is
equivalent to the construction of about 1
million average-sized homes.

Bureau of Land Management: Admin-
isters the sale of over 1.5 billion board
feet of timber annually. Timber receipts
are estimated to be \$78.1 million in 1971.

SOIL AND WATERSHED CONSERVATION

Forest Service: The National Forests
of the West—about 20 percent of the
area—produce about 50 percent of the
water, conservatively estimated at a
value of over \$1 billion annually.

Bureau of Land Management: Admin-
isters an active program of soil stabili-
zation practices on 160 million acres of
public lands covering about 1,300 water-
sheds. Practices are designed to conserve
and develop public land soil and water
resources and include construction of
small water control structures, contour-
ing and cultivation, revegetation, protec-
tive fencing, and water developments.

GRAZING

Bureau of Land Management: Admin-
isters grazing of more than 11.5 million
head of livestock and 2.7 million big game
animals. Grazing receipts are estimated
to be \$6.8 million in 1971.

Forest Service: Administers the graz-
ing of 7.3 million head of livestock. This
provides a continued and necessary
source of grazing required by 18,200 fam-
ily-sized ranch units. In addition, an es-
timated 4.3 million big game animals graze
on National Forest lands.

INDIAN EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Indian children in Federal day and
boarding schools, 58,000; Indian children
in public schools, 84,000; Indians pro-
vided with welfare guidance services, 40,-
000; operation and maintenance of 300
Indian irrigation systems.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Bureau of Land Management: Admin-
isters mining and mineral leasing on ap-
proximately 760 million acres of land in
the continental United States and more
than 515 million acres of submerged lands
of the Outer Continental Shelf. Mineral
receipts are estimated to be \$1.1 billion
in 1971.

Geological Survey: Provides the basic

scientific and engineering data concern-
ing water, land, and mineral resources;
and supervises the development and pro-
duction of minerals and mineral fuels on
leased Federal, Indian, and Outer Con-
tinental Shelf lands. The annual value
of production on Federal, Indian, and
Outer Continental Shelf mineral leases
is \$2.9 billion, with royalties accruing to
the Government of \$411 million. Bonuses
from lease sales this fiscal year will ap-
proximate \$808 million.

FISHERY RESOURCES

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wild-
life: Produces in excess of 5 million
pounds of fish a year. The accumulative
effect is estimated to support approxi-
mately 44 million fisherman-days an-
nually. In addition, this Bureau's refuges
accommodate about 1.5 billion water-
fowl-use-days, not including Alaska.
These refuges also support almost 3 mil-
lion hunter-use-days.

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

The Department of the Interior is re-
sponsible for the administration of the
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,
American Samoa, and Guam. This in-
volves the management of about 985
square miles of land with a total native
population of approximately 230,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PARKS AND ZOOS

I think I should point out to our com-
mittee that our total appropriation fig-
ures may appear somewhat misleading.
Although we exceed the 1970 appropri-
ation by \$210,735,400, actually there are
factors which indicate that this increase
is not that great. H.R. 17399, the second
supplemental bill now pending before
Congress, includes \$109,258,000 for work-
load increase pay costs. In addition, the
bill before you includes the National
Park Service's assumption of responsibil-
ity for funding of certain park areas
within the District of Columbia formerly
funded in the District of Columbia bill.
Included here is \$3.5 million for this pur-
pose. Another major item of increase is
\$2,919,000 for operation and mainte-
nance of the National Zoological Park
formerly funded by the District of Co-
lumbia appropriation.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND
HUMANITIES

I would like to take this opportunity
to point out that the committee did not
include funding for the National Founda-
tion on the Arts and Humanities since
existing legislation authorizing this ac-
tivity expires June 30, 1970.

New legislation which would authorize
the continuance of this activity in fiscal
year 1971 has not yet been considered
by either House.

In the absence of authorizing legisla-
tion for this activity in 1971, the com-
mittee has decided to pass over this item
without prejudice since the program in-
volves diverse activity; the amount of
funding is sizable, and the budget esti-
mate represents a major increase over
the 1970 appropriation. The 1970 appro-
priation enacted to date and the budget
estimate for 1971, which for comparabil-
ity are omitted from report totals, are as
follows:

	1970 appropriation	Budget estimate, 1971
National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities:		
Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,490,000	\$2,400,000
Endowment for the Arts.....	7,250,000	16,300,000
Endowment for the Humanities.....	7,050,000	16,300,000
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Hu- manities.....	15,790,000	35,000,000

As I noted earlier, a major portion of activities funded in this bill are engaged directly with protection of our environment, ranging from corrective action to mitigate stream pollution, from mine acid drainage to the development of more efficient and practical method of solid waste disposal. Within this wide diversity are the reduction of damage resulting from oil spills; the decrease of sulfurous emissions resulting from the use of coal; purification of water supplies by improvement of watersheds; and supervision of the construction of the Trans-Alaska pipeline over the fragile terrain of Alaska.

In recent months, the protection of our environment from various pollutants has become a national movement. The Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee has been closely associated with these problems for several years and has vigorously espoused the conservation of our natural resources and the safeguarding of our environment.

As you review the printed hearings on the 1971 budget estimates you will see the deficiencies in a number of budget proposals. In this connection funding is severely limited in many categories and as I will note later, funds appropriate for the 1970 fiscal year and specifically earmarked for the abatement of pollution such as sanitation facilities at various Federal installations, were placed in reserve and could not be expended.

Two of our very basic objectives on the provisions of this all are: First, to provide adequate funding toward a meaningful program to attack the various sources of pollution which threaten our environment. There are many subscribers to the general idea of pollution abatement, but it is evident to the committee few realize what the financial costs will be to achieve this objective, and probably there are fewer yet willing to make the necessary expenditures to accomplish it.

It is with these basic objectives in mind that the committee considered these appropriations and ordinarily it is the custom of subcommittee chairmen when presenting a bill to the floor to assert that this is a "good bill." If I am to be absolutely frank, I cannot make that total assertion today for a wide variety of reasons including the need for fiscal restraint during a period of high expenditures by our Federal Government. Dollars must be expended for defense and war, foreign operations, transportation, education, and many other items which preclude the proper funding amounts for this bill. I can only say, therefore, that this is the best bill under all current circumstances which can be presented. However, I do want to warn this commit-

tee today that deficiencies of funding carried through the years can have no result other than an adverse reflection on this land of ours. Money is needed to correct and direct necessary programs of national improvement.

The Director of the Bureau of Land Management when questioned in my hearings, "Do you think the budget you propose this year will take care of your 36 million visitor days?" said:

No, this budget will provide 2 to 3 percent in developed sites.

The Forest Service presented similar testimony. Recreation facilities in the national forests are overcrowded and yet we know that if recreation sites are not adequately prepared and marked, there can be an increase of forest fires and forest depredations far more costly to taxpayers than our original dollar investments for protection.

We are also aware of the fact that housing is needed to solve some of the most difficult social problems America faces. Yet in my hearings when I asked the Forest Service for a comparison between housing starts in Japan and the United States, we were told on page 53, volume 4 of our hearings that in Japan an increase in housing starts to 1.3 million units is planned commencing in 1971. There are 100 million Japanese. In the United States, with 202 million Americans, the housing starts for 1971 will also be 1.3 million.

We had testimony on page 92, volume 4, that the National Forests of the United States need reforestation on 4,788,254 acres. We also have 9,122,746 acres of overstocked young timber that needs timber stand improvement treatment if we are going to do a forest management job.

On page 93, volume 4, the Forest Service told us that if there were planting, and thinning commensurate with the needs, it would result in 1,154,000,000 cubic feet of timber, or approximately 5.8 billion board feet annually to the production of lumber for the United States, and may I point out that not only is the U.S. Forest Service important to the production of timber, but it has a major responsibility in the protection of our watersheds in the development of knowledge on the kind of ecology to sustain surface water needed in the total inventory of water available to this Nation.

We must also face the fact that visitations to our National recreation area lands will increase from 403 million visitations in 1969 to approximately 487 million in fiscal year 1971.

As you review the information developed in our hearings, I think the numerous instances of deficiencies in funding will startle you. An additional billion dollars could be put to wise and efficient use by the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Mines, the Office of Coal Research, and other agencies funded in this bill responsible for conservation of our natural resources and protection of our ecology.

In a moment I shall refer to some of the problems within the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service which if given additional and suffi-

cient funding could update and bring our Indian people into the full context of 20th-century American citizenship.

I have long been bewildered by our ever-increasing desire to spread our funds abroad, when 50 percent of the Navajo people who live on a reservation which is larger than the State of West Virginia are unemployed and the average relief check per person is \$39 a month. Measure this, if you please, against some of our assistance funds to other nations.

However, it would not be fair if I did not point out to the committee some of the areas where we have made genuine progress and where we are evincing an honest concern for America and its ecology.

TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE

For example, the Trans-Alaska pipeline. In the 1971 fiscal year budget, the trans-Alaska pipeline involving the shipment of oil some 800 miles through a 48-inch pipeline from Prudhoe Bay in northern Alaska to Valdez on the southern coast of Alaska is receiving a great deal of attention. Engineering-wise, this is one of the most difficult construction projects to be attempted on this continent and yet I am sure that a nation which has the know-how to go to the moon can solve this problem. However, there are involved intricate land claims by the Alaska natives which must be resolved before construction gets underway.

Second, and of equal importance is the urgent necessity to safeguard the fragile ecology of the area to be traversed by this proposed pipeline. The project involves pumping hot oil through a pipeline submerged through a major section of permafrost in Alaska. Unless adequate precaution is taken and unless there is complete recognition of earthquake danger, irreparable damage can result to the terrain, and severe injury to the environment could occur as a result of oil spills from ruptures of this pipeline.

The Department of Interior through its agencies—the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries, and the Geological Survey—have appeared before the committee and discussed at length the safeguards. I am confident that the Department, the Secretary, and those companies involved in this problem are as determined as the committee to make this an ecologically safe operation.

I think also it is well to bear in mind the Secretary of Interior's statement in our opening hearings that in spite of the danger on the overland pipeline, the greatest danger to the world at large is with maritime oil spills.

In this bill before you, please note that our committee has taken cognizance of damage which could occur to marine life and asks that money be expended to determine the impact of oil spills on whales and fish and seeks answers relative to precautions which must be taken on oil spills regardless of any source.

You will note in the bill that there is \$3,750,000 divided as follows: Bureau of Land Management, \$2,000,000; Geological Survey, \$1,300,000; Sport Fish, \$225,000; Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, \$225,000.

The solicitor of the Department of Interior has indicated to the committee that those costs directly related to construction of the pipeline and under agreement between the Department of Interior and the oil companies can have these costs recoverable from the oil companies. It has been interesting to note that there is a separate breakdown throughout the committee hearings between those costs which were attributable to the regular management of the terrain in Alaska and to those costs which are part of TAPS.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Many in this House have talked with me and have appeared before the Committee relative to the deficiency of funding provided in budget estimates for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. This year, the 1971 budget provided \$37,309,000, a decrease of \$5,700,000 below appropriations of \$42,316,000 enacted for 1970.

Fishing has been part and parcel of our national economy and I trust it will continue in spite of the Bureau of the Budget. However, budgetary restrictions for the past several years have reflected a tendency toward wishful thinking that this department would go away. I am not sure whether the Bureau of the Budget wants commercial fisheries to cease and we hand over the high seas to the Russians or not.

I cannot be critical of the Secretary of Interior. He, like myself, comes from a fishing State and is deeply concerned with this trend. He is concerned with the survival of a proud American industry but, unfortunately, neither the Secretary if the Interior nor I can convince the Bureau of the Budget that we should not forget fish.

On page 297, volume 2 of our hearings, there is a table which indicates that the United States is sixth among the leading nations of the world in the commercial harvest of fish and shellfish. Preliminary data for 1969 indicates the United States may have surpassed Norway and would actually be fifth.

On page 308, volume 2, in the United States the use of fishery products has more than doubled from 5.6 billion pounds in 1948 to 17.3 billion pounds in 1968. Landings of fish and shellfish in the United States, however, have remained relatively stable over the same period, varying between 5.3 billion pounds and 6.6 billion pounds. In 1948, the U.S. share of the world landings was 12 percent and our fishermen supplied 80 percent of domestic utilization. By 1968, these declined to 3.8 percent and 33 percent respectively. Imports during this period increased from 1.1 billion pounds to 8.6 billion pounds—an increase of about 680 percent.

We have been very busy giving our fish away, and principally to the Soviet Union. It would seem to me that the development of a stable and successful fishing industry is just as necessary to international strength as the production of guns.

MANAGEMENT INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES, BCF

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$28,168,000, an increase of \$1,012,000 over the budget estimate.

The increase over the budget estimate includes:

Plus \$337,000 for continued operation of the Milford Laboratory in Connecticut;

Plus \$400,000 for continued operation of the Ann Arbor Laboratory complex in Michigan;

Plus \$75,000 for evaluation study of vessels and laboratories; and

Plus \$200,000 for general evaluation studies on oil spills, atomic waste, steelhead, and additional Columbia River dams.

The \$75,000 which the committee has added for an evaluation study of vessels and laboratories is for a thorough review of the adequacy and potential for various laboratories and vessels of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. The study group performing this review should include representatives from the commercial fishing industry and persons closely associated with the maritime and oceanographic activities.

The amount recommended by the committee compared with the 1971 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1971	Bill compared with estimate, 1971
Management.....	\$626,000	-----
Marketing and technology.....	8,930,000	+\$120,000
Research.....	14,208,000	+\$892,000
Research on fish migration over dams.....	1,310,000	-----
Fishing vessel mortgage insurance.....	59,000	-----
Columbia River fishery development.....	3,035,000	-----
Total, management and investigations of resources.....	28,168,000	+\$1,012,000

It is recommended by the committee that insofar as possible, there be no major layoffs of vessels utilized by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

The committee endorses the proposal for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to participate in the fisheries research conducted at the Ann Arbor laboratory, with a proportionate share of the total cost being funded by each Bureau.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,000, the budget estimate, to continue the research program conducted in foreign countries with excess foreign currencies.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS (BCF)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$200,000, the budget estimate, for this activity.

The amount provided in the bill is for administrative costs associated with contracts based on subsidy applications received prior to June 30, 1969.

FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (BCF)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,040,000, the budget estimate, for this activity.

Of the total amount provided, \$3,800,000 is for aid to States, and \$240,000 is for program administration.

ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION (BCF)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,168,000, the budget estimate, for this activity.

Of the total amount provided, \$2,000,000 is for payment to cooperators; and \$168,000 is for program administration.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS (APPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,774,000, the budget estimate, for this activity.

These funds are derived from the sale of fur skins and other wildlife products of the islands and are used to provide schooling, medical attention, and other services to the natives of the islands, for operation and maintenance of facilities, and management of the Alaska fur-seal herd.

FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE FUND (BCF)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$60,000, the budget estimate, for this activity.

The Fishermen's Protective Act—Public Law 90-482—authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into agreements to indemnify the owners and crews of American fishing vessel seized or detained by a foreign country under certain conditions.

As noted above, the bill we present provides an increase of \$1,012,000 over the 1971 budget estimate. This increased funding provides \$400,000 for continued operation at the 1970 level of the Ann Arbor, Mich., Laboratory complex, and \$337,000 for continued operation of the laboratory at Milford, Conn.

In addition, the committee provides \$75,000 for a general evaluation study and review of all commercial fisheries laboratories and ships. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of the operation of various laboratories and ships by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and provide information for future program development in this connection before there is any further closing of facilities with the excuse, "they are not efficiently productive and the addition of facilities, either vessel or laboratory do not materially contribute to the improvement of our commercial fisheries program."

In this same category of desire for knowledge, I would remind you again that the committee has asked the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to complete research on the consequences and relationship of oil spills to fish, what the results of atomic wastes are in our rivers and on our bays to fish, to recommend improvement of our steelhead fishing resources and give you a report on what additional Columbia River dams may or may not do to the fish resources of the United States. We have many opinions but little specific and reputable information available on the extent of the effects of these various programs. Therefore, we say the time is now to come up with some answers. Go to the Atomic Energy Commission, to the U.S. Army Engineers, to the sportsmen, and the commercial fishing people. Get the answers, and come back to us.

Relative to decreases, the amount of \$3,995,000 is below the \$42,316,000 appropriated for this activity. This is related largely to construction. There was \$700,000 provided in the 1970 appropriation for the fish protein concentrate demonstration plant and \$1,625,000 for the Willamette Falls fishway project. Both projects are completed.

Also, and I would like to emphasize this, another item of decrease is \$2.8 million for construction of fishing vessels; \$3 million was provided in the 1970 appropriation for this activity, but the 1971 bill provides only \$200,000 for administration of the program in view of the fact that legislative authorization for this activity has not been enacted to continue the program in the 1971 fiscal year.

Our total reduction also includes a decrease of \$550,000 in Federal aid for Commercial Fisheries research and development which also relates to construction projects funded in the 1970 program which have been completed.

Therefore, in reviewing total decreases and increases, the severity of impact of this budget is actually in the fact that we are now facing the future and exploring to the utmost where we may develop and modernize our fishing industry. It should not be an era of cutbacks or holding the line. It should be an era of looking ahead and establishing new updated criteria if we are to match our fishing industry with that of the sophisticated industry developed by the Soviet Union.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Another item of major interest is the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife with the increases and decreases as noted below:

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$56,356,000, an increase of \$130,000 over the budget estimate for this activity.

The net increase of \$130,000 includes the following:

Decreases: —\$74,000 for preservation of steamboat *Bertrand*; —\$10,000 for improved service to wildlife refuge visitors; and —\$11,000 for operation and maintenance of new wildlife refuges.

Increases: +\$60,000 for co-op wildlife research unit, Oregon State University; +\$60,000 for co-op fishery unit, Wisconsin State University; +\$75,000 for fishery management project, northwest Florida; and +\$30,000 for fishery management, western Pennsylvania, Kinzua Dam.

The amount recommended by the committee compared with the 1971 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1971	Bill compared with estimate, 1971
Fish hatcheries	\$10,958,000	
Wildlife refuges	17,863,000	—\$95,000
Soil and moisture conservation	741,000	
Management and enforcement	4,470,000	
Fishery research	4,674,000	
Wildlife research	8,962,000	+60,000
Fishery services	2,374,000	+165,000
Wildlife services	3,742,000	
River basin studies	2,019,000	
Pesticides registration	553,000	
Total, management and investigations of resources	56,356,000	+130,000

CONSTRUCTION (SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,175,000, an increase of \$1,556,000 over the budget estimate for this activity. Additional funding is provided for the following projects:

Plus \$25,000 for Meridian National Fish Hatchery, Mississippi, planning;

Plus \$250,000 for San Marcos National Fish Hatchery, Texas;

Plus \$241,000 for Allegheny National Fish Hatchery, Pennsylvania;

Plus \$295,000 for Warm Springs National Fish Hatchery, Oregon;

Plus \$30,000 for fishery station, Valentine, Nebr., planning;

Plus \$90,000 for water supply intake, Quinault Fish Hatchery, Washington; and

Plus \$700,000 for support facilities, Western Gulf Marine Laboratory, Port Aransas, Tex.

The amount provided includes \$100,000 for construction of interpretive facilities at Great Swamp, N.J., a decrease of \$75,000 below the budget estimate.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT (SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,500,000, the budget estimate, for this activity. This is an increase of \$1,700,000 over appropriations enacted to date for fiscal year 1970.

The recommended amount, together with an estimated \$5 million to be available in receipts from Federal hunting stamps, will provide a total in the migratory bird conservation fund of \$12,500,000 for fiscal year 1971 to continue the expanded wetlands acquisition program authorized by Public Law 90-205.

ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION (SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,311,000, the budget estimate, for this activity.

The purpose of this program is to preserve, develop, and enhance anadromous fisheries resources within the several States and in the Great Lakes.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES (SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE) (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

The budget estimate included a request of \$100,000 for management and investigations of resources—special foreign currency program.

The bill provides no funds for this activity.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Management and protection: The committee recommends an appropriation of \$57,670,000, a decrease of \$351,000 below the budget estimate.

The reduction includes the following decreases: —\$54,000 to initiate the volunteers-in-parks program. Authorization has not been enacted for this activity; —\$25,000 for promotion of domestic travel; —\$240,000 for master planning; —\$7,000 for national park system plan; and —\$25,000 for increased pay cost adjustment.

The amount recommended by the committee compared with the 1971 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1971	Bill compared with estimate, 1971
Management of park and other areas	\$50,999,600	—\$351,000
Forestry and fire control	2,347,300	
Park and recreation programs	4,323,100	
Total, management and protection	57,670,000	—351,000

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES (NATIONAL PARK SERVICE)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$48,500,000, a reduction of \$263,000 below the budget estimate. The reduction is for application against the total requested increase of \$2,647,200 for operation and maintenance of existing park areas.

CONSTRUCTION (NATIONAL PARK SERVICE)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$16,385,000, a reduction of \$500,000 below the budget estimate.

The net reduction of \$500,000 includes a decrease of \$776,000 for anticipated slippage in the construction program and the following increases:

Plus \$185,000 for restoration of facilities at Fort Scott National Historic Site, Kans.

Plus \$91,000 for administrative headquarters, Redwood National Park, Calif.

Included in this appropriation item is \$1,425,000 for construction of buildings and utilities at Independence National Historic Park, Pa. It is the express desire of the committee that the construction work as proposed in the budget estimate proceed during fiscal year 1971 with the least possible delay.

PARKWAY AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY) (NATIONAL PARK)

While the committee recommends the appropriation of the total budget estimate of \$16,000,000 for this activity, it directs that:

First. Of \$1,600,000 available for advance planning, \$255,000 shall be earmarked for engineer-planning of section 3-C of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Second. Within available funds, the National Park Service give high priority to construction of that section of the Big Horn Canyon Highway between Horseshoe Bend, Wyo., and Devil's Overlook, Mont.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES (NATIONAL PARK SERVICE)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,801,000, a reduction of \$149,000 below the budget estimate. The reduction includes decreases of \$139,000 for grants-in-aid to States and \$10,000 for adjusted pay increase costs.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (NATIONAL PARK SERVICE)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,580,000, a reduction of \$25,000 below the budget estimate. This decrease is related to adjusted pay increase costs.

There are few Americans who do not share some portion of our National Park opportunities during a year. The committee is particularly proud of the program which it began, known as "Summer in the Parks," now referred to as "Parks for All Seasons." Particularly do these parks bring to urban citizens an opportunity to share outdoor living and we are sure that through programs offered, our young people will be encouraged to love and build our country rather than to destroy it.

LITTER AND CLEANUP

As we move through the discussion of the Park Service and recreational opportunities, I cannot resist again calling attention to the cost of "messy Americans."

A great many million dollars per year could be expended in useful construction and maintenance or expansion of our services if huge sums of money were not required to clean up after the litter of careless individuals who not only clutter but burn our national recreation areas.

This continues to be a significant problem for the bureaus responsible for the administration of national recreation areas. During the hearings we had testimony that \$21,623,000 of scarce funds in the 1971 budget will be used for the litter cleanup.

An example of destruction was brought to the committee's attention by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife relative to a refuge in Alaska. A careless camper in a few minutes, because of failure to put out a campfire, destroyed \$15 million worth of timber and cost the Bureau more than a million dollars to put out the fire.

It is well to note that the entire Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife budget in refuges was only \$17,863,000. How selfish can we be through our carelessness! Wouldn't it be far better for Americans to use the same caution on the property that belongs to all of us that they would use on their own, and save "clutter dollars" to spend on additional boat docks, sanitation facilities, picnic tables, and trails which would contribute to the enjoyment of a day outdoors? Perhaps our national TV industry and press with their great potential for influencing American activities can give more attention to these clean-up problems with spot announcements and thus encourage respect for our American landscape.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$45,122,000, an increase of \$150,000 over the budget estimate.

The net increase of \$150,000 over the budget estimate includes the following:

Increases: +\$1,000,000 for resource development, anthracite. On numerous occasions the committee has emphasized the urgent necessity for combating the culm bank fires in Pennsylvania which have destroyed life and property in that area for many years. To date, action producing tangible results has been negligible. It is the very strong recommendation of this committee that immediate action be taken for development of a demonstration program that will produce a meaningful solution to this critical situation that has existed much too long.

Plus \$150,000 for metallurgy research. Sampling and characterization of incinerator residues and raw refuse.

Decrease: Minus \$1,000,000 for metallurgy research.

It is the recommendation of the committee that \$300,000 of petroleum research funds be earmarked for continued research efforts at the laboratory of Bartlesville, Okla.

The amount recommended by the committee compared with the estimate for 1971 by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1971	Bill compared with estimate, 1971
Research:		
Coal	\$8,468,000	
Petroleum	2,295,000	
Oil shale	2,413,000	
Metallurgy	11,385,000	—\$850,000
Mining	7,691,000	
Marine mineral mining	925,000	
Explosives	663,000	
Resource development:		
Statistics	2,091,000	
Economic analysis	520,000	
Bituminous coal	934,000	
Anthracite	1,746,000	+1,000,000
Petroleum	839,000	
Minerals	4,494,000	
International activities	658,000	
Total, conservation and development of mineral resources	45,122,000	+150,000

HEALTH AND SAFETY (BOM)

The committee has recommended the total amount of the budget estimate, \$54,395,000 for health and safety activities of the Bureau of Mines. This is an increase of \$28,063,000 over the \$26,332,000 appropriated to date for fiscal year 1970. The major portion of this increase is to provide funding for activities prescribed in the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969—Public Law 91-173—enacted December 30, 1969.

As a result of information it has received through its budget hearings and otherwise, the committee is quite concerned that administration of the mine health and safety program is not proceeding as expeditiously and effectively as the Congress intended in its enactment of the new mine health and safety legislation.

While the committee appreciates this is a greatly expanded and intricate program, it is also conscious of the seriousness of loss of life in mine disasters. The committee directs the Department of Interior to give this phase of its operation its most concerted effort and attention so that a viable program can be in effect with the least possible delay.

HELIUM FUND (BOM)

While the 1971 budget estimate did not contain a request for additional borrowing authorization for the helium program, the committee had occasion in several instances to review the operations of the program. For the last several years the helium program has experienced numerous difficulties for various reasons. This committee frequently has expressed its concern with the operation of the program. The situation continues to become more acute and until very recently the committee has been unable to discern any specific action by those responsible for the administration of the program to resolve the problem.

When the Director of the Bureau of Mines appeared before this committee on Tuesday, February 25, 1969, he advised the committee that the Department was making a thorough review of the helium program which in his opinion was overdue. He stated that preliminary reviews were sufficient to indicate that the Department had some questions that required very careful exploration, par-

ticularly with regard to the demand estimates which were the predicate of the helium program and with regard to the share of the U.S. helium market that is supplied by the Bureau of Mines.

On September 10, 1969, the Comptroller General issued a report—B-114-812—that was quite critical of the helium program operations.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, it was not until Thursday, May 7, 1970, the committee received informal information that the Department of the Interior had finally arrived at a decision in this connection and was initiating action for revision of the helium procurement program.

In the meantime, the Government has been procuring billions of cubic feet of helium per year under existing contracts with no specific idea of what the eventual utilization will be, and interest costs have been accruing on delinquent payments for the purchase of the helium.

Recently, rather precipitous action was taken to close the helium research center at Amarillo, Tex. The committee is unaware of all the considerations that led to this action. It is the very urgent recommendation of the committee that the Bureau of Mines continue the operation of the helium research center at Amarillo, Tex., until adequate contacts can be made with the various universities which might be interested in the assumption of this research work, and an equitable contract can be formulated for the assumption by a university of the research program.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH (SALARIES AND EXPENSES) BOM

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$16,200,000, the budget estimate, for the Office of Coal Research.

While no change has been made in the total amount requested in the budget estimate, the committee recommends the following revisions in fund application:

Increases: +\$620,000 for solid electrolyte high temperature fuel cell; +\$180,000 for multicell coal-fired fluidized bed boiler project; +\$200,000 for magneto hydrodynamics process; and +\$100,000 for Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., project.

Decreases: —\$1,000,000 for Project Gasoline; and —\$100,000 for electrofluidic coal processing.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS (SALARIES AND EXPENSES) BOM

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,181,000, a reduction of \$14,000 below the budget estimate for the Office of Oil and Gas.

The reduction includes a decrease of \$10,000 for Coordination of Oil and Gas Activities, and \$4,000 for the Oil Import Appeals Board.

The reduction in funding recommended by the committee will have no effect on the proposed employment of four additional inspectors to monitor the oil import program.

Relative to the program of the Bureau of Mines, I would like to note for the members of this committee that the workforce available for mining is substantially decreasing year by year yet

coal remains one of the greatest unused sources of American energy. At a time when we are depleting other sources of energy far faster than we can afford to, coal remains a great and constant factor. It would seem to me that we should not allow this workforce to disappear before full utilization of the resource.

The committee also deeply regrets that we did not have more funds to provide additional dollars for increased coal research data. For example, the committee has noted that contracts are now being signed between several foreign nations and certain areas of Canada for coal. U.S. coal could prove just as competitive in world markets and in domestic consumption if fly ash, a basic ingredient of pollution were removed. Projects are underway which would guarantee this better pollution control. However, insufficient funding is available.

POLLUTION CONTROL

While I am on the subject of pollution control, I would like to remind the members of this committee that the President of the United States by proclamation stated that by December 31, 1972, all pollution on Federal installations must cease and yet the Interior Subcommittee to its dismay discovered numerous examples of pollution abatement items funded but budgetarily curtailed.

For example, the U.S. Forest Service's present inventory shows that \$34,098,000 is necessary to correct the recreation facilities to take care of water pollution problems. In addition, they have water pollution abatement problems. Some of these are under the budget line item for fire and general purpose construction. The cost to correct them is \$8.5 million. At research stations the cost is \$434,000. At civilian conservation centers, \$610,000.

In response to my question as to the needs in the next 2 fiscal years, the Forest Service advises that between \$18 and \$20 million in each year is necessary to meet the requirements of the Executive order on cleaning up water pollution.

In the National Park Service, to our dismay, we discovered that placed in reserve for fiscal year 1970, some \$25.5 million was subject to cutback and over \$2 million of this was pollution control abatement items including \$134,000 for the Statue of Liberty sewage system. It seems rather strange that we invite people to visit the symbol of our liberty and then tell them we do not have the facilities to take care of their sewage.

Item by item I could go through funding placed in reserve but it would take far too long. I merely want to say to the Bureau of the Budget, "You cannot possibly carry out the mandate of the President of the United States by December 31, 1972, on pollution abatement unless you stop freezing pollution abatement construction funds and spend them to do exactly what they were appropriated for. Let us not have a credibility gap."

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,350,000, a reduction of \$59,600 below the budget request.

The proposed reduction of \$59,600 is for application to general administrative costs of the Washington headquarters office.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$50 million, a reduction of \$10 million below the budget estimate.

Authorizing legislation to increase annual appropriations for this activity by \$10 million has not been enacted.

The reduction of \$10 million shall be distributed to various projects in accordance with the schedule of reductions listed on pages 720 to 732, part 1, of the 1971 House appropriations hearings.

You will note we have funded the trust territories for the authorization allowed. I may say again that I would like to commend the Secretary of the Interior for the work that is going on there. They are doing, I believe, an excellent job, at least of programing, planning, and small job coordination. Consideration is being given to sewage, water, and health programs. Educational institutions are rebuilt. And I want to particularly commend this Department for beginning a plan to equalize wages. This is a mandatory correction of an evil which should never have existed.

I should like to add for the information of this committee that it has been customary since I have been chairman of the Interior Subcommittee to have present during our hearings members from the Congresses of Micronesia, Samoa, and Guam. This has established an excellent rapport and understanding between parliamentary bodies and is a people-to-people approach necessary to the conduct of American neighborliness.

MINERAL RESOURCES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$108,057,000, an increase of \$2,300,000 over the budget estimate.

The increase of \$2,300,000 over the budget estimate includes the following: \$2,000,000 plus for resource management, marine minerals—the increased funding will provide for approximately 37 additional inspectors to improve the surveillance over the drilling and production phases of the Outer Continental Shelf program. Improved inspection capability in these critical areas is essential to detect and prevent pollution of adjacent water; and \$300,000 plus for development of a central data reception facility for project EROS to be located at Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

The total amount recommended by the committee as compared with the estimate for 1971 by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1971	Bill compared with estimate, 1971
Special resource and environmental projects.....	\$1,500,000	-----
Alaska pipeline related investigations.....	1,300,000	-----
Topographic surveys and mapping.....	28,903,000	-----
Geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping.....	29,200,000	-----
Minerals discovery loan program.....	253,000	-----
Water resources investigations..	32,542,000	-----
Conservation of lands and minerals.....	9,855,000	+\$2,000,000
Earth resources observation satellite (EROS).....	1,900,000	+300,000
General administration.....	2,604,000	-----
Total, Geological Survey..	108,057,000	+2,300,000

In noting the importance of our Geological Survey and in further explanation of my remarks earlier that this is not an adequate bill, I would refer all of you to page 975, volume 1, when we had Dr. Pecora, the Director of the Geological Survey before us. I asked him:

Please equate the total budget for your Bureau with the value of the land and resources in the United States you administer.

Dr. Pecora responded that their budget presented to us was \$106 million, then added the following:

The total area of the United States on land itself is in excess of 3½ million square miles. The Continental Shelf is an additional 1.2 million square miles. Roughly, the total area is more than 4 million square miles. The interesting statistic here is that half of that total area is in the public domain; that is, belongs to all of the people of the United States and is not in private ownership. The area offshore is about equal to that in the public domain on land. It is very interesting also to analyze the geologic potential of basic resources that occur in this public domain. For example, more than 50 percent of our U.S. total potential energy resources—oil, gas, and coal—are in the public domain.

I then asked Dr. Pecora what he estimated that value would be. He replied that total U.S. resources, from the geological point of view, is in the order of 530 billion barrels of liquid petroleum with the current average price of crude oil throughout the country at \$3 per barrel. Therefore, the oil potential of the entire country is in excess of 500 billion barrels; 52 percent of this, with a gross value in the ground of approximately \$825 billion, is within public domain lands, onshore and offshore.

The gross value of natural gas in the ground on the public domain—52 percent of the national resources—at December prices was estimated to be about \$215 billion; 39 percent of the Nation's coal is on public domain. Of the total production of coal in the United States today, somewhere in the order of 2 to 3 percent is produced from public lands. Therefore, the big reserve of coal available as an energy resource for the United States in public lands for future development.

In giving the total value of this resource, Dr. Pecora said that 39 percent of the Nation's unmined coal resources which are estimated to be on public domain land has a gross value of \$1,400 billion. Dr. Pecora went on to emphasize the importance of the classification of our lands. To me the single most important recommendation I can make to this Nation is that right now, at this point in time, we classify our resources in the lands where they lie; prepare, if you please, an inventory of the Nation's future.

On oil shale, Dr. Pecora went on to tell us that 75 percent of oil which can be derived from oil shale in the Western States is in the public domain, and his estimate is that 80 billion barrels of oil can possibly be recovered by some procedure in the future.

In further reviewing our mineral resources, Dr. Pecora said in the area of

uranium, 40 percent of our reserve potential rests within the public domain.

On page 978 of our hearings, volume 1, you will note that the Geological Survey alone in its supervision and management of public lands both onshore and offshore, has collected something in the order of \$350 million this past year. Measure this against the proposed budget of \$106 million, or this bill's allowance of \$108,057,000.

Dr. Pecora also emphasized to the committee the necessity for having more inspectors for the oil developments on the

leased areas of the Continental Shelf. This is the reason that we recommend the increase of \$2 million which will provide 37 additional inspectors to improve surveillance of the Outer Continental Shelf.

We are also recommending \$300,000 for the development of a central data reception center for Project Eros. Eros is readily related to our resources management and the committee unhesitatingly recommends that the future of resources, pollution control, exploration for water resources, management of our fish,

are inextricably linked with the Eros satellite.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$168,500,000, the budget estimate, for the land and water conservation fund. The committee has deleted the request of \$1,000,000 for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation emergency fund and has transferred this amount for additional grants to States.

The following table reflects the action recommended by the committee on the budget request:

Activity	Budget estimate	Committee bill, 1971	Change	Activity	Budget estimate	Committee bill, 1971	Change
1. Assistance to States.....	\$62,500,000	\$63,500,000	+\$1,000,000	Forest Service:			
2. Federal land acquisition program:				National recreation areas.....	\$1,327,200	\$1,327,200	
National Park Service:				National wild and scenic rivers.....	971,000	917,000	
Biscayne National Monument, Fla....	12,000,000	12,000,000		General recreation lands.....	11,505,800	11,505,800	
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Pennsylvania-New Jersey.....	10,231,743	10,231,743		Total, Forest Service.....	13,750,000	13,750,000	
Fire Island National Seashore, N.Y....	2,082,800	2,082,800		Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:			
Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Tex.....	116,000	116,000		Endangered species.....	1,196,000	1,196,000	
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Ind.....	4,900,000	4,900,000		Recreation areas.....	345,000	345,000	
North Cascades National Park, Wash.....	1,935,000	1,935,000		Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	1,541,000	1,541,000	
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Mich.....	1,700,000	1,700,000		Bureau of Land Management: National wild and scenic rivers.....	250,000	250,000	
Point Reyes National Seashore, Calif.....	2,037,773	2,037,773		Bureau of Outdoor Recreation:			
San Juan Island National Historic Park, Wash.....	65,700	65,700		Administration.....	3,459,000	3,459,000	
Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, Calif.....	2,500,000	2,500,000		Emergency fund.....	1,000,000		-\$1,000,000
National wild and scenic rivers.....	6,680,984	6,680,984		Total, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.....	4,459,000	3,459,000	-\$1,000,000
National trails system.....	250,000	250,000		Liquidation of 1970 advance contract authority.....	30,000,000	30,000,000	
Inholdings.....	10,000,000	10,000,000		Total, Federal program.....	106,000,000	105,000,000	-\$1,000,000
Deficiencies.....	1,500,000	1,500,000		Grand total, 1971.....	168,500,000	168,500,000	
Total, National Park Service.....	56,000,000	56,000,000					

Since nearly every Member of this House is concerned with this Land and Water Conservation Fund, I am sure you will be pleased that the budget of \$168,500,000 was recommended and that we placed \$1 million from the emergency fund of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation into increased assistance for States. Also, on May 13, a revised budget from the Secretary of the Interior has apprised the committee of a proposed additional \$188.9 million for expenditure this year which will allow full funding in this category.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

The committee recommends under this heading a total appropriation of \$284,022,700, an increase of \$5,442,700 above the budget estimate.

The following is a summary of action taken on the programs included under this appropriation.

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$213,412,700, an increase of \$1,837,700 above the budget estimate.

The additional funding provided includes the following increases:

Plus \$700,000 for Cave Run Reservoir recreation facilities, Kentucky.

Plus \$123,000 for sewer and water systems, June Lake, Inyo National Forest, Calif.;

Plus \$763,000 for sewer system, South Lake Tahoe, Eldorado National Forest, Calif.;

Plus \$100,000 for Council Bluffs Reservoir, Clark National Forest, Mo.;

Plus \$101,700 for construction of maintenance building, Timberline Lodge, Mount Hood National Forest, Oreg; and Plus \$50,000 for Kerr Arboretum and Nature Center, Okla.

The committee recommends that none of the funds contained in this bill be used for development of facilities and roads in the Lincoln-Scapegoat Back-Country in the national forests in Montana.

Reclamation of lands damaged by strip-mining activities is becoming a matter of major concern to many individuals interested in the improvement of our environment. It is therefore recommended that, within available funds, the Forest Service conduct a pilot study with Berea College during fiscal year 1971 with a view toward recommending to this committee in general terms, the most practical and efficient approach that might be taken for the rehabilitation of these areas.

The committee directs the Forest Service to complete planning and any necessary hearings in fiscal year 1971 for the Diamond Crossing Road on the Tahoe National Forest so that construction of this road will not be delayed.

The total amount recommended by the committee as compared with the estimate for 1971 by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1971	Bill compared with estimate, 1971
Forest land management:		
National forest protection and management:		
Timber resource management:		
Sales administration and management.....	\$52,324,000	
Reforestation and stand improvement.....	19,412,000	
Recreation-public use.....	44,062,700	+\$1,837,000
Wildlife habitat management.....	4,642,000	
Range resource management:		
Management.....	6,571,000	
Revegetation.....	3,252,000	
Improvements.....	4,378,000	
Soil and water management.....	6,317,000	
Mineral claims, leases, and special uses.....	4,633,000	
Land classification, adjustments, and surveys.....	6,769,000	
Forest fire protection.....	29,210,000	
Construction and maintenance of improvements for fire and general purposes (including communications).....	10,056,000	
Payments to employees' compensation fund.....	1,456,000	
Subtotal.....	193,082,700	+1,837,000
Amount advanced from cooperative range improvements.....	-700,000	

Activity	Committee bill, 1971	Bill compared with estimate, 1971
Forest land—Continued		
Subtotal, national forest protection and management.....	\$192,382,700	+\$1,837,000
Water resource development related activities.....	4,109,000	-----
Fighting forest fires.....	4,275,000	-----
Insect and disease control.....	11,346,000	-----
Acquisition of lands, Weeks Act.....	1,300,000	-----
Total, forest land management.....	213,412,700	+1,837,700

¹ Includes \$14,000 contained in budget amendment listed in H. Doc. 91-305.

FOREST RESEARCH

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$46,671,000, an increase of \$1,605,000 over the budget estimate.

The additional funding provided includes the following increases:

Plus \$325,000 for urban forestry, University of Massachusetts and other universities of the Northeast;

Plus \$140,000 for planning funds, Southern Forest Fire Laboratory, Macon, Ga.;

Plus \$500,000 for construction of additional facilities at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Corvallis, Oreg.;

Plus \$150,000 for conversion of central heating plant, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.;

Plus \$490,000 for construction of Institute of Forest Genetics, Rhinelander, Wis.

The amount recommended by the committee in comparison with the 1971 budget estimate by activity is indicated in the following table:

Activity	Committee bill, 1971	Bill compared with estimate, 1971
Forest Research:		
Forest and range management research:		
Timber management research.....	\$10,469,000	+\$150,000
Watershed management research.....	4,416,000	-----
Range Management research.....	1,420,000	-----
Wildlife habitat research.....	1,338,000	+100,000
Forest recreation research.....	979,000	+75,000
Subtotal, Forest and range management research.....	18,622,000	+325,000
Forest protection research:		
Forest fire research.....	3,821,000	-----
Forest insect research.....	4,783,000	-----
Forest disease research.....	2,810,000	-----
Subtotal, Forest protection research.....	11,414,000	-----
Forest products and engineering research:		
Forest products utilization research.....	8,227,000	-----
Forest engineering research.....	1,080,000	-----
Subtotal, Forest products and engineering research.....	9,307,000	-----
Forest resource economics research:		
Forest survey.....	3,115,000	-----
Forest products marketing research.....	1,664,000	-----
Forest economics research.....	1,269,000	-----
Subtotal, Forest resource economics research.....	6,048,000	-----
Forest research construction.....	1,280,000	+1,280,000
Total Forest Research.....	46,671,000	+1,605,000

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$23,939,000, an increase of \$2 million over the budget estimate.

The increase of \$2 million over the budget estimate is for cooperation in forest fire control to provide an additional amount for grants to States for firefighting as authorized by the Clarke-McNary Act.

Each year when I present the budget of the U.S. Forest Service, I bring to you some of the necessities that the United States must face in providing proper funding not only for the management of lands which produce timber but for management of lands for multiple-purpose use. An exciting item which we have added this year is that for urban forestry.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$58,940,000, the budget estimate, for this activity.

The amounts recommended by the committee for the various subactivities included in this appropriation item are as follows:

	Committee bill, 1971
Realty and mineral leasing services:	
Title, lease, and records service.....	\$6,832,000
Records improvement.....	827,000
Resource management conservation and protection:	
Land classification and mineral examination.....	5,788,000
Range management.....	5,879,000
Forestry.....	7,316,000
Soil and watershed conservation.....	13,707,000
Fire protection.....	4,657,000
Recreation and wildlife.....	3,182,000
Alaska pipeline inspection.....	2,000,000
Cadastral survey:	
Alaska.....	2,124,000
Other States.....	3,579,000
Firefighting and rehabilitation.....	1,000,000
General administration.....	2,349,000
Total, management of lands and resources.....	58,940,000

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (BLM)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,215,000, the budget estimate for this appropriation item. The amount provided includes \$300,000 for the Boise Interagency Fire Center; \$640,000 for recreation facilities; \$265,000 for maintenance of buildings; \$985,000 for operation and maintenance of recreation facilities; and \$1,025,000 for maintenance of roads.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT, ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY) BLM

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,500,000, the budget estimate, for this activity. The amount provided in the bill will continue this activity at the same level of funding as was available in fiscal year 1970.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS (BLM)

The bill continues the indefinite appropriation of 25 percent of the gross receipts from sales of timber and other products, representing one-third of the 75 percent of the revenues due the Oregon and California counties.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS (BLM)

The committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of \$1,841,000, the

budget estimate, to be derived from public lands and Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands grazing receipts for construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$218,645,000, an increase of \$150,000 over the budget request.

The amount recommended by the committee by activity compared with the 1971 budget estimate is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1971	Bill compared with estimate, 1971
Educational assistance, facilities, and service services.....	\$138,172,000	+\$1,050,000
Welfare and guidance services.....	35,217,000	-----
Relocation and adult vocational training.....	39,717,000	-1,000,000
Maintaining law and order.....	5,539,000	+100,000
Total, education and welfare service.....	218,645,000	+150,000

The net increase of \$150,000 includes a decrease of \$1,000,000 below the budget estimate for vocational training and the following increases: +\$1,000,000 for additional scholarships for Indian youths attending colleges or universities. +\$50,000 for provision of higher educational services for the Navajos; and +\$100,000 for maintenance of law and order, Omaha, Nebr.

It is the recommendation of the committee that in future allocations of educational funds for impacted area aid, additional factors other than a mere "headcount" of Indian children attending public schools should be considered in the allocation of funds to areas with large Indian populations.

The attendance of Indian children at public schools places a much heavier burden on the public schools than is otherwise encountered by the attendance of the average student. Because of the privation many Indian children experience on the reservations, the educational gap for these children is much more critical and involves the problem of teaching English as a second language. Therefore impacted area funds should provide for these additional educational services.

The committee also recommends that the Bureau of Indian Affairs exert strenuous effort in its relations with the State of Alaska with regard to providing educational facilities for Indian children and do everything possible to accelerate the construction of new schools which native Alaskans and Indians will attend in accordance with the existing agreement between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the State of Alaska.

The Bureau should also give priority to analyzing the ramifications involved with the attendance of Indian children at the McKinley County School District, and arrive at a reasonable solution at the earliest possible date.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (BIA)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$65,690,000, a net decrease of \$527,000 below the budget estimate.

The amount recommended by the committee compared with the 1971 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1971	Bill compared with estimate, 1971
Forest and range lands.....	\$7,338,000	+\$600,000
Fire suppression and emergency rehabilitation.....	140,000	-----
Agricultural and industrial assistance.....	12,246,000	-----
Soil and moisture conservation.....	6,425,000	+400,000
Maintenance of roads.....	5,129,000	-----
Development of Indian arts and crafts.....	614,000	-----
Management of Indian trust property.....	9,105,000	-----
Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....	19,889,000	-----
Operation, repair, and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems.....	1,404,000	-----
Tribal development.....	3,400,000	-1,527,000
Total, resources management.....	65,690,000	-527,000

The net decrease of \$527,000 consists of the following:

Decrease: Minus \$1,527,000 for initiation of a program to be used by tribes for commercial economic development programs.

Increases: Plus \$600,000 for forestry development; and plus \$400,000 for soil and moisture conservation.

Total funds available for this appropriation item in the accompanying bill in the amount of \$65,690,000 represent an increase of \$10,448,000 over the \$55,242,000 appropriated to date for fiscal year 1970.

In connection with the development and management of Indian housing programs, the committee directs that priority be given regardless of region to that housing construction considered mandatory for the health and safety of American Indians.

The committee directs the Bureau of Indian Affairs to conduct a survey of the general economic situation of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin and to submit a report of its findings to this committee and the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee not later than March 31, 1972.

CONSTRUCTION (BIA)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$18,935,000 a net increase of \$4,669,000 over the budget estimate.

The net increase consists of a reduction of \$66,000 below the budget estimate for project design drawings, bureauwide; and the following increases: +\$585,000 for boys' dormitory, Eufaula Indian Boarding School, Oklahoma; +\$150,000 for planning funds for the Yankton-Wagner School, Wagner, S. Dak.; and +\$4,000,000 for construction of the Navajo irrigation project.

Prior to the submission of the 1972 budget estimate, the committee directs the Bureau of Indian Affairs to provide it with a detailed inventory of BIA boarding facilities and possible public school programming so that construction needs of the future may be considered on the basis of priority needs and equal opportunity for all Indian students to attend schools will be available.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (BIA)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,600,000, a reduction of \$26,000 below the budget estimate for general administrative expenses.

I do want to report to the committee that although there are many things we see wrong with life in the Indian world, there has been some outstanding progress. For example, I think it is well to note that this year there are 58,000 children in our Federal day and boarding schools—3,000 more than last year; 84,000 Indian children in public schools—last year there were 75,000. We have 1,000 more Indians provided with welfare guidance services.

KINDERGARTENS (BIA)

Just 3 years ago there were no kindergartens for our Indian children, and yet today with the funding in 1971 budget we are almost doubling the opportunities for kindergarten attendance which is a major step forward.

KINDERGARTEN PROGRAM

	1970 number		1971 number	
	Units	Pupils	Units	Pupils
Federal kindergartens.....	69	1,566	124	2,726
Non-Federal kindergartens.....	181	2,515	255	3,713

This year's budget provides \$1 million additional for scholarships. The committee discovered that many young Indian people were accepting vocational scholarships rather than college scholarships in spite of their academic ability because of the size of these vocational grants. This we hope to equalize.

You will note that we have added \$4 million for the Navajo Indian irrigation project. As I noted earlier, the Navajo Indian Reservation is larger than West Virginia and over 50 percent of its people are unemployed, on welfare grants of \$39 per month, yet our country is dragging its feet in providing funds for the completion of the irrigation project.

Last year we provided money and it was poked in the "deep freeze." This year we are providing more and, interestingly enough, the revised budget of the President also has suggested \$4 million for additional work. Our committee insists that funds provided be excluded from the fund freeze for never will we solve the problems of welfare, adequate nutrition, and jobs for the Navajos until they are basically self-supporting and this can only be accomplished through revitalization of their land and resources and the creation of new industries.

I would like to remind the Bureau of Indian Affairs that we are expecting and anticipating an orderly review of the school situation before we can do the kind of construction job which provides maximum education to our Indian young people and yet makes wise use of our limited dollars.

We should have an orderly appraisal of the Indian school needs. For example, where shall we build dormitories to supply living space for youngsters who, because of difficulties of travel and distances from their homes, must attend schools yet who may well be able to participate in a public school if a district is willing and financially able to coordinate with the BIA for a good educational program rather than through the customary boarding schools? In many other

instances the committee is aware that boarding schools are a necessity, but they should continue to be minimized in number and upgraded in the opportunities they provide.

The committee wants to reiterate that we would far rather provide schooling than pay travel expense from area to area not only because of the money involved but because every child is entitled to a home and family life to the fullest degree possible.

Relative to the continual upgrading of our Indian schools, may I say that I think it is no longer enough to provide our young Indians with the bare "reading, 'riting, 'rithmetic," for an entire cultural vacuum must be filled with adequate counseling, adequate sports, and recreation. Our young Indian people can take a great deal of credit for one single fact which emerged during our hearings. In none of their schools across the country is there a major problem with drugs. This is a singular tribute to those fine young people. But how long will they remain untroubled if we do not provide for them recreation facilities such as swimming pools and tennis courts so their lives in the bare and dusty, or cold and frozen, lands where they must live can be as rich as those of children in other areas of the country. These are not frills. They are necessities.

I do want to say that through the committee's action last year, additional counselors have been provided in specified schools and have proved to be a most successful step in counteracting problems arising from lonely youngsters in a large school far from home. The committee is again providing funds this year for stepping this program up.

We are also continuing the work-learn program so successfully participated in by the Makahs and Quinaults. Summer programs are also provided and Congress, which is continuously criticized, can take credit for another positive approach for it inaugurated this program.

We have a motto—"Keep our young people busy building our world and they will not burn it." Perhaps the rest of America needs to take some advice from our programs.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES (HEW, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$114,692,000, an increase of \$1,475,000 over the budget estimate.

The additional funding provided includes the following increases: +\$1,245,000 for additional staff for hospitals or clinics; +\$30,000 for Quinault dental services; and +\$200,000 for community health representatives.

The amount recommended by the committee in comparison with the 1971 budget estimate by activity is indicated in the following table:

Activity	Committee bill, 1971	Bill compared with estimate, 1971
Patient medical care.....	\$83,440,000	+\$1,245,000
Field health services.....	29,114,000	+230,000
Administration.....	2,138,000	-----
Total, Indian health activities.....	114,692,000	+1,475,000

The committee directs that there shall be no diversion of funds appropriated for medicine and other medical supplies for other purposes.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES (HEW, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE)

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,950,000, the budget estimate, for this activity. This is a decrease of \$3,002,000 below the \$20,952,000 appropriated to date for fiscal year 1970. As of March 31, 1970, unobligated construction funds amounted to \$21,983,913.

Total funds provided in the bill for this activity are for construction of sanitation facilities and include \$16,500,000 for construction of sanitation facilities to serve an estimated 7,100 housing units; \$1 million urgently needed to provide water supply and waste disposal facilities for Indian residents of rancherias, reservations, and land allotments in California; and \$450,000 for special projects.

In the Indian health field, we are not ashamed of progress made, yet much remains to be done. Many Members who, like myself, have visited the Indian country, have seen overworked doctors and nurses in hospitals and clinics. This is due to budgetary restrictions and personnel ceilings. Last year \$957,000 of Indian Health Service medicine money was put in the freeze. This was the money which determined whether Indians would be well or ill. Are we in the position in America where we deliberately say to our own citizens, "Enjoy your pain, for we cannot provide you with aspirin tablets"? I think it is time for us to take stock of where our benefits are going. It is time for us to measure what we stand for, what we believe in, and if we cannot afford to help 354,000 people on our reservations, something is completely wrong.

In passing, I may note that to my knowledge no foreign aid expenditures have been frozen. I have often privately wondered whether I should make a recommendation that the Navajos take themselves across the ocean, lose the war, and appeal for foreign aid. I am completely frank. The United States must recognize its obligations to its "first" citizens.

I do want to say that we can point with some pride to the fact that last year there were no deaths from tuberculosis in Alaska; that our hospital and our clinic visits of Alaska natives have increased; that the infant death rate is falling in the Indian and Alaskan native population, and falling decidedly; that gastro-enteritis deaths are falling.

We are going to have to spend more money on nutrition, dental service, visiting nurses, doctors for clinics, and shorter hours of those personnel in our clinics.

I think it might be a little thought provoking and disheartening to this committee to know that as the Indian health program has prospered and our infant mortality in the Indian world has gone down, deaths for some of the other nonwhites in the United States have been increasing.

From the standpoint of pure dollars and cents, on page 1045, volume 4, of our hearings, Dr. Johnson of the Indian Health Service said:

It has been shown that an average case of tuberculosis will cost around \$23,000. Calculating what it would take to provide a program for the Navajos specifically, we have determined that with about \$250,000 per year over a 5-year period we could expect to reduce the tuberculosis load of that reservation by 60 percent. Using the \$23,000 per case, it seems to me that for the cost of \$1.25 million we would save \$16.5 million over the 5-year period in terms of tuberculosis hospitalization.

INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, SPECIFIED POPULATION GROUPS, CALENDAR YEARS 1965-67

	1967	1966	1965
United States:			
All races.....	22.4	23.7	24.7
Whites.....	19.7	20.6	21.5
Nonwhites.....	35.9	38.8	40.3
Indians and Alaska Natives (24 reservation States).....	32.2	39.0	39.0
Alaska:			
All races.....	29.2	31.3	38.1
Whites.....	19.1	22.0	24.0
Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos.....	55.6	51.4	65.4
New York City, selected districts:			
City as whole.....	23.9	24.9	25.7
Central Harlem.....	39.3	43.5	37.2
East Harlem.....	35.8	33.6	34.8
Flushing.....	14.2	13.7	16.1
Forest Hills.....	11.0	14.8	17.9
Mississippi:			
All races.....	35.5	38.8	40.6
Whites.....	22.8	23.1	24.5
Nonwhites.....	47.4	52.6	54.4
Navajo Indians.....	38.7	52.3	46.2
Sioux Indians.....	35.7	45.8	50.1

Lest any of you think that the Indian Health Service is luxurious compared to other hospital programs in the United States, may I point out that on page 1102, volume 4, of our hearings, the ratio of doctors to 1,000 admissions for general hospitals in the VA was 8.3 and the Indian Health Service was 3.9. And Dr. Johnson of IHS said on the outpatient visits:

We have, I believe, 0.53 employees per 1,000 outpatient visits. The VA's ratio is something like 2.3 per 1,000 outpatient visits.

Relative to the sanitation programs of the Indian Health Service which must be stepped up, on page 1105, volume 4, of our hearings, the Indian Health Service reports that in fiscal year 1970 they are reaching about 57 percent of their needed total service.

On page 1131, volume 4, the Indian Health Service testifies that after 1971 and the receipt of \$99,611,000 for sanitation facilities, there will still be an unmet need of \$65 million in the Continental United States, and \$43 million in Alaska.

In the field of housing, on page 1135, volume 4, the Indian Health Service testified that 68,000 Indian homes either needed replacement or major rehabilitation. The figure arrived at after some discussion was that 90 percent of Indian housing was inadequate.

Mr. Chairman, this is the reason I conclude by saying in all candor that this bill is undoubtedly not as adequate as it should be. We are always prone to talk

about one bit of expenditure in the context of other expenditures. Therefore, I cannot resist pointing out that although \$1,800,000,000 may look extravagant, it is well to bear in mind again that this bill manages one-third of the land in the United States; it is a self-liquidating bill except for a very few million dollars; and that in this bill we take care of not only land and resources but our own people.

I also cannot resist equating this with other costs. An hour of war at the current time is estimated at a \$2 million cost. This would provide 235 Indian homes; it would provide 1,800 scholarships; it would make sure that our fishing exploratory research vessels were not phased out of operation; and it is equal to insure the inspection of oil spills which could damage the entire United States coastline and cost a substantial amount of money either to the taxpayers or to those private industries associated with the production of a source of energy.

In other categories of spending between the years 1946 and 1970, the United States provided as a total for economic and military loans, grants, and assistance in the foreign operations budget, approximately \$138,029,000,000. In those same years, for the management of those agencies concerned with our resources and the development of our wealth, the maintenance of the health and welfare of our people I have named who are covered by this bill for the Department of the Interior, Forest Service, and our related agencies, the Federal Government spent approximately \$18,352,485,941, including this year's budget, which year is not included in the Foreign Operations summary.

Now, if we want to go one step further, let us take the gap between the revenue and the expenditures in the bill. This year our proposed expenditures are \$1,801,599,700. The estimated receipts for the categories of the bill and the departments are \$1,783,842,073. The gap is \$17,757,627.

This deficit is the total cost to Americans for our country's share in the resources and management of our land. It is our investment in our own people—in the Indians, Samoans, Guamanians, persons in the trust territories.

I think it is time this committee stopped, looked, and listened. It is time we began to spend the money that needs to be spent to preserve our watersheds, make sure that we have the water resources, that minerals and sources of energy are inventoried; that we preserve and protect the land we love—or we shall have nothing to defend.

Members of this committee, you are not going to protect it by turning your backs, littering and cluttering its landscape, or failing to manage its resources.

I urge you today to support this appropriation not solely because it is the funding for departments of our Government but because it is for funding for you and your children and generations to come.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1970 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1971

[Note.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority enacted to date, fiscal year 1970 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recom- mended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obliga- tional) authority, fiscal year 1971 (6)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Public Land Management					
Bureau of Land Management					
Management of lands and resources.....	\$53,823,000	\$58,940,000	\$58,940,000	+\$5,117,000	
Construction and maintenance.....	2,899,000	3,215,000	3,215,000	+316,000	
Public lands development roads and trails (appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)		
Oregon and California grant lands (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	16,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	+2,000,000	
Range improvements (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	1,769,000	1,841,000	1,841,000	+72,000	
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	74,491,000	81,996,000	81,996,000	+7,505,000	
Bureau of Indian Affairs					
Education and welfare services.....	181,646,000	216,995,000	217,145,000	+35,499,000	+\$150,000
Education and welfare services (appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(1,057,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(+443,000)	
Resources management.....	55,242,000	66,217,000	65,690,000	+10,448,000	—527,000
Construction.....	26,264,000	14,266,000	18,935,000	—7,329,000	+4,669,000
Road construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)		
General administrative expenses.....	5,013,000	5,626,000	5,600,000	+587,000	—26,000
Tribal funds (definite).....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000		
Tribal funds (indefinite).....	13,204,000	13,204,000	13,024,000		
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	284,369,000	319,308,000	323,574,000	+39,205,000	+4,266,000
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,750,000	4,025,000	3,825,000	+75,000	—200,000
Land and water conservation:					
Appropriation of receipts (indefinite).....	108,472,000	138,500,000	138,500,000	+30,028,000	
(Appropriation out of the fund to liquidate contract authority).....	(15,528,000)	(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(+14,472,000)	
Total, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.....	112,222,000	142,525,000	142,325,000	+30,103,000	—200,000
Office of territories					
Administration of territories.....	14,921,400	17,409,600	17,350,000	+2,428,600	—59,600
Permanent appropriation (special fund).....	(239,400)	(118,000)	(118,000)	(—121,400)	
Transferred from other accounts (special fund).....	(292,700)	(330,000)	(330,000)	(+37,300)	
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	48,112,000	60,000,000	50,000,000	+1,888,000	—10,000,000
Total, Office of Territories.....	62,033,400	77,409,600	67,350,000	+4,316,600	—10,059,600
Total, Public Land Management.....	534,115,400	621,238,600	615,245,000	+81,129,600	—5,993,600
Mineral Resources					
Geological Survey					
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	96,455,000	105,757,000	108,057,000	+11,602,000	+2,300,000
Bureau of Mines					
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	39,331,000	44,972,000	45,122,000	+5,791,000	+150,000
Health and safety.....	26,332,000	54,395,000	54,395,000	+28,063,000	
General administrative expenses.....	1,647,000	1,799,000	1,799,000	+152,000	
Helium fund (authorization to spend from public debt receipts).....	24,000,000			—24,000,000	
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	91,310,000	101,166,000	101,316,000	+10,006,000	+150,000
Office of Coal Research					
Salaries and expenses.....	15,300,000	16,200,000	16,200,000	+900,000	
Office of Oil and Gas					
Salaries and expenses.....	994,000	1,195,000	1,181,000	+187,000	—14,000
Total, Mineral Resources.....	204,059,000	224,318,000	226,754,000	+22,695,000	+2,436,000
Fish and Wildlife, Parks, and Marine Resources					
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries					
Management and investigations of resources.....	26,600,000	27,156,000	28,168,000	+1,568,000	+1,012,000
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program).....	15,000	15,000	15,000		
Construction.....	2,325,000			—2,325,000	
Construction of fishing vessels.....	3,000,000	200,000	200,000	—2,800,000	
Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and development.....	4,590,000	4,040,000	4,040,000	—550,000	
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation.....	2,307,000	2,168,000	2,168,000	—139,000	
Administration of Pribilof Islands (definite, appropriation of receipts).....	2,654,000	2,774,000	2,774,000	+120,000	
Fishermen's protective fund.....	60,000	60,000	60,000		
General administrative expenses.....	765,000	896,000	896,000	+131,000	
Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries loan fund.....	(385,000)	(385,000)	(385,000)		
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	42,316,000	37,309,000	38,321,000	—3,995,000	+1,012,000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife					
Management and investigation of resources.....	49,160,000	56,226,000	56,356,000	+7,196,000	+130,000
Construction.....	4,259,000	2,619,000	4,175,000	—84,000	+1,556,000
Migratory bird conservation account (definite, repayable advance).....	5,800,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	+1,700,000	
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation.....	2,294,000	2,311,000	2,311,000	+17,000	
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program).....		100,000			—100,000
General administrative expenses.....	1,699,000	1,875,000	1,875,000	+176,000	
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	63,212,000	70,631,000	72,217,000	+9,005,000	+1,586,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1970 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1971—Continued

[Note.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority enacted to date, fiscal year 1970 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recom- mended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obliga- tional) authority, fiscal year 1971 (6)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
National Park Service					
Management and protection.....	\$49,150,000	\$58,021,000	\$57,670,000	+\$8,520,000	—\$351,000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	40,050,000	48,763,000	48,500,000	+8,450,000	—263,000
Construction.....	7,700,000	16,885,000	16,385,000	+8,685,000	—500,000
Parkway and road construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(21,500,000)	(16,000,000)	(16,000,000)	(—5,500,000)	
Preservation of historic properties.....	1,600,000	6,950,000	6,801,000	+5,201,000	—149,000
General administrative expenses.....	3,317,000	3,605,000	3,580,000	+263,000	—25,000
Total, National Park Service.....	101,817,000	134,224,000	132,936,000	+31,119,000	—1,288,000
Total, Fish and Wildlife, Parks, and Marine Resources.....	207,345,000	242,164,000	243,474,000	+36,129,000	+1,310,000
Office of Saline Water					
Saline water conversion.....	25,000,000	29,373,000	28,573,000	+3,573,000	—800,000
Office of Water Resources Research					
Salaries and expenses.....	11,229,000	13,312,000	13,181,000	+1,952,000	—131,000
Office of the Solicitor					
Salaries and expenses.....	5,530,000	7,344,000	6,924,000	+1,394,000	—420,000
Office of the Secretary					
Salaries and expenses.....	9,912,700	11,954,000	11,353,000	+1,440,300	—601,000
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Department of the Interior.....	997,191,100	1,149,703,600	1,145,504,000	+148,312,900	—4,199,600
Consisting of—					
Appropriations.....	973,191,100	1,149,703,600	1,145,504,000	+172,312,900	—4,199,600
Definite appropriations.....	(833,746,100)	(978,158,600)	(973,959,000)	(+140,212,900)	(—4,199,600)
Indefinite appropriations.....	(139,445,000)	(171,545,000)	(171,545,000)	(+32,100,000)	
Authorization to spend from public debt receipts.....	24,000,000			—24,000,000	
Memoranda—					
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	(61,585,000)	(71,000,000)	(71,000,000)	(+9,415,000)	
Total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	(1,058,776,100)	(1,220,703,600)	(1,216,504,000)	(+157,727,900)	(—4,199,600)
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES					
Department of Agriculture					
Forest Service					
Forest protection and utilization:					
Forest land management.....	192,810,000	211,575,000	213,412,700	+20,602,700	+1,837,700
Forest research.....	42,137,000	45,066,000	46,671,000	+4,534,000	+1,605,000
State and private forestry cooperation.....	22,729,000	21,939,000	23,939,000	+1,210,000	—2,000,000
Total, forest protection and utilization.....	257,676,000	278,570,000	284,022,700	+26,346,700	+5,442,700
Forest roads and trails (appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(100,570,000)	(115,000,000)	(115,000,000)	(+14,430,000)	
Acquisition of lands for national forests:					
Special acts (special fund, indefinite).....	80,000	80,000	80,000		
Cooperative range improvements (special fund, indefinite).....	700,000	700,000	700,000		
Assistance to States for tree planting.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000		
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Forest Service.....	259,456,000	280,360,000	285,802,700	+26,346,700	+5,442,700
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review					
Salaries and expenses.....	148,000			—148,000	
Commission of Fine Arts					
Salaries and expenses.....	115,000	115,000	115,000		
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare					
Health Services and Mental Health Administration					
Indian health services.....	101,529,000	113,217,000	114,692,000	+13,163,000	+1,475,000
Indian health facilities.....	20,952,000	17,950,000	17,950,000	—3,002,000	
Total, Health Services and Mental Health Administration.....	122,481,000	131,167,000	132,642,000	+10,161,000	+1,475,000
Indian Claims Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	850,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+150,000	
National Capital Planning Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,222,700	1,390,000	1,070,000	+847,300	—320,000
Public Land Law Review Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$922,000	\$171,000	\$171,000	—\$751,000	
Smithsonian Institution					
Salaries and expenses.....	28,134,000	36,367,000	35,737,000	+7,603,000	—\$630,000
Museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program).....	2,316,000	4,500,000	2,500,000	+184,000	—2,000,000
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park.....	600,000	200,000	200,000	—400,000	
Restoration and renovation of buildings.....	525,000	1,130,000	1,080,000	+555,000	—50,000
Construction.....	200,000			—200,000	
Construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(3,300,000)	(8,897,000)	(5,200,000)	(+1,900,000)	(—3,697,000)
The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.....	7,500,000			—7,500,000	
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	3,390,000	3,716,000	3,716,000	+326,000	
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	42,665,000	45,913,000	43,233,000	+568,000	—2,680,000
Executive Office of the President					
Salaries and expenses, National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development.....	700,000			—700,000	

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority enacted to date, fiscal year 1970 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recom- mended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obliga- tional) authority, fiscal year 1971 (6)
Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$192,500	263,000	\$214,000	+\$21,500	—\$49,000
Historical and Memorial Commissions					
Lewis and Clark Trial Commission	5,000			—5,000	
Salaries and expenses.....	175,000	375,000	373,000	+193,000	—2,000
American Revolution Bicentennial Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	286,000	300,000	275,000	—11,000	—25,000
National Council on Indian Opportunity					
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, related agencies.....	428,218,200	461,054,000	464,895,700	+36,677,500	+3,841,700
Consisting of—					
Appropriations.....	428,218,200	461,054,000	464,895,700	+36,677,500	+3,841,700
Definite appropriations.....	(427,438,200)	(460,274,000)	(464,115,700)	(+36,677,500)	(+3,841,700)
Indefinite appropriations.....	(780,000)	(780,000)	(780,000)		
Memoranda—					
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	(103,870,000)	(123,897,000)	(120,200,000)	(+16,330,000)	(—3,697,000)
Total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	(532,088,200)	(584,951,000)	(585,095,700)	(+53,007,500)	(+144,700)
RECAPITULATION					
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority, all titles.....	1,425,409,300	1,610,757,600	1,610,399,700	+184,990,400	—357,900
Consisting of—					
1. Appropriations.....	1,401,409,300	1,610,757,600	1,610,399,700	+208,990,400	—357,900
Definite appropriations.....	(1,261,184,300)	(1,438,432,600)	(1,438,074,700)	(+176,890,400)	(—357,900)
Indefinite appropriations.....	(140,225,000)	(172,325,000)	(172,325,000)	(+32,100,000)	
2. Authorization to spend from public debt receipts.....	24,000,000			—24,000,000	
Memoranda—					
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	(165,455,000)	(194,897,000)	(191,200,000)	(+25,745,000)	(—3,697,000)
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	(1,590,864,300)	(1,805,654,600)	(1,801,599,700)	(+210,735,400)	(—4,054,900)

¹ In addition, \$770,000 transferred from "Land Acquisition, National Capitol Park, Parkway, and Playground System."

² Includes \$14,000 contained in budget amendment listed in House Document 91-305.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. With pleasure.

Mr. HALEY. I thank the gentlewoman.

I realized she just mentioned something that I think the report should clarify or we should hear. On page 8 of the report there is an item of \$100,000 for maintenance of law and order at Omaha, Nebr. That is the reservation they are talking about, is it not?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The Omaha Tribe.

Mr. HALEY. That is the Indian reservation?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Yes. The report is not complete because it should have specified the item as the Omaha Tribe of Indians.

Mr. HALEY. I thank the gentlewoman. I just did not want the Indians to be deprived of this \$100,000 and have it go to the city of Omaha.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Oh, goodness, no. I can assure you this funding is for the Omaha Tribe. I thank the gentleman for bringing this up.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this bill to provide appropriations for the Department of Interior and related agencies.

My good friend and colleague, the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN), chairman of the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee did an outstanding job in putting this bill together.

All of us can appreciate the tremendous efforts involved in drafting legislation of this scope and magnitude. I commend and congratulate the gentlewoman and her very capable subcommittee for a job well done. I would suggest and recommend to all of my colleagues in the House that we give this bill our very close attention and vote of approval.

I was, of course, pleased to learn that sufficient funds were allocated for the land and water conservation fund so that further purchase of lands for Point Reyes National Seashore can be made. These important and valuable lands have hung in the balance for a long time, constantly under the ominous cloud of the threat of subdivision and bulldozing. Should this happen, the entire project would be lost forever.

We were delighted that the administration just this year saw fit to approve the funds necessary to finalize all purchase of these lands. Just recently, this body approved a supplemental appropriation for Point Reyes, and now hopefully we will move on to provide the funds to further complete this project. Acquisition of these lands will be a valuable asset to our national park system. By adding these vast and beautiful acres of unspoiled and natural beaches, cliffs, pastures, and wooded uplands to our reserve of public lands, we will be making a monumental contribution to ecological preservation and conservation efforts. I again thank the distinguished Chairwoman and her capable subcommittee for their wisdom and foresight in seeing the value of these lands and the importance of this project.

I was also especially happy to see that the subcommittee added funds for vital environmental programs. The subcommittee thus acted to close the "performance gap" of the Nixon administration in this vital area. The administration for all its verbal commitments to environmental quality has been very remiss in not funding the programs and proposals that they have recommended. The committee acted wisely in providing substantial funds for these programs.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of this bill.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the distinguished gentleman from California.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield with pleasure to the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate the gentlewoman from Washington for a most thorough job.

This bill, to me, demonstrates that the gentlewoman has taken cognizance of the needs of the Department of the Interior throughout the country. Her remarks is her opening statement reflect her thorough knowledge of the activities in this bill and her keen understanding of our natural resources requirements. This is a job well done and she deserves the compliments of every Member of this House.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr.

Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I am delighted to yield to the distinguished gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I want to join my colleagues in the House and to state that the gentlewoman from Washington, as chairman of this subcommittee, has done a wonderful job in preparing this bill and taking into consideration the broad spectrum that she has under her jurisdiction, and the fact that a good segment of the territory that needs attention is located in my Second Congressional District of California.

Especially I want to thank you for the courtesies extended to me and the results of your committee's activities in providing the necessary funds for the forestry department.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the distinguished gentleman from California.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to join my colleagues in paying our compliments to the distinguished gentlewoman.

(Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. FOREMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I am glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FOREMAN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to commend the gentlewoman from Washington, the chairman of the subcommittee not only for the very fine statement she has made but for the work that you have done and particularly for the kind comments you had in behalf of the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL).

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I may say to the gentleman that those comments are from the bottom of my heart.

Mr. FOREMAN. I must say I certainly appreciate them. I join in those comments and I commend you and the members of the committee for the outstanding work that you have done.

If I may just say this, I know of no one anywhere in the country who has exhibited more sincere concern for the really forgotten American of today, the American Indian, than you and the members of your committee.

You have exhibited your feeling and your interest and your willingness to do something about it by putting in the additional funds to help these people to help themselves by funding the Navajo Indian Reservation project and by helping them to help themselves by having better health facilities and roads and educational facilities.

I commend the gentlewoman and the members of this committee for the job you have done. I appreciate it as a representative of these Indians.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the distinguished gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I wish to join my colleagues in expressing appreciation to the able chairman of the subcommittee handling this bill. I thank the subcommittee for its kindness to Oklahoma on several matters of very keen interest, including the \$585,000 provided for the long delayed Indian boys' dormitory at Euphala, Okla.; and the additional health care money, amounting to \$1,475,000, to provide for urgent needs among our Indian people that go right down to the point of medicine in the hospitals. I think that certainly justifies the remarks made just a minute ago by my friend and colleague from New Mexico about the kind of appreciation that this committee and its able chairman have demonstrated for the needs of the Indian people of the United States.

To clarify the record, I would like to cover one additional point, if the gentlewoman will permit me. On page 12 of your report you treat briefly and provide figures for the Bureau of Mines, including specific reference to \$300,000 to be spent for continued research efforts at the Bureau of Mines Petroleum Research Center or laboratory at Bartlesville, Okla. It is my understanding—and I think the other figures in the bill and in the report bear it out—that this is intended to supplement the \$1,053,000 in the budget, providing a total of \$1,353,000 for this Petroleum Research Center at Bartlesville, Okla. Am I correct in that statement?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The gentleman is correct. The Department had programed a \$300,000 reduction and I may say that in the testimony before the committee they also stated that this facility was one of the better laboratories in the country for pollution research. So, since there is nothing that succeeds like success, the committee felt that the \$300,000 should be restored. Therefore, there will be \$1,353,000 for the operation of this facility.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I thank the gentlewoman. I think that action by the committee assures the continued employment and activity at that center of some of the best experts in the country on air pollution as well as water pollution control.

I certainly wish to add one further word. The gentlewoman a moment ago led a standing tribute to a very fine colleague of ours, BEN REIFEL, and I know every Member was proud to join in that salute to a great American. But I would like to suggest a standing tribute is in order also for the gentlewoman who is Chairman of this subcommittee and who I think has demonstrated as fine a capacity to handle a bill and bring it to the floor as any Member of the House of Representatives.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I deeply thank the gentleman.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. I wish to associate myself with the remarks of my colleague.

Of course, I wish to thank the gentlewoman for what she has done for Oklahoma. But more importantly, I should like to point out that she has done a great job for the Nation. She is a great chairman. She understands the mission of her subcommittee, and she is a great servant of the House.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to my distinguished colleague from Washington.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, I want to express my support for H.R. 17619, the 1971 Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill.

In this connection, I want to warmly commend my colleague, the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) and other members of her subcommittee. As always, they considered carefully the value of programs in relation to the overall desirability of being frugal with the taxpayers' money.

When comparing the committee's bill against the budget request and likewise against the funding in 1970 fiscal year, one is impressed with the care and consideration given by the committee to the needs of public service, as well as to the values that come from the investment of the public money.

These latter benefits include intangible benefits such as accrue from research in, for example, our fishery resources. Also, of course, there are direct returns to the Federal Treasury from receipts of, for example, sale of timber. These latter returns bring with them additional benefits in jobs.

Mr. Chairman, let me express my appreciation to the committee for its action in including \$337,000 for fisheries research and continuation of the Milford Laboratory in Connecticut and \$400,000 for continued operation of the Ann Arbor Laboratory in Michigan; also \$75,000 and \$200,000 for evaluation studies of Bureau of Commercial Fisheries research vessels and various other important and vital problems. The total is approximately \$1 million above the budget estimate.

Mr. Chairman, I mention these items shown in the committee report because my House Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation Subcommittee of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee has been holding hearings, and the testimony bears out the wisdom of the action of the committee. Especially, I have felt the need to continue operation of the Research Vessel *Miller Freeman*. Testimony of the North Pacific salmon industry clearly shows how essential this is.

Altogether, Mr. Chairman, I think Chairman HANSEN and her subcommittee have done a most commendable job and I fully support its recommendations.

(Mr. PELLY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Chairman, I think little can be added to the standing ovation the House has given to the gentlewoman from Washington and to mem-

bers of her committee for this splendid bill. I, too, associate myself with the complimentary remarks of the other Members.

(Mr. PICKLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Chairman, within this bill there is an item that is small in terms of money, but large in terms of importance to my district. I refer to the \$250,000 earmarked for the San Marcos sports fish center. I realize this is a minute amount of money compared to the sum of the whole bill, but we can provide statewide benefits with this small amount.

By its action today, the House has given our project much needed construction funds that will assure our chances of orderly progress. It adds an element of permanency to our sports fish center.

I am pleased that the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife supports our position.

Assuming that similar action is taken in the other body we can move ahead with the stage one construction action—that is, the development of the water supply systems, which includes the pumping stations, the connecting pipelines, and so forth.

None of this would have been possible, Mr. Chairman, had it not been for the courage of the subcommittee chairman, my colleague Mrs. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN and her very capable committee.

In my years in Washington, I have always found this committee to be ready to listen and to support those projects which are beneficial on a large scale. And, I know from experience, that when you testify before Mrs. HANSEN's committee, you would be wise to have prepared your homework carefully. The questions from the committee can be sharp and penetrating and you had better have your facts in order or you will get nailed.

May I also extend my compliments to the Honorable BEN REIFEL, who is retiring from the committee. He is a splendid gentleman, and one of the best men who ever served on this committee.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from Washington for yielding.

Did the Bureau of the Budget release construction funds for fiscal year 1970?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I understand they have released some of the funds.

Mr. GROSS. I notice in the hearings that certain notices were served on certain people about these construction funds.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. It seems to me it would be very silly for us to hold budget hearings and to appropriate additional funds, if the funds previously appropriated were not released. So the Department of the Interior, which has been

most thoughtful about these matters, has assured us of the budgetary release by July 1, 1970.

I might point out that funds reserved on these projects involved projects of high priority to the lives of the people of this Nation.

Mr. GROSS. I notice there was also mention of a cultural center. What cultural center is involved in these funds that Mr. Hartzog spoke of? He spoke of funds for the Centennial Commission and the Bicentennial Commission and the cultural center. What cultural center is involved here?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I do not recall. There are several so-called cultural centers.

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Chairman, I believe the Director of the Park Service, Mr. Hartzog, was referring to the Cultural Center at Wolf Trap Farm Park in Virginia.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I think that is it. He did discuss Wolf Trap Farm Park. I do not have the committee hearings before me, they are at my desk, but I can assure the gentleman there are many cultural centers all over the United States, as the gentleman is aware.

Mr. GROSS. Is that in connection with the Hirshhorn Galleries?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The Hirshhorn Museum is part of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. GROSS. It is in this bill?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Construction funds for it are in this bill.

Mr. GROSS. Construction funds.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The bill contains funds for this year's construction only. I will refer the gentleman to the hearings, where we had a complete review of all the questions which were raised by the very competent members of my committee. The very competent attorneys on my committee asked a great many questions with respect to that.

Mr. GROSS. But there are no funds in this bill for the so-called Kennedy Center in Foggy Bottom?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. If the gentleman from Iowa will refer to the report, he will notice the table on page 45 indicates no 1971 funds for the John F. Kennedy Center.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. It is a pleasure to yield to the distinguished chairman of the Interior Committee.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I wish to add my voice of commendation for the gentlewoman from Washington and for the fine work she has done since she has been the chairman of the subcommittee. I also commend her for the fine relationship in her work with her ranking minority counterpart, the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL), and the members of the subcommittee itself.

There has been wonderful cooperation all through the years between this appropriations subcommittee and the authorizing committee with respect to most

of the work that comes under the jurisdiction of the committee. I appreciate that.

The gentlewoman is a very fine successor to a great Member of this House who carried on the responsibility in this field for a long, long time. I refer, of course, to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KIRWAN).

The work of the gentlewoman and her committee, I believe, comes as near to being responsive to the national needs as could possibly be. I commend them for their fine work. There are several benefits here which go to individual communities, which are very pleasing to me, but I believe the national scope of the work of the subcommittee pelases me the most.

I wish to say, "Thank you very much," for all the pleasurable associations we have had and for the wonderful work done with the committee which I am privileged to chair at this time, and for the work done by the Appropriations Subcommittee.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. It has been a great pleasure to work with him on these programs. It was a great privilege for me to serve on his committee, as well as the Appropriations Subcommittee.

I may say further, it has been with some sadness during the past 2 years I have stood here and "taken the place of" the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KIRWAN). One can never take his place. I had the pleasure of serving under the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KIRWAN). We will forever miss him in our hearts. We are sorry he is not here with us today. I know he probably joins us in regret that he cannot be here.

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I am pleased to yield to my distinguished colleague from Oregon.

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Chairman, I wish to add my voice to the commendations made for the very diligent and effective efforts of the chairman of our subcommittee.

I certainly agree with everything the gentlewoman has said about our distinguished ranking minority Member, Mr. REIFEL. We all regret very deeply his departure from our committee and indeed from the Congress.

I would commend the gentlewoman also for the hours and hours and hours of hearings held in our subcommittee. I only add that I am dismayed by the fact that we find, although we have reduced the total request of the Bureau of the Budget by something in excess of \$4 million, there seems to be some effort being made to knock out certain increases which we provided in certain areas, based on hours of testimony, which we felt on the basis of priority should be added to resources development.

Mr. Chairman, on another subject, in connection with Forest Service appropriations, I believe it would be appropriate now to mention that in the report of the Senate in connection with last

year's bill the question of possible modification of deferred measurement-payment bond procedures was discussed. The Senate committee expressly directed that no change in these procedures be undertaken in fiscal year 1970. The Senate committee also urged the Forest Service and the industry to attempt to work out their differences during the fiscal year. I am advised that these differences have not been resolved, and in fact continue to exist.

It is my understanding also that really there has been no joint effort as such to this date. A partial study by the Department has pretty much ignored social consequences of the proposed change and has concentrated on short-term accounting considerations. Because all aspects of this situation should be reviewed if maximum national benefits are to be achieved from the practices used by the Forest Service, I would urge the Secretary of Agriculture to fully consider the impacts of the proposed change on employment in economically depressed areas of the West, the impact on increased needs for borrowed money on interest rates, and the ability of smaller operators to continue an orderly program of year-round market operations, and the effects of diminished supply on our capacity to meet housing goals. I would also urge them to consult with our committee and the industry before implementing any changes. I would also hope that whatever agreement is finally achieved it would be uniform in its application throughout the United States.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. REIFEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the members of this Committee for the wonderful reception given to the kind and commending words of our distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN). Members on both sides of the aisle have become my warm and close friends over a period of 10 years. It is particularly difficult to leave those on the Appropriations Committee, and especially members of the Interior and Legislative Subcommittee. These ladies and gentlemen have all been most helpful and most encouraging, and have made these 10 years of my life some of the most exciting that I shall ever know.

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. REIFEL. I am delighted to yield to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. PIRNIE).

Mr. PIRNIE. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

I would like to take this occasion to join with those who have expressed their admiration for the service of the gentleman from South Dakota to the House and to the Nation during the past 10 years, particularly in the field of sensitivity to the needs of the Indian people. He has contributed a background of knowledge and sympathy which has commanded great respect, giving us the

leadership we need in solving difficult problems in the scope of Indian affairs. His influence will continue long after he has ceased to be a Member of this body.

Mr. REIFEL. I thank my good friend from the bottom of my heart.

You know, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York (Mr. PIRNIE), and I share a little joke. When I first came to the House I was fortunate enough to have the opportunity to travel briefly overseas.

I am also probably the only ward of the U.S. Government serving in the Congress who happens to be his own guardian while here. Therefore, when we traveled overseas I would ask the gentleman from New York if he would serve as my guardian in order that this issue would be properly taken care of. My wife has always said that he has done a marvelous job.

Mr. Chairman, our bill is essentially divided into two parts. One part has to do with the resources of our Nation as has been so eloquently, adequately, and effectively presented to you by the chairman of our subcommittee. These resources, if properly husbanded, can provide the sinew, strength, and power with which we can continue to be a free Nation responding to all of the needs of all of the people in our country. The other part of this bill is concerned with the Indians of our country and is the only people-oriented aspect of this particular legislation.

Mr. Chairman, in the past when this bill came before the House, and when I first came here 10 years ago, the distinguished, venerable, highly praised, and honored gentleman from Ohio, MIKE KIRWAN, served as its chairman. MIKE referred to this bill as "the all-American bill." It is just that and, perhaps, more.

Mr. Chairman, this bill contains funds within it for the forests, the seas, the waters, the lands, and the Indian peoples who populated this country before the coming of the white man. So, it truly is an "all-American bill."

Mr. Chairman, during the years that I have been in Congress and especially while serving on this committee for 8 years, contributing to my pleasure is the fact that I have been "half all-American." I have been a part of this bill that is so well managed and handled by the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN).

Those of you who have had an opportunity to read the report and those of you who have listened to the explanation of the bill know that this is a non-partisan effort. Our main question with any request has been, "Is it good for America?" This has been our test.

Unfortunately, because of the budget restraints of the last administration, and also faced by this administration, the Department and its agencies have not been able to ask for the amounts of money that they should have.

Total funds exclusively for the Department of the Interior—less BIA—recommended in the fiscal 1971 appropriations bill are \$907,634,000.

However, receipts generated by the Interior Department activities total \$1,-

404,940,073. The surplus of proposed receipts over proposed expenditures in fiscal 1971 is \$497,306,073.

To bring these figures into better perspective, we should realize that for every \$1 appropriated for use exclusively by the Department of the Interior, we receive back to us \$1.54. In other words, the Department of the Interior is paying for itself and also returning us a 54-cent dividend.

Funding the Department of the Interior should not be considered an appropriation, rather we should consider funds for Interior more like an investment. Wise financial management tells us that it is better to invest our money where we will be assured of a return on our investment. Such is the case with the Department of the Interior. It is making money for the Federal Government in addition to its valuable work as a protector, conservator, and innovator of the Nation's resources.

A similar analogy is applicable to the Forest Service. Total appropriations for the Forest Service are \$284,022,700.

However, proposed receipts in fiscal 1971 will be \$378,902,000. The Forest Service program will produce surplus receipts of \$94,879,300. For every \$1 invested in the Forest Service, the Federal Government will receive \$1.33 as a return.

The value of these Federal Government programs can be measured in more than just dollars. These programs are essential to life itself. One example is watershed restoration and the production of water. There are 390.4 million acre-feet of water produced from our national forests. The economic implications and intangible benefits for protecting this clean water resource go directly to our people.

Research in this area has led to the discovery of better methods to treat the land and cheaper means of increasing water yields. Is it not best to direct money toward developing our clean water supply rather than wait until the water is polluted and then face the full consequences of the problem.

The Forest Service has estimated that with a capital investment of \$80 million over a 10-year period an additional 1,552,000 acre-feet of usable water supply can be achieved. The areas of treatment would be timber harvest design, brushland area management, riparian vegetation management, alpine snow-pack management, and noncommercial timber management. After the initial conversion, the annual maintenance cost would be only about \$9.90 per acre-feet of sustained water yield. This water production program of the Forest Service, like many programs in the Department of Interior, goes to the heart of our environmental quality.

Our Nation cannot afford to stand by and wait until problems are created. In the areas where problems do exist regarding our environment, of course, we must seek solutions. But overall our goal should not be solutions to problems but innovation and foresight regarding our resources and our ecology to prevent the problems from forming in the first place.

I should also like to point out that in

the Department of the Interior are a number of faithful, long-serving Federal employees. They are sometimes forgotten, but without their services we would not have the kind of Government that our people desire.

We asked Mr. Hartzog of the Park Service during the course of his testimony a number of questions. He said that it has been a practice to report each year all donations to the national parks systems. He stated:

I am pleased to tell you that the cash donations to the system last year were \$977,000. Donations of land and other objects were valued at approximately \$6.3 million. But the important one, the most important contribution that I think all of us should keep in mind is the donation given by our employees of the National Park Service who forfeited a total of 73,000 hours of annual leave last year valued at \$238,000. This is to me a meaningful, inspirational, and significant contribution, and one of many examples that could be given by all the other agencies.

During the period from July to December, 1969, Interior employees contributed, additionally, 115,000 hours of uncompensated overtime which has a value of \$700,000. Over a twelve month period they estimate this overtime would amount to \$1,400,000. This was donated by the employees of the Park Service.

Can one ask for more loyalty and dedication to the Service?

As I said earlier, one of the purposes of our coming before this Committee as managers of this bill is to explain its contents. This bill has been adequately and effectively presented by our distinguished chairman, the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN). I am grateful to her for her services to our country. This House and our committee appreciate the fact that she is particularly knowledgeable on this subject because of her past experience in the State legislature of the State of Washington, and also because of her own personal association in the fields of education, forestry resources, and land management. She is well informed about and well versed on all of the activities with which this appropriation bill is concerned. I believe that the people of our Nation and we who represent them can be grateful that we have a person such as the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) to chair this subcommittee. She has carried on in the tradition of our great friend, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KIRWAN) who contributed so much in past years, as has the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the other members of that committee on the legislative side of this bill. They probably will not be extolled in the history books of the future, but they will always be known by those of us who are aware of the mark they have made on this legislation.

In the future when others look back, they will see and understand that it is through their efforts and help that we have made America a better place in which to live. If the younger generation who follow on our heels will only accomplish as much, they too will have something as worthwhile for others to reflect upon.

Mr. DENNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REIFEL. I am delighted to yield to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. DENNEY).

Mr. DENNEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I have two Indian reservations in my district, and as a relatively new Member of this Congress, serving my second term, I was very concerned about them. I spent many hours doing research and preparing my testimony before I requested an opportunity to be heard by the distinguished chairman of the committee, the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN).

I arrived at the committee and was all set to sell my bill of goods, and I found that the chairman, and the distinguished ranking minority member, the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL) knew more about my problem than I did.

Mr. Chairman, I think this is an outstanding committee, and I commend them and I want to offer my accolade to the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) and to the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL) and to all the other members of the committee. I think they have all done an outstanding job. I certainly do support this bill.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REIFEL. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Colorado, the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I rise to add my commendation to the gentleman's work on the committee and in the Congress. It has been wonderful to have such a friend present and working on the problems that mean so much to the building of America.

The gentleman very eloquently spoke about members of the National Park Service often giving up their vacation time, without being compensated.

There is a small appropriation in this bill, some \$54,000, if I remember correctly, for volunteers for the park. Is it not true that in addition to Park Service staff giving their leave and vacation without compensation, members of their family have also served the people of the United States without compensation. I am sure they will continue to do so. I believe the small amount of money in this bill will take care of some of the expenses to see that this service continues.

Mr. REIFEL. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Colorado for calling this to the attention of the Members. This is true. This dedicated service on the part of the Park Service employees and their families sets an example. It is one of the reasons why these employees and others who appreciate the parks that you provide for in your great committee want to keep them clean and in a condition permitting them to remain available in perpetuity to all of the citizens who are to come after us.

This amount that you have mentioned will provide expenses for these citizens

who live near the parks and are willing to make this contribution.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REIFEL. I am glad to yield to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to take this opportunity to thank my very good friend and colleague, the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL) for all of the courtesies extended to me when I appeared before his subcommittee. The gentleman has visited our State many, many times in dealing with the resources of our State and has spent much time in my congressional district.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman on the part of all the people for the kind treatment you have given us and for your wisdom in bringing in a very substantial budget here to take care of the resources of the Second Congressional District.

Mr. REIFEL. I thank my good friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. JOHNSON) who is also of the attitude and nature of mind of our distinguished chairman of our subcommittee. The gentleman has been concerned with the resources of this Nation, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs concerned with irrigation. His committee has made it possible for my State to look forward to the opportunity when we can increase our use and productivity of our natural resources. I say to my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. JOHNSON), that I thank you for your services to the Nation and to my State.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REIFEL. I am glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN).

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, I just want to join briefly in adding to the accolades and laudatory comments that have been made with regard to what I refer to as our great all-American Congressman, BEN REIFEL.

I also want to express my appreciation for all of the considerations you have personally given to the requests we have from those on the north coast of California that has had certainly more focus and attention brought to it over the last few years with regard to the Redwood National Park and the Point Reyes National Seashore, and so forth.

Also, you have touched on something here that I think is most worthy of comment and this relates to the part that the Forest Service lands themselves actually play in providing the accommodations and facilities and the opportunity for outdoor recreation for the many, many visitors.

To give you somewhat of an idea for the Members who are still here on the floor, while there was great discussion about the acreages associated with the Point Reyes National Seashore and the Redwood Park, and they were talking in terms, as I recall, of 6,000 acres in the one case for the Redwood National Park and around 53,000 acres for the Point

Reyes National Seashore Park, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues that we have nearly 6 million acres of Forest Service lands that are almost immediately contiguous to all of these parks in California that are available for outdoor recreation. The fact that you have added to this in the budget and recognize that fact of life has made a great contribution.

(Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. DON. H. CLAUSEN) for his kind remarks. The chairman of our subcommittee has followed the policy that what is good for the Forest Service—the protection of our trees and timber resources—and what is good for the Park Service—making areas available for people looking for recreation in this country—is good for America.

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REIFEL. I am delighted to yield to my distinguished friend from Massachusetts.

Mr. KEITH. I would like to get a word in edgewise among all the laudatory comments that have been made concerning your service to your country and to your State. I share the sentiments of this House in that regard.

I have a few words to say insofar as the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries aspects of this legislation are concerned.

I strongly support the provisions of H.R. 17619.

My colleagues have used strong words in support of this bill. I share their concern on the urgency of using all available means within reason to restore the U.S. fishing industry to its former position of leadership. Research and adequate finding are the keys to this end especially when combined with imaginative and sound executive management of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

I am deeply concerned by the continually increasing threats to our vital natural resources and feel that a stronger counterattack must be made through research not only to preserve, but to enhance our food supply from the oceans and contiguous shores.

There has been talk of retirement of marine research vessels, closing of marine shellfish research laboratories, abandonment of research programs, and many other essential projects, supposedly in the interest of economy. I assure you, Mr. Chairman, that such thoughts are "penny wise and pound foolish." If there was ever a time to take strong action to guarantee and expand the supply of food from the sea, it is now.

I have a great interest in the valuable work being performed at the Milford Laboratories for shellfish research, at the Woods Hole Bureau of Commercial Fisheries unit, and aboard various marine research vessels such as the *Albatross* out of Woods Hole.

There is no question that this work is of immense importance to our generation and to future generations. It is of such importance that it may provide a solution to feeding the hungry people of the

world who are victims of a massive population explosion.

If I do not share the strong words of my distinguished colleagues, I do share their honest and earnest convictions that we must support the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to the utmost through thick and thin; to do otherwise would seriously jeopardize this Nation and the untapped resources of its oceans and seas.

(Mr. KEITH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REIFEL. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts. I want to say to the gentleman that the knowledge, understanding, and concern of the chairman of our subcommittee is responsible for the provisions of this bill concerned with the fisheries. She asked the questions that needed to be considered of those who came from downtown in connection with the budget justification. All of the credit for the things which are going to be beneficial in the area which you just mentioned must go to her.

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. REIFEL. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. KEITH. I concur heartily with what you have said concerning the gentlewoman from Washington. She has done an outstanding job. We in Massachusetts in particular are very grateful for her services in this regard.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REIFEL. I yield to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. McDADE), a member of the subcommittee.

Mr. McDADE. I thank the gentleman from South Dakota for yielding.

(Mr. McDADE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the pending appropriation bill. I first write to associate myself with remarks made by our distinguished and able colleague, the gentlelady from Washington. She has always demonstrated her capacity to come to grips with the many problems that face this Nation by her leadership on this important piece of legislation. And I wish to remark also that she has never been more accurate than when she paid such a richly merited tribute to our colleague from South Dakota, BEN REIFEL. The news that he would retire from Congress at the end of this session left me with greatly mixed emotions. I do not begrudge him the time that he wishes to spend with his charming wife and the other members of his family. His 37 years—get that, 37 years—of creative public service certainly have earned him the right to what I hope will be many years of warm and peaceful tranquility. Yet, this Congress and the Nation face a time of unparalleled crisis. In such a time, the wisdom, the guidance, and the wise counsel of the gentleman from South Dakota are needed more critically than ever. And so, while I offer him my warmest and most sincere good wishes on the occasion of his retirement I must

include one caveat. Please do not be surprised when your phone begins to ring or when the letters begin to arrive seeking your advise on the problems that confront the Congress. Whether in active service or not, whether physically present in this Chamber or not, all of us will continue to seek your counsel and guidance. I know no man who has done more to bring credit to his nation, to his ancestry, and to his profession than the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. REIFEL. I thank my gracious friend very much.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, 4 years ago I rose in support of a similar appropriations bill, and remarked that by supporting appropriations for the Department of the Interior, we were acting to shape the destiny of our Nation, that it should be a richer and greener pasture for our children and their children. This bill is almost entirely an environmental bill, just as it was 4 years ago, and the crisis of our environment today is even more critical than it was then.

This bill is the result of conflict between the many needs of our society and the great, but still limited, resources which we have available to meet them. I feel that within the context of these needs and resources, the bill now before us is one which deserves the support of all of us.

There is much talk these days of the need to reorder our national priorities, and it is clear that such a need exists. It should be equally clear, however, that this reordering cannot be fully accomplished overnight, nor in the myopic context of any single piece of legislation. In considering this bill, I feel that the committee has concerned itself with both the increased needs for the protection and improvement of our surroundings, and the capacity of the agencies funded in this bill to restructure and retool themselves to meet those needs during the coming fiscal year.

There is a lesson to be learned from the experience of the people in my own district—a lesson which applies to the entire Nation. We have learned that even with intensive efforts, an environment that has been mistreated for decades cannot be fully restored in a matter of a few months or even a few years. If a person who had visited this area even 4 years ago were to return today, he would notice some remarkable improvements. Nevertheless, some very serious environmental problems are still as I described them to this distinguished body in 1966. I then pointed out that in my own district we have mine fires that have been burning for 50 years, and that we had no hope of extinguishing them by nightfall. We still have refuse dumps, called culm dumps, in the anthracite area which also have been burning for 50 years. We continue to have serious problems of air and water pollution, and the results of the abandoned mining industry still scar the land and make much of it unavailable for any commercial or residential use.

I want to thank my distinguished colleagues on the committee for having joined with me in recognizing that some of these culm dump fires still rage out

of control. The bill now before us contains an account of \$1 million in one item of the Bureau of Mines budget. This item is explained at page 12 of the committee report. The committee states:

On many occasions, the Committee has recognized the urgent necessity for combating the culm bank fires in Pennsylvania which have destroyed life and property in that area for many years. To date, action producing tangible results has been negligible. It is the very strong recommendation of this Committee that immediate action be taken for development of a demonstration program that will produce a meaningful solution to this critical situation that has existed much too long.

These words need no clarification. I simply wish to request that they be noted and that this action be approved today by the entire membership of the House.

I would also like to add my personal endorsement to the recommendation of the committee that the full amount requested—\$54,395,000—for the health and safety activities of the Bureau of Mines, which include the activities prescribed by the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, be approved. The men who mine the coal that means so much to the economy of this country are entitled to the full protection of this significant legislation. They are entitled to the safest possible working conditions. It is our responsibility to make available the necessary manpower, skillfully trained, to afford the protection the new safety law provides. We can fulfill that responsibility today by passing this important piece of legislation.

Finally, I would like to point out the significance of one other item in the bill now before us. The committee has recommended an appropriation of \$10,231,743 for land acquisition relating to the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. I understand that this proposed national park will be of great benefit to the entire northeastern region of the country. I would also point out, however, that the taking of land for the project is causing great hardship to many persons who have spent their entire lives in this area. In the interest of these people, it is important that land acquisition not be delayed, because such delay only adds to their hardship.

It is most important that land acquisition proceed at a level which will permit development of the area that is rationally coordinated with construction activity to be undertaken by the Corps of Engineers. I am gratified to see that during the coming fiscal year, the Corps of Engineers has requested funding for new construction which will start this important project on its way to becoming a reality.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CONTE) such time as he may desire.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized.

(Mr. CONTE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I am particularly pleased to support this bill today, because it is a good bill, and also because it contains an appropriation for the urban forestry and research program

to be jointly run by the U.S. Forest Service and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst and some other northeastern universities which will participate. This represents the culmination of effort made over a great many years.

I believe special tribute should be paid today—and I know a great deal has already been said, but if I may trespass on the patience of my colleagues—to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN). I dare say she is one of the finest subcommittee chairmen on the Appropriations Committee. She is a person with a tremendous amount of courage and knowledge, who stands up for what is right regardless of what the odds are. She has done a good job, as anyone knows who has taken the time to read the voluminous hearings she has brought forth as a result of the testimony presented to her committee. I hope everyone will read the hearings. This is one of the most important committees, I feel, in the Congress.

Also I pay tribute to my friend, the gentleman from South Dakota, BEN REIFEL, and I say that from the bottom of my heart. He is one of my closest friends and has been during the 10 years we have served together. I know many times when the going got rough and the issues were really hot in the Congress, I could always find a word of consolation when I sat next to BEN. Many times we found ourselves in the minority on this side, and it is great to have a friend like BEN, and to be able to lean on his shoulder and get a word of encouragement.

BEN is certainly a great credit to the fine institution in Massachusetts, Harvard College. I think now, when he will be retired and will have a little time on his hands, he ought to go back to Harvard College. I think they ought to offer a chair to BEN REIFEL. I think the gentleman from South Dakota could help straighten out that institution with some of their problems.

I wish the gentleman from South Dakota well, and I take this opportunity to wish BEN many decades of good health and happiness, so he may reap the rich dividends and spiritual satisfaction which he has so ably earned in his lifetime of dedicated service to his country and to his great State of South Dakota.

Mr. Chairman, the basic idea behind this project is to develop a program to study and enhance the role played by trees, parks, and forested open space in creating a quality environment for people living and working in urban areas.

This is a project that goes beyond merely talking about the problems with our environment. It will actually attack one facet of the problem by determining how best we can utilize our trees, parks, and forests to serve people in densely populated areas.

If we seriously intend to save our environment from growing urban sprawl, and the loss of healthy vegetation that entails, then we desperately need projects such as this one.

While this study will benefit all urban areas of the Nation, it is particularly important for those of us in the East. Although the eastern seaboard is the most

heavily populated section of the Nation, more than 50 percent of the land area is still covered by trees and forests. These trees play a major role in making our environment habitable by removing dust, pollen, and other pollutants from the air, by helping to smother noise, by manufacturing valuable oxygen for our air, and by providing us with visible natural beauty.

But to insure these benefits for future generations, we must know the problems such as the effects of air pollutants, salting of streets and highways, trampling of soil, injury arising from excavation for construction, pruning of branches and trimming of crowns, vandalism, and the like. This project will do all that—and more.

There are undoubtedly many more benefits not yet fully appreciated. One of the purposes of the research project would be to further explore these benefits.

At the same time, more study is needed to determine how best to protect our trees from encroaching suburbia. What kinds of land use are most suitable for this protection?

These are questions important to all of us, but especially for the inner city resident who must be assured some access to tree belts and recreational areas near the city.

Certainly, Mr. Chairman, one of our great challenges as we enter the seventies—a decade dedicated to restoring and preserving our environment—is to see that such forested areas are properly managed.

I might point out, Mr. Chairman, that prospects for the success of this project are excellent. I have already mentioned the interest of the University of Massachusetts. Under the direction of Prof. Arnold Rhodes, the university is prepared to provide space for laboratories and offices, funds, and personnel, as well as to assist in the formulation of a joint program.

Our Forest Service is no less excited about this proposal, and plans are already underway to initiate its development. The Gifford Pinchot Institute for Environmental Forestry, named for one of America's great conservationists, is due to be set up soon, in Milford, Pa., near Philadelphia. High on the list of projects the institute hopes to promote is this joint project in Amherst.

In short, all the experts I have talked with are most enthusiastic. I am pleased to commend the project to all of my colleagues.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. ESCH).

(Mr. ESCH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, it is with a deep sense of appreciation and relief that I offer my gratitude to the distinguished Chairman JULIA BUTLER HANSEN of the Interior Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, and to the ranking member, the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL), for responding to my plea to have the operating funds for the fiscal year 1971 for the Great Lakes

Biological Research Laboratory in Ann Arbor, Mich.

I am indebted to the committee for recognizing the value of the laboratory to the Great Lakes area and for their supporting our longstanding fight to maintain the laboratory at its current level. The preliminary decision regarding the reduction in the work of the Ann Arbor laboratory was ostensibly made because of the laboratory's low priority within the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. However, recognizing the high esteem with which the laboratory is held within the general field of resource management, the laboratory is to be transferred to the Bureau of Sports Fisheries; and its activities to be vastly increased by the beginning of fiscal year 1972. It is acknowledged by the Department of the Interior, the administration, and all other parties concerned, that this laboratory is the leading fresh water environmental research facility in the country.

Mr. Chairman, at a time when the precarious ecological balance of our country has finally received attention by Federal, State, and local governments, as well as the general public, it is totally incomprehensible that the leading biological research facility in the Great Lakes is to have its operating expenses reduced merely because of an administrative definition.

This lab contains some of our Nation's outstanding biological scientists and is one of the few facilities available for complete research investigation. To have its funds and personnel reduced merely because it falls under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries rather than that of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries is exactly the type of hypocrisy and semantical juggling that American youth is protesting today. This reflects a total lack of sensitivity and evaluation on the part of those responsible. No one denies the need for reducing Government spending but a sense of priorities must be established in selecting the areas in which to be reduced so as not to damage those efforts necessary for the basic welfare of American people.

I will pursue my continuing fight to maintain and improve the support for the Great Lakes facility in the other body and with the Bureau of the Budget and with the administration. Parenthetically, but most importantly, it may well be that the "case of the Ann Arbor laboratory" may be the prime example of why a total resources management approach within the Department of the Interior is sorely needed.

Chairman JULIA HANSEN, of the Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies of the Appropriations Committee, and Chairman JOHN DINGELL of the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, have both shown their great sense of concern and cognizance over the importance of this laboratory. The people of Michigan as well as the Nation will long be grateful for their responsive efforts to the needs of our environment.

Mr. Chairman, it is my fervent hope that the Members of this austere body

will pass this appropriation with their fullest support and that the Bureau of the Budget under the direction of the President will see fit to provide the Department of Interior with the necessary authority to spend these funds and that they not be impended as inflationary. No one is more aware of the affects of inflation on the lives of their people than I am in the Second District of Michigan. There are many areas of the Government which can afford some reduction in operating expenditures and I dare say there are some areas in the Department of the Interior which can afford reductions. But, the fight on our environment is too precious, too immediate, and too important to be reduced at this time. This has been recognized by the willingness of the administration and the Department of the Interior to increase this laboratory's effectiveness in fiscal year 1972 and there is absolutely no justification in reducing it in fiscal year 1971.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes—and I shall yield more, if needed—to my distinguished colleague the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL).

(Mr. DINGELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I should like to thank my distinguished friend, the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL), for so graciously yielding me this time. I would like to join my colleagues in expressing to him my sorrow at his departure and my sincere and warm good wishes to him for every happiness. He and I have been good friends over the years of our service together, and I have taken great pride in his friendship and in the privilege of having known him.

I should like to express my particular appreciation of his good work, as well as that of the distinguished chairlady of the subcommittee which brings this bill to the floor today. I should like to commend them and the subcommittee for the outstanding work which has been done with regard to our Oceanographic Fisheries Resources and Research programs.

I should like to express particular commendation to the subcommittee and to the distinguished chairlady, who have served this body so well, for their labors in seeing to it that our commercial fisheries resources and research programs are continued in the fashion that they should be and with the fundamental and proper philosophy and approach which they have so well shown over the years.

At this time I should like to have the particular attention of my dear friend the gentlewoman from Washington, to discuss with her the closures of the laboratories which have been projected, one in Milford, Conn., and one in Ann Arbor, Mich. I note with some pleasure that the subcommittee has indicated these will not be closed and that they will be funded.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DINGELL. I yield to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Funds are provided in this bill for the labora-

tories, and we have directed the Department of Interior not to close them.

As the gentleman is well aware, the laboratory at Milford, Conn., has made an outstanding contribution on shellfish, and the laboratory at Ann Arbor, Mich., is doing the same outstanding job in respect to general fisheries throughout the Great Lakes region.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I want to voice my support of this appropriation bill, H.R. 17619, and at the same time announce that this is a joint statement. This statement represents the views and concerns of the Honorable EDWARD A. GARMATZ, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; the Honorable ALTON LENNON, the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Oceanography; the Honorable RICHARD HANNA; as well as myself, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation.

We urge approval of this bill and seek to call attention to those sections of the legislation which would provide funds for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Specifically, we are making an urgent appeal for the approval of those funds, which would be utilized by the Bureau to continue the operation of two vital fisheries research laboratories at their fiscal year 1970 level. One of these is in Milford, Conn.; the other one is in Ann Arbor, Mich. But the significance of this appeal goes far beyond a simple request for funds for these two laboratories; it has serious implications and raises grave questions concerning the present intentions and future plans of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries—as well as the Department of Interior—in the entire area of environmental and fisheries research.

Our Nations great natural resources—our wildlife, our fish and shellfish, our rivers and lakes, and even our great oceans—are threatened by massive and ever-growing pollution, overuse, and neglect. These problems have reached a crisis stage. There is a clear and urgent need for immediate action, and for increased scientific study in the areas of environmental control and fisheries research.

And yet, despite this obvious and pressing need for more research, our Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has uncovered a deliberate plan and intention on the part of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to further drastically cut the meager research that is now being carried out; the committee has documented the fact that the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, which is charged with the responsibility to promote and preserve our fisheries and marine environment, is abandoning that responsibility under the guise of economic necessity. The extremely unwise nature of this plan to terminate valuable research and research facilities was compounded by the fact that part of this plan was a secretive one; it was kept under wraps. Our committee, which as a responsibility in these areas—and, therefore, a right to be informed of such important decisions—was not informed until the 11th hour. Consequently, the committee was forced to call hasty hearings and conduct an investigation which is not yet completed. These hearings were jointly chaired by the chairman of our

Subcommittee on Oceanography and the chairman of our Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation.

Despite this time shortage, the committee acted quickly and—in just 3 days of hearings—has already compiled a record that is disturbing and alarming. It is, in fact, an indictment of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, the Department of the Interior, and perhaps the Bureau of the Budget. Since our investigation is not yet completed, we are not sure to what degree each of these agencies is responsible, but we wish to serve notice at this time that the investigation will continue, the responsibility will be determined and whatever congressional action is needed will be taken.

Mr. Chairman, in order to obtain the information needed, in timely fashion, the committee was forced to subpoena a witness, who happens to be a marine biologist and a regional director for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. The distinguished chairman of our Committee, Congressman GARMATZ, issued that subpoena—not because the witness was unwilling to testify, but because the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries had planned to send this biologist on a sudden assignment to Brazil. The use of this extraordinary process was necessary in order to guarantee the appearance of the witness at the committee's hearing. We also wish to serve notice that in the future measures necessary for completion of the committee's investigation, including the subpoenaing of witnesses, will be utilized as deemed appropriate, and that the Congress will not be obstructed in its search for facts.

In respect to the two laboratories for which funds have been added in this appropriation bill—one of which the Bureau intends to close and the other, sharply reduce its activities and transfer to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife—we want to submit a few relevant facts uncovered during the committee's hearings. Both laboratories are unique in character, and are making a contribution to our attack on environmental and fisheries problems that cannot be duplicated or replaced. Furthermore, the closure or severe reduction in research of either of these installations will constitute a severe threat to our environment and to our precious natural resources.

In the case of the Ann Arbor laboratory, we would like to briefly outline the importance of that installation:

It is the best laboratory for fresh water research in the United States, if not the world.

Twenty years of accumulated scientific data will be lost on this plan. All this invaluable research, impossible to evaluate in terms of dollars, will be lost for an ostensible savings of \$400,000.

Important data on the predacious lamprey eel—which threatens the Great Lake, decimated the lake trout and is again making other inroads—will be lost.

Trash fish are increasing in the lakes, while valuable fish are decreasing.

Mercury and DDT poisoning are contaminating the Great Lakes—the greatest fresh water resource in the world; pollution in general is increasing and threatening the lakes.

The research laboratory at Milford, Conn., has an equally impressive record:

It is probably the only laboratory in the world conducting organized scientific work on basic shellfish genetics.

It has unsurpassed facilities for research on biology and the effects of pollution on estuarine or marine organisms.

It specializes in mollusks research—especially oysters and clams—it is world renowned in this field and attracts scientists from many other nations; they go to Milford to study techniques developed there.

It has developed techniques on hatcheries of oysters and other mollusks which are used in many areas of our Nation.

Its work on predator control has—in many instances—increased the survival rate of oysters tenfold.

Much of this laboratory's scientific data will likewise be lost if the facility is closed.

Mr. Chairman, we feel that the Bureau's proposal with respect to these two outstanding laboratories represents either lack of intelligent judgment, indifference, or incompetence. We intend to find out which. In both cases, the directors of these laboratories were never consulted about the Bureau's plans. They were simply told it would be done. The plans appear to be arbitrary decisions made by a few high-ranking officials who decided it was not important to consult with the concerned scientists, concerned members of our committee, or Members of this Congress.

But this is not all. The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries has also admitted that, in addition to the two laboratories named above, it intends to make further cuts in research facilities and activities. Two more laboratories at Palo Alto, Calif., and Terminal Island, Calif., have been scheduled for either closing or severe reductions in research projects. The Bureau has also admitted it intends to deactivate a number of research vessels, specifically: the *Albatross IV*, of Woods Hole, Mass.; either the *Cromwell* or the *Gilbert* in Honolulu; the *Miller Freeman*, at Seattle; and the *Undaunted*, at Miami. In fact, the *Undaunted* has already been transferred to the National Science Foundation. These additional laboratories and these research vessels are also scheduled for closure or deactivation during the month of May, or at least by June 30.

Mr. Chairman, our committee did not have sufficient notice nor adequate time to hold appropriate hearings or to obtain sufficient information to document the need for continuing the operation of these additional installations and ships; we do, however, have sufficient information to indicate that the ruthless disregard for research that led to the decision with respect to the Milford and Ann Arbor laboratories is the basis for this additional budgetary hatchet job.

But even this is not all. During its investigation, our committee uncovered the fact that—again in a less than open way—the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries is moving to drastically cut even more research activities. The Bureau calls this plan a “proposed reprogramming for fiscal year 1971,” and it calls for

shifting funds from other valuable research facilities into various other areas of activity.

We hope that each Member of Congress will scrutinize the list of these additional planned cuts, and we again want to emphasize that this latest plan has not yet been made public by the Bureau. Since our committee discovered this information, we feel it is our duty to let the Congress know what other surprises are being planned. Briefly, the planned reductions will have an adverse impact upon the following research activities:

Mammal research and biological programs at Seattle, Wash.	\$270,000
Menhaden studies at Beaufort, N.C.	420,000
Tuna studies at Honolulu	810,000
Biological research programs at LaJolla, Calif.	472,000
Herring research at Boothbay Harbor, Me.	472,000
Biological studies at Galveston, Tex.	450,000
Biological program at Auke Bay, Alaska	260,000
Biological research on Great Lakes fisheries	637,000
Shellfish research at laboratories in Milford, Conn.; Oxford, Md.; and Seattle, Wash.	314,000
Exploratory fishing and gear research in the Great Lakes	152,000
Technology research at various locations throughout the country	577,000
The tying up of additional research vessels—locations not listed	500,000

Mr. Chairman, what kind of reasoning is this? Who could show such callous indifference to the wishes of Congress and the American public, and to the future needs of this Nation? This is one of the worst examples we have seen of disregarding the future of our resources. We have had few better examples of “burning our seed corn” or examples of the Bureau of the Budget's unrealistic approach to our pressing environmental problems. This certainly does not convey the impression that the Department of the Interior is properly discharging its responsibilities.

Mr. Chairman, week after week, the Interior Department tries to cast a favorable image to the Congress, the news media and the American public; week after week it grinds out press releases vowing to increase the fight against pollution, promising to increase research and pledging itself to improve conservation and preservation of our precious natural resources; this image conflicts with its action as described herein. We can no longer tolerate nor can we ignore such folly. The Interior Department preaches conservation and a better quality of living out of one side of its mouth; and out of the other side, it ruthlessly conspires to cut the very heart out of research which is so very vital to this Nation's rapidly dwindling resources.

And, just how much money are we actually talking about saving? All of the cuts, the slowdowns, the deactivations and reprogramings we have so far described—in their entirety—represent approximately \$6.5 million. Compare this paltry figure with the millions which will be lost in invaluable research data; compare this paltry figure—if you can—with the value of fresh water, of unpolluted

streams and lakes, of fish and wildlife which may be threatened by extinction or contamination if such cuts are implemented. Can we place a dollar value on such resources? It would be idiotic to answer "yes."

It might be noted, however, that the Department of the Interior in a news release dated May 8, 1970, indicated that our Nation's domestic commercial fisheries catch for the year of 1969 amounted to \$518 million. We would like to request that a copy of this release be inserted in the RECORD following our statement.

Mr. Chairman, still another valuable resource that is impossible to place a price tag upon is being squandered as a result of this folly. We are referring to the human resource—the countless scientists and specialists who have dedicated their brains, their talents, and their lives to programs that are now being terminated or drastically cut. Over the years, the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries accumulated a scientific staff that was unsurpassed by any organization in the world for this kind of work. Some of the most eminent scientists in the world—marine biologists, ichthyologists, specialists in metallurgy, water quality, oceanology, and other important environmental and biological areas—were attracted to the Bureau and the Interior Department because of the work being done by these agencies. Our committee has received many disturbing reports that scientific morale—already bad in these agencies—is deteriorating rapidly, that these scientists are disgusted, frustrated, and disillusioned by the present cuts and future plans of the Government. We now face the danger of dissipating this irreplaceable fountainhead of knowledge. A number of capable scientists have already resigned; others are planning to do so in the near future; and many others are actively looking elsewhere—searching for a place where they can find stability and pursue the research to which they have dedicated their lives. Our committee has personally been contacted by a number of such scientists, all of whom have expressed their concern at the actions planned by the Bureau, and their dismay that many of the scientists most involved in the affected programs were neither consulted about nor warned of such plans.

Mr. Chairman, before concluding our remarks, we want to commend the distinguished madam chairman, JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, and her subcommittee, for having the courage to criticize the Interior Department's lack of leadership and responsibility in the area of environmental control. In her subcommittee's report on this appropriation bill, specific language was devoted to this criticism. We feel the following quotes should be emphasized:

In recent months, the protection of our environment from various pollutants has become a national movement and has gained many supporters. . . . The Committee was disappointed at the paucity of funding proposed for the very activity our Nation's leaders are currently endorsing as one of the highest priorities which this Nation must consider.

The committee perceived during the hearings that not only was the 1971 budget esti-

mate deficient in the provision of funds to correct various situations contributing to the pollution of our environment, but it also discovered that funds appropriated for the 1970 fiscal year and specifically earmarked for the abatement of pollution, such as sanitation facilities at various Federal installations, had been placed in reserve and would not be expended.

It was with these basic objectives in mind that the committee considered appropriations for activities in this bill for fiscal year 1971. The continued need for fiscal restraint tempered the committee's desire to provide additional funds to attain these objectives. In view of this, the committee will be decidedly disturbed if funds specifically appropriated for conservation of resources and pollution abatement are again placed in reserve or used for pay increase costs or other purposes of lesser importance and urgency.

We also want to emphasize that Mrs. HANSEN's subcommittee added on \$75,000 for an evaluation study; the purpose of this study is to determine the potential for various laboratories and vessels of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. We again quote from a section of this report, which reads:

It is recommended by the Committee that insofar as possible there be no major lay-ups of vessels utilized by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries."

Mr. Chairman, we sincerely feel this statement is necessary to alert the Congress to the magnitude of this problem and to serve notice on the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, the Department of the Interior, and the Bureau of the Budget that Congress has no intention of letting this condition deteriorate any further.

We have no intention of making this a partisan political issue, but we are determined that our Nation's natural resources will not be further imperiled. The record and the intent established by certain members of our committee and the Appropriations Committee are clear. The thrust of this statement and of any additional colloquy on the floor, should, therefore, become part of the legislative history of this bill. It should further be made clear, in view of the study proposed by the Appropriations Committee, that no research vessels be laid up and none of the laboratories be closed until that study is completed.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, we respectfully request that it be made absolutely clear that the legislative history established here today is not a request; it is, in fact, tantamount to a congressional mandate.

The Appropriations Committee has voiced its concern, certain members of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries have voiced their concern, and the American public has joined in this mounting chorus of national protest against the continued abuse and neglect of this great Nation's natural resources.

It is about time that the appropriate Government agencies heed this protest and carry out their responsibilities in response to this clear and undeniable mandate.

My Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, chaired by our able friend the Honorable EDWARD A. GARMATZ, and my good friend and colleague the Honorable ALTON

LENNON, chairman of the Subcommittee on Oceanography, and our good friend and colleague the Honorable RICHARD HANNA join me in this concern. We are particularly troubled that over the last year there appears to be an attempt to change the fundamental orientation of the Department of the Interior and its Bureau of Commercial Fisheries from programs oriented toward wise management of the resources on a long-term basis to one that is based strictly on exploitation.

Our committee has come up with a number of documents in the course of an investigation which would lead us to believe there may well be some attempt not only to close the laboratories referred to but also to lay up a number of oceanographic vessels.

Indeed, one of the things that was most troublesome to me was a document which fell into the hands of our committee dealing with proposed reprogramming for fiscal 1971 calling for a shifting of funds approved in this bill from research facilities to various other forms of activities. I note that since the appearance of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries before our subcommittee that I have received many documents, including a letter received by me today signed by Mr. Charles Meacham. This letter, which will be inserted pursuant to unanimous-consent request at a time appropriate, indicates that the Department of the Interior perhaps has had second thoughts. I have made this information available to the gentlewoman from Washington and I wonder what her thoughts and feelings are with regard to the proposed reprogramming.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I am completely opposed to reprogramming of these activities. The committee has gone through the testimony of the hearings and we have carefully evaluated the programs. The committee is deeply aware of the necessity, as we move into international programs and as we work with people of other countries and as we sit down at bargaining and conference tables, for all of the knowledge that we can possibly acquire as to what our fishery resources are and what will make these resources even greater. Therefore, I can assure the gentleman from Michigan that I would not approve a reprogramming to change any of the basic funding for our fishery research or for our vessel use. I think the department has been completely indiscreet in attempting even to formulate such program, revisions, and I will be very frank with the gentleman from Michigan that I feel the Department of the Interior has its hands tied behind its back, because I think the Bureau of the Budget has for several years decided that they should phase out the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries for some obscure reason. The fishing industry in the United States does not seem to hold any great significance to the gentlemen in the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. DINGELL. I would like to thank the gentlewoman. Her comments make most invaluable and clear legislative history.

At an earlier time our Subcommittee on Fishery and Wildlife Conservation

and Oceanography had the honorable Mr. Phillip Roedel, the new Director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries before us in a joint hearing wherein we took testimony with regard to a number of aspects regarding laboratory closures. One of the things most troublesome to me was the fact that in his testimony director Roedel enumerated a number of things that he proposed to do with regard to proposed reprogramming at a time later after the budget was successfully completed. Documents which have fallen into the hands of the subcommittee since that time tend to indicate that there are a large number of resource oriented programs that this agency proposed to terminate. The subcommittee thinks that the department intends to go from a resource and long-range oriented management program in research into one which is—and I am just quoting directly from him now—one having a high payoff potential. That was the first criteria they proposed to establish with regard to the Office of Oceanographic Research.

Second, with particular emphasis to the solution of pressing fishery problems.

Third, to move into engineering fields promising to increase the efficiency of "search and harvest technology."

And then to do something which I believe is desirable, that is, to further the development and useful management precedents established by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries.

Finally, under the fifth suggestion, again to return to the exploitation theory where they will emphasize the studies of socioeconomic aspects of American fisheries in what they denominate as an economics-limited entry approach to research.

I hope that the gentlewoman and the subcommittee on the Interior will be apprised on the perils and hazards inherent in this kind of an approach. I would like to and I will indicate that I am critical of the Interior Department's hiding behind a smokescreen of press releases indicating what they propose to do with regard to preservation and enhancement and protection of the environment and our fish and wildlife resources and which their behavior up to now does not indicate they intend to carry out. The press release I will insert in the RECORD at the appropriate time, indicating more fully the reasons why I am concerned about their behavior and why their proposed program does not seem to comport with the high quality of their press releases.

I would point out, Mr. Chairman, because of the limited amount of time that has been afforded our subcommittee since our discovery of the program of the Department of Interior, we have had less than adequate opportunity to call in the witnesses and ascertain the facts and circumstances attendant upon this most unfortunate change in direction of policy by the Department of Interior.

I would point out in closing, in cooperation with my distinguished friend and one of the most valuable Members of this House, the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN), as well as the other members of the committee,

and our very able chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GARMATZ), as well as the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. LENNON), who is the chairman of the Oceanographic Subcommittee, I propose to pursue this matter further in trying to explore a number of questions like, why did the Department of the Interior engage in a rather doubtful practice in sending our witnesses to Rio de Janeiro on matters of very limited importance when they had much more important research to do at home, particularly in view of the fact that the Department sought to send our witnesses abroad at the very time we were undertaking our hearings.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. DINGELL. This was done during the week that our committee was engaged in the actual scrutiny of these matters pending before it.

So I believe, Mr. Chairman, there is need for close oversight and very careful watching not only by our subcommittee but by the committee chaired by the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN).

Following is the letter I received from Director Roedel:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 18, 1970.

Hon. JOHN D. DINGELL,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DINGELL: I understand that your Subcommittee has come into possession of a draft, now outdated, internal budget document prepared in the Department and relating to Bureau of Commercial Fisheries activities in fiscal year 1971, and that, as a result, some question has arisen in your mind. I can assure you that the document, which was prepared in connection with the continuing review of BCF activities on which Director Roedel testified before the Appropriations Subcommittee (transcript, pages 273-274), was not approved by the Department and has no status.

I am also happy to assure you that funds appropriated and apportioned to the Department for use in fiscal year 1971 for commercial fishery activities will be expended in accordance with the provisions of the President's Budget and/or the Appropriations Act and that should the Department wish to effect changes, it will consult with the Congress in the usual way.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES H. MEACHAM,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

I might point out that on April 17, 1970, Director Roedel testified at our subcommittee hearings and made the following statement. This statement clearly indicates the Department of the Interior had under consideration the reprogramming funds as of that date and so far as we are concerned still has the plan under consideration:

We have been devoting considerable time to analyzing our present programs to see if it is possible to give more emphasis in these areas within our present budget for fiscal year 1971. In this regard, there is presently

under consideration in the Department a proposal which would shift over \$4.0 million into these areas in fiscal year 1971. I want to emphasize, however, that the Secretary has not yet had the opportunity to review the proposal. If it is approved, it will be submitted to both the Bureau of the Budget, and the Appropriation Committees of the Congress prior to implementation. We will be pleased to give you a copy of the proposal at the same time that we submit it to the Appropriation Committees.

Following is a press release indicating the value of the domestic commercial fisheries catch for 1969:

DOMESTIC CATCH FOR 1969 WORTH RECORD
\$518 MILLION TO FISHERMEN

During 1969, the Nation's domestic commercial catch of fish and shellfish sold for \$518 million—the highest dollar value in the Nation's history—Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel announced today.

Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (BCF) reported that the value of the 1969 catch represents an increase of \$47 million over that of the 1968 harvest. The volume taken—4.3 billion pounds—was 176.4 million pounds above the 1968 level, and the largest catch since 1966.

Secretary Hickel said that new records had been established in a number of the individual domestic fisheries.

Catch data gathered and compiled by BCF's Division of Statistics and Market News indicate record landings for shrimp, Gulf menhaden, Pacific anchovies, yellowfin tuna, spiny lobsters, tanner crabs, Dungeness crabs, and surf clam meats.

Secretary Hickel said there were also substantial increases in catches of Atlantic cod, Pacific halibut, and blue crabs; landings of Atlantic flounders, pollock, and soft clams also showed gains over the 1968 levels.

The gain in production by some segments of the domestic fisheries was partially offset by serious declines in landings of haddock, Atlantic sea herring, Pacific salmon, whiting, industrial fish caught by otter-trawl, sea scallop meats, and king crab, the Secretary added.

In addition, he said, landings of jack mackerel, Atlantic ocean perch, and oyster meats were also below 1968 levels.

Louisiana led all States in volume of catch, with slightly over 1 billion pounds, followed by California with 575.9 million pounds; Alaska, 346.8 million pounds; Mississippi, 310 million pounds, and Massachusetts, 280 million pounds.

In value of catch, Alaska was first among the States with \$71.1 million; California was second with \$62.1 million; Louisiana, \$56.7 million; Texas, \$46.9 million, and Massachusetts, \$41.9 million.

San Pedro, California, led all other domestic fishing ports in both value and volume of catch.

In the area of international trade, imports of fishery products during the year were valued at \$844.3 million, compared to a previous high value of \$822.7 million in 1968. New import records were established for shrimp, spiny lobster, canned tuna, frozen albacore tuna, groundfish (including ocean perch), and fish filets and steaks other than groundfish.

Exports of domestic fishery products were valued at \$104.5 million, well above the previous high of \$84.8 million in 1966. Exports of fresh and frozen shrimp totaled 25.2 million pounds, more than double the previous record of 12.1 million pounds in 1968. Canned shrimp exports totaled 5.7 million pounds, up from 5.3 million pounds in 1967. Exports of fresh and frozen salmon which go mainly to Europe set a new record of 30.6 million pounds, compared to 22.6 million pounds in 1964.

Further information on the domestic

catch, consumption, prices, processed products, vessels, foreign trade, supplies, world fisheries, and related subjects is available in the annual statistical publication, "Fisheries of the United States . . . 1969."

Following is an article appearing in the May 16 New York Times quoting from a portion of the committee report on H.R. 17619 which I would like to call to the attention of the House Members:

HOUSE PANEL ADDS TO POLLUTION FUNDS

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The House appropriations Committee added millions of dollars Thursday to a Nixon Administration money bill to combat air and water pollution.

The amounts of committee's additions to President Nixon's 1971 budget requests were obscured in the estimated total of 20,000 different items in the \$1.8-billion appropriations bill for the Interior Department and its related agencies.

But the committee said in its report to the House that it "was disappointed by the paucity of funding proposed for the very activity our nation's leaders are currently endorsing as one of the highest priorities which this nation must consider."

Among the additions was a \$2-million increase over the Budget request to hire 37 additional inspectors to watch over oil drilling operations on the outer continental ocean shelf.

Others involved underground coal fires in Pennsylvania, national park recreation funds to construct added sanitation facilities and new projects to guard against mine waste flowing into rivers.

Mr. REIFEL, Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COLLIER).

(Mr. COLLIER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COLLIER. I thank the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time because I am in hopes of getting some information with regard to the lamprey control problem on the Great Lakes. Rather interestingly on the heels of the remarks of my colleague, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), may I make this observation.

Prior to 1969, which I do not think was under the present administration, a reduction had been made in the number of electrical barriers for lamprey counts that are operated specifically in the Lake Superior streams. These barriers or weirs are used for the purpose of determining the effectiveness of the control of these lampreys.

Interestingly, too, is a report which appeared in one of the Chicago metropolitan newspapers regarding the tremendous increase over the past 5 years in the sea lampreys in Lake Huron. Apparently, they enter through the St. Lawrence Seaway and go into Lake Huron and subsequently, of course, move into the other of the four Great Lakes.

I wonder if any indepth study has been made or, let us say, hearings held to make an evaluation of this situation. Incidentally, I had occasion to write the committee about this matter several months ago and called the Department of the Interior and got little or no satisfaction.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLIER. I will be happy to yield to the gentlewoman.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, May I say that the lamprey control work is done with funds appropriated to the Great Lakes Fishery Commission, and this is funded by the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriations bill. A portion of these funds are transferred to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Commission for investigation and control of the lamprey eel.

I would agree with the gentleman from Illinois that there should be more work done by the Department of the Interior on this problem. I would also say that is exactly why we are asking that this committee receive full progress reports on funds expended for fisheries research.

Mr. COLLIER. Let me ask this question: In all sincerity, how long does one research a problem before there is a determination made as to how effective the so-called chemical control is?

I ask that question because this program, as the gentlewoman knows, was started back in 1956, I believe, I have an abundance of reports on one particular area on this question, and I am sure there are reams of information available. But at some point it seems to me that researching should provide some conclusion from which we move.

Now, I do not know whether the particular chemical control program, which started before the understandably current concern over environmental problems arose, has been very successful, mildly successful, or a failure.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, I would state to the gentleman from Illinois that time frames for research results are not definite in any case. I was interested the other day when the distinguished ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Bow, said that a report had been issued on the control of blackbirds and one of the little-known techniques used turned out to be extremely valuable and has done a remarkable job.

Then again researchers may work 5, 6, 7, or 8 years and not produce definite results. This is particularly true in the case of fisheries. That is why many of us are deeply concerned that we afford full opportunity to find some of the answers on fishery problems. These problems are not easily solved because there are so many factors that can change the fishery ecology of this Nation.

So I would say to the gentleman do not be discouraged that the Department does not come up with an answer. It may not be their fault at all. But I know that it is something that can be very exasperating. But, as I said, they cannot always readily obtain some of the answers.

Mr. COLLIER. I recognize that there are changes in conditions as they affect the five Great Lakes and the pollution problems therein. However, I doubt that they would have any major effect upon the number of sea lampreys, because they are not the kind of animals which are affected by the types of pollution in the Great Lakes which many, many kinds of fish life would be. But as the

gentlewoman knows, the Department has constructed weirs on some 59 rivers connected with the Great Lakes.

For 7 years the commission has operated these electrically charged weirs in the Brule River. In many instances while they are counting to determine the effectiveness of the chemical control program, they are also electrocuting and maiming trout in that area.

I have taken this up with the Department, and I understand that their estimates on the count of the number of trout that are killed during a 3-month period by these electrically charged weirs are installed. However, I am also told by other people who live in that area that these counts are not accurate. In fact, many times the people working on this program gather the dead trout in tubs with no water in them and dump them out into the forest areas.

After 10 years, and looking at the figures of the count of the number of lamprey, it is hard to determine how effective or how ineffective the chemical lamprey control program is.

Now the folks up there are told that these weirs are going to have to be installed in the river for another 7 or 8 years.

What would be the estimate of time as to how long it would take to make some final determination? Will it be 10 more years, 15 years, or 50 years? In other words, after this period of time, it seems to me there should be some results upon which to make a finding.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLIER. I am delighted to yield to the gentlewoman.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, In the first place, the amount of money in the House version of the State-Justice-Commerce appropriation bill for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission is \$1,352,000.

The hearings as to the success or failure of the operations of the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission is not presented to our Committee on the Interior and related agencies. They are presented to the State-Justice-Commerce Subcommittee.

May I suggest that you might contact the very distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. ROONEY), chairman of that subcommittee, and ask him to give you a report in this connection. This matter is not presented any place in our hearings whatsoever, or I assure you that we would have the information.

Mr. COLLIER. I thank the gentlewoman from Washington and I shall follow her advice. But I am not optimistic in the light of my past experience about getting information that I would like. But again I thank the gentlewoman.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished ranking Member, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MARSH).

(Mr. MARSH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARSH, Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the appropriation bill which we are considering today and I would certainly commend the chairlady of the subcommittee for another outstanding

job. I, too, would like to pay tribute to Congressman REIFEL, who has made a tremendous contribution to this and preceding bills. He will be sorely missed in the ensuing Congresses.

I am aware that it has been previously mentioned, but I think it is well to repeat the request that Members examine page 2 of the report, and that portion which relates to the revenues generated by agencies funded in the bill. The reason that I make this point is to raise the question seriously to the membership as to the amount these revenues might be increased simply through modest increases of some of the appropriations which relate to renewable resources coming within the purview of the bill.

By renewable resources, I refer to America's public lands and waters, including the resources of the sea.

Those of us who listened to the testimony of the various departments, agencies, and bureaus in the context of programs and money, cannot help but be impressed by the relationship which exists in cost-benefit ratios when considered in terms of investment in natural resources.

I suspect that all of us feel that in allocating funds from the General Treasury for a myriad of Government efforts, we are often pennywise and pound foolish.

Each of the members of the subcommittee can cite numerous examples where an increase in appropriations either in research, management, or capital improvements would yield monetary returns to the Federal Government that far exceed the sums invested. Sadly, we can point out where there is a direct loss-ratio when sums are not invested in not only deserving, but absolutely essential programs. By way of example, I refer to funds that go into forest fire prevention and control. Experts in forestry can almost predict a certain loss-ratio in thousands of board feet of timber burned when considered in light of a per-dollar reduction of funds for forest fire prevention or control.

Those of us who serve on the committee would ask our colleagues to consider seriously the plight of the American fisheries industry which demonstrates tragically, but dramatically, the decline not only of an industry, but a great national slippage from a position of leadership to a definitely trailing participant in developing and harvesting marine resources. However, it is not principally the loss of position or accompanying prestige with which we are concerned as it is the impact on a major American industry and its wage earners by our failure to be in the forefront in developing and benefiting from what is likely to be one of the great food resources of the future.

Yet, the potential benefits of this bill to the American people are not simply monetary, but more far reaching. This bill relates to the quality of American life through the quality of the American environment. If we are to make progress in the field of ecology and improvement of environmental health by coming to grips with the problems of air and water pollution, it will be through the avenues afforded by the department and agencies

funded in this bill. Frequently, the appropriations bill for the Department of the Interior and related agencies is referred to as the small bill, if you can consider \$1,800 million small, but this small bill may well be the key to unlock the lock represented in our environmental problems, which are visited on a society by modern technology and mass population.

Those of us who hear the testimony for the need of recreational resources for the American people are vitally concerned on the inadequacy of our fine parks and national forests to accommodate the ever-increasing visitor load. For those of you who are interested in low-cost recreation and the availability of these resources to population masses, you should consider well what might be accomplished in this area alone.

As has been pointed out, our Government has a special responsibility to the Indian people, and we have tried to address ourselves to this responsibility. I would point out that the chairlady and the ranking minority member would have to be considered two of the experts on this particular phase of our appropriations. It has been through their persistent and continued efforts that the committee has tried to enable the Congress to meet its obligation through increasing appropriations for education and other assistance to the American Indian. I believe the efforts of BEN REIFEL on behalf of the Indian will be one of the great monuments to his service here.

This far-reaching bill touches at the heartstrings of the cultural life of our Nation, from history to art—from restoration to renovation. Of special significance in this regard is the funding for the Bicentennial Commission of the American Revolution. As we approach the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, we find that we are currently living in the bicentennial of the revolutionary period of our Nation's history.

The committee is aware that the development of a program in reference to this event is one that requires adequate leadtime, guidance, and direction, for historical research and planning and preparation. The committee feels that the dividends that will result from the Commission's work now will richly endow our Nation in the decade ahead as we move into the third century of the American Republic.

For other reasons I have outlined, I urge my fellow Members to join in supporting this important appropriations bill that so vitally affects our land and our people in the coming fiscal year.

Mr. MESKILL. Mr. Chairman, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Biological Laboratory in Milford, Conn., has, in its 39 years of existence, distinguished itself as one of our Nation's finest research centers in the field of shellfish research. The Milford Laboratory is well known for its specialized research in the areas of genetics and the effect of the environment on the production and development of commercial shellfish. The research performed by the Laboratory is unique and would be extremely

difficult to duplicate without a substantial expenditure of money.

Operating on a modest budget of \$336,000 per year, the Laboratory conducts research of oysters and clams in the areas of artificial culture, disease control, and predator control. However, despite its extensive accomplishments in these areas, the Interior Department is seeking to cut appropriations for the Laboratory as part of an effort to reduce the budget of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries by \$7.5 million.

Mr. Chairman, such a move would, in the long run, be inexcusably wasteful.

The achievements of the Laboratory have been most outstanding. Exemplary of the superb quality of work at Milford was the successful attempt to revive the Connecticut oyster industry, an industry vitally important to the State's economy.

Extensive water pollution, combined with an increase in the number of oyster drills, a dangerous shellfish predator, which will kill close to 75 percent of the oysters in any given bed, threatened the existence of this essential industry. However, a young researcher at Milford, by the name of Clyde McKenzie, developed techniques for the treatment of oyster beds with the chemical Polystream. This chemical will kill from 85 to 95 percent of the oyster drills without harming any other form of life. Without these discoveries, the oyster industry in Connecticut would almost certainly have disappeared.

Even Mr. Philip M. Roedel, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, has described Milford as "an excellent research facility." And, he is "hopeful" that the research can be continued through other sources, such as industry or the university.

But, Mr. Chairman, I am afraid we cannot afford to rely on shallow expectations. Although the Bureau claims that it is presently negotiating with a multi-organization for genetics research, we have received no assurances from the administration; yet we must act today on the matter of appropriations for the continued operation of the Lab.

As Mr. John Mulhall, manager of the New Haven office of New England Oyster Farms, Inc., has observed:

To dismantle that whole organization would be detrimental to the whole oyster industry in Connecticut, since we don't have any kind of state facilities that can take over the work being done by the Milford Lab. We'd be entirely abandoning any scientific program in Connecticut.

Ironically, cutting appropriations for the lab would actually prove to be markedly more costly if we look at the whole picture. The new facilities and equipment involved in recent expansions are valued at well over \$2 million. More important, all the various research programs now in progress would have to cease operation. Four years of intensive research work would be lost and the loss in terms of invaluable scientific knowledge would be incalculable. Instead of saving the taxpayers around \$300,000, dismantling the lab would waste millions of tax dollars which have been appropriated in the past.

Furthermore, the Connecticut Shellfish Commission recently estimated that there are 2 to 3 million bushels of oysters maturing in Connecticut beds, at a market value upward of \$40 million in the 3-year harvesting period from 1971 to 1973. Thus, it is evident from these figures that the contributions of the lab have already helped pay for Milford's operation in the hard cash earned by the commercial oystermen using techniques developed and recommended by the lab staff.

Moreover, at a time when the problem of pollution control has become vital, it is unwise at best to close a laboratory which has contributed so successfully to developing pollution control solutions. The laboratory has been investigating and publishing facts relating to the effects of pollution on shellfish since 1961; factual studies have been published regarding pesticides, detergents, turbidity, silting. Other accomplishments include the development of testing methods for oil pollution and sulfur wastes. This is a commendable research record to be sure.

Consequently, I find the request to cut appropriations for the biological laboratory at Milford, Conn., shortsighted and ill advised. The waste, both economic and scientific, which would follow from this ill-considered act are unnecessary and destructive.

In view of the tremendous value of the research at Milford, I most strongly support the committee's recommendation to continue appropriations at the same level.

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentlewoman from Washington and members of the subcommittee for a job well done.

Under the leadership of Mrs. HANSEN, this committee not only voices its willingness to seriously consider the requests of the Members of this body but by its action it demonstrates its sincerity. It is a committee with a heart. I urge the passage of this bill.

To my good friend BEN REIFEL, who has been a member of the committee for years and who will not be with us next year, my best wishes for a long, happy retirement. Perhaps no monument will be erected in Washington to you, Ben, but your deeds, your kind sympathetic attitude toward your colleagues, your devotion to duty will always be remembered by those of us who have been privileged to know you and serve with you.

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Chairman, I wish to associate myself with the comments being made by other members of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee concerning the deliberate attempt by the Interior Department to cut funds for two vital fisheries research laboratories. Once again we are confronted with the administration's attempt to institute a fait accompli by talking one way and acting another.

Without the quick intervention by the leadership of the Merchant Marine Committee we might well have found ourselves reducing our commitment to preserving the environment at the very time we need to increase our efforts. Fortunately, this quick action has restored the

appropriations for the two fisheries research laboratories.

My esteemed colleague the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL) will explore at length the chronology that has led us to this point, and he will describe the programs of the two laboratories. I wish, at this time, to emphasize two concerns of my own in regard to this matter.

First, the Interior Department's attempt to dismantle the two laboratories flies in the face of all the fine rhetoric that has been emanating from the public relations types in the administration. The attempt to phase out these laboratories is a sobering reminder that despite all the administration rhetoric, their commitment to the environment is tissue thin.

This is another distressing example of breaking up the needed scientific expertise and facilities so vital in our fight to save the environment. This type of approach is counterproductive. If we dismantle our scientific ability, rather than strengthen it, at this juncture, we will be faced with the immense cost of having to restore the whole thing when the requirements become so compelling that we cannot avoid postponing the fulfillment of our commitments.

Now that we have demonstrated momentum in our research laboratories, our policy must be to strengthen and direct them rather than dismantle them.

My second point strikes at the very core of this matter. On April 30, I conducted extensive ad hoc hearings in Santa Ana, Calif., on the alarming problem of fish cancer. During those hearings, it was rather dramatically demonstrated that pollutants poured into rivers are damaging fish that habitate in the areas near the outflows of these rivers. In the specific case, many fish caught near the outflow of the Santa Ana River were found to have lip cancer. The species of fish having these cancers are commonly eaten.

The overwhelming testimony at these hearings clearly pointed to the need for immediate and intensive research in how pollutants affect fish, and how these diseased fish affect man. There is a tremendous gaping hole in our knowledge about this chain.

Almost everyone agreed that more needed to be learned, and we had better get about the business quickly. The Los Angeles Times, in an important editorial on these hearings underlined the concern of every citizen that solutions be found before we are overwhelmed.

And what is the answer of the Department of the Interior to such grassroots concern? A recommendation that two of our most vital fisheries laboratories be phased out. Absurd? Of course it is.

The Appropriations Committee has restored the funds for these laboratories and the House should give its support to the leadership of both of these committees. At least we can demonstrate that the Congress commitment to the environment does not lack substance.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I am particularly interested in the following statement on page 13 of the committee's report:

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The committee has recommended the total amount of the budget estimate, \$54,395,000, for health and safety activities of the Bureau of Mines. This is an increase of \$28,063,000 over the \$26,332,000 appropriated to date for fiscal year 1970. The major portion of this increase is to provide funding for activities prescribed in the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-173), enacted December 30, 1969.

As a result of information it has received through its budget hearings and otherwise, *the committee is quite concerned that administration of the mine health and safety program is not proceeding as expeditiously and effectively as the Congress intended in its enactment of the new mine health and safety legislation.*

While the committee appreciates this is a greatly expanded and intricate program, it is also conscious of the seriousness of loss of life in mine disasters. The committee directs the Department of Interior to give this phase of its operation its most concerted effort and attention so that a viable program can be in effect with the least possible delay. (Italic supplied.)

This report language is quite important and I commend the gentlewomen from the State of Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) for it.

The Interior Department has not met its responsibilities under the act.

The Department delayed publication of necessary regulations under the law. Then, when it finally published them 2 days before the effective date of the safety provisions of the new law, the operators went to court for a Federal restraining order prohibiting their enforcement because of certain errors in the publication.

The Interior Department has not acted expeditiously in obtaining and training inspectors. The Department knew full well late last summer that a new law would be enacted requiring more inspectors. But it did not act until late last year to undertake an accelerated program to acquire and train inspectors.

The same top officials who are concerned with everyday enforcement and implementation of the act are also trying to qualify people as inspectors. The Department has not provided a top official whose sole responsibility is to obtain the necessary inspectors.

Yet, the Department found time to criticize the Congress during hearings before Mrs. HANSEN's subcommittee for some of the safety standards included in the new law. Here is what the Department said:

Mr. WHEELER. Madam Chairman, overall I do not think anyone would have any question with the objectives and law itself. But there are a few provisions and I would like to cite one of them to you—there is a provision in the law that all mine cars after a year must be provided with automatic brakes that can be put on mine cars.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are they nonexistent?

Mr. WHEELER. There are none in existence.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are you going to do about that provision?

Mr. WHEELER. Maybe we have some consternation in our own organization. I think what we will have to do is to cite them as being in violation of the law, because they will be.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is anyone in the process of developing automatic brakes?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes, ma'am. We have met

with all the car manufacturers to first find out if there are any brakes, and we found out there are none. And since then we have been talking with them as to how we can get some developed as soon as possible.

Mrs. HANSEN. Has the Department appeared on behalf of this provision before the Education and Labor Committee?

Mr. WHEELER. We have not gone back to them yet. We will have to after we study all the provisions of the law. We are now studying this new section by section to determine what the problem areas are. This is just one which is obvious on the face of it that I have decided to use. There are others.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will you please insert in the record other areas of the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act which cause similar problems?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes, ma'am.
(The information follows:)

In addition to the matter of the act requirement for car brakes which must be resolved before March 30, 1970, there are other unresolved problems. Among these are:

1. Sec. 315 of the Act provides that the Secretary may require that rescue chambers, properly sealed and ventilated, be erected at suitable locations in the mine. Such chambers to be equipped with first-aid materials, an adequate supply of air and self-contained breathing equipment, an independent communication system to the surface, and proper accommodations for the persons while awaiting rescue, and other equipment. Where shelters are required, there shall be an approved plan for the erection, maintenance, and revisions of such chambers and an approved training program for the use of the shelter.

Much of the technology involved is unclear, especially in connection with an integrated standby system. A contract for the development of a total rescue and survival system should be awarded shortly and completed within a year thereafter.

2. Section 317(e) requires the Secretary to propose standards by December 30, 1970, under which all working places in a mine shall be illuminated by permissible lighting within 18 months after promulgation of the standards.

The nature and content of these standards is being considered in the light of practicability. Some research may be required and new permissibility standards may have to be developed. These efforts are being carried on at a rapid pace in order to meet the deadlines. It is not certain, however, that the present uncertainties can all be resolved in the available time.

3. Section 317(j) authorizes requiring electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, be provided with canopies or cabs to protect the miners from roof falls and from rib and face rolls where the height of the coal bed permits.

Practical designs are under consideration and consideration is being given to determining the minimum height of the coal bed which will permit installation of such devices.

4. Section 317(g) provides that the Secretary shall require, when technologically feasible, that devices to prevent and suppress ignitions be installed on electric face equipment.

Research on an ignition suppression system has been carried out in the Bureau's laboratories and experimental mine for several years. We are presently concentrating on converting out basic knowledge into a commercially feasible system. Progress is being made and emphasis placed on the project; nevertheless, it is not possible to set a specific completion date.

Congressman DENT, chairman of the General Subcommittee on Labor, and Congressman PHILIP BURTON, a member

of that subcommittee, and myself responded to this criticism in a joint letter of April 22, 1970, to Secretary Hickel—see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page H3702. Among our comments are the following:

It is obvious that the Department's witness is not very familiar with the provisions of the Act in making this criticism. None of the standards referred to in the Department's four numbered paragraphs just quoted requires action by March 30, 1970. In the case of the rescue chambers, the Department, by section 315 of the Act, is given discretion to require them when the technology is available. The same is true for underground lighting and canopies and cabs. In the case of ignition suppression devices (the reference is section 317(q), not section 317(g)), we fail to see why it is the Bureau's responsibility to convert its experiments into a "commercially feasible system." Why not make this knowledge public and let American business convert it competitively into an effective commercial system?

In regard to automatic brakes, the Act only requires them "where space permits." The Department, in its letter of July 17, 1969, to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare (Sen. Hearings—Part 5, Appendix, p. 1589, 1594) said that the provision "should be deleted at this time because in many instances it is not physically possible in the limited space underground in some mines to install and operate such automatic brakes." (Italic supplied.) Based on this comment, the Congress added "where space permits", the Department did not say, as it is now contended, that they were unavailable in all mines or that they were "non-existent". "Where space does not permit," other devices may be used to achieve the same objective. What has the Department done to insist on such other devices?

Mr. Chairman, it is high time that the Interior Department act more responsibly in administering this new law. Like Mrs. HANSEN and the Committee on Appropriations, we should all be concerned with the Interior Department's gross shortcomings to date in administering this landmark law. I hope that Secretary Hickel who is deeply concerned about the health and safety of coal miners and the other officials at the Department will heed the committee's statement.

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Chairman, the measure before us, the appropriation bill for fiscal year 1971 for the Department of Interior and related agencies, is both responsible and forward looking, and I urge its swift approval.

One part of the bill of particular concern to me is the level of funding provided for environmental protection activities. The control and improvement of our environment must be one of our paramount concerns, Mr. Chairman, and we cannot deal adequately with these problems until we are willing to commit adequate resources to their solution. As I pointed out to the House on March 25 of this year, in connection with the consideration of the water quality improvement act of 1970:

All our good intentions and our best legislative projections will come to nothing unless sufficient money is recommended by the President and appropriated by the Congress . . . to honor our commitment to the taxpayers of the United States to provide them with a wholesome environment, free from pollution and poison.

Mr. Chairman, the bill before us provides funds for such environmental pur-

poses as the land and water conservation fund, mineral resource management and research, mining conservation and development, and fishery management and investigation. As you know, Mr. Chairman, the Appropriations Committee expressed its disappointment over the "paucity of funding proposed" in the administration's budget request for these activities. The committee also discovered that some funds already appropriated for the current fiscal year and specifically earmarked for pollution abatement had been placed in reserve by the executive branch and would not be expended.

If we are to progress at all in our fight against environmental deterioration, Mr. Chairman, we must all cooperate. The administration needs Congress to provide the programs and the funding; the Congress depends on the administration to implement the programs and expend the funds provided. A common effort, arising from a common dedication, is sorely needed.

The amounts recommended by the committee for the environmentally related programs in this bill, Mr. Chairman, represent the minimum productive levels of funding. Any attempt to reduce these amounts would be disastrous and should be summarily rejected. I call on the Members of the House, therefore, to approve this measure quickly, and without crippling reductions.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to see that the Interior Subcommittee under the leadership of its chairman, the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) has taken a hard look at the budget requests for the Bureau of Indian Affairs' educational programs.

The Senate Subcommittee on Indian Education has termed Indian education "a national tragedy." With Indian dropout rates exceeding 60 percent in most school districts, it is obvious that massive new educational efforts are needed.

New programs are costly, of course, and it is apparent that the appropriation measure before us today will not permit a major expansion of Federal efforts. Certainly we should be doubling Indian educational expenditures rather than increasing funding levels by only 15 percent—as this bill does.

But money alone will not improve Indian education. Equally important is a reassessment of the policies that have shaped educational programs during the last 20 years. In this regard, it is important to note that the subcommittee has attempted to correct the imbalance that has existed for too long between relocation-vocational training and higher education.

Many Indian people are deeply dissatisfied with the relocation projects that send them from the reservations to the cities for vocational training. But since there are so few other educational or employment opportunities available to them, they often enroll in the relocation program by necessity rather than by choice.

Currently the AVT relocation program is funded at a level of \$38 million while funding for college scholarships is set at only \$3 million. To younger Indians this means that the Federal Government is

telling them that most of them are really not good enough to go to college and that they should settle for trade school instead.

BIA and Interior Department officials, including Assistant Secretary Harrison Loesch, agree that the AVT relocation has received too much emphasis in relation to Indian higher education aid. This year, the subcommittee has transferred \$1 million from relocation-vocational training to college scholarships, an action that is likely to be supported by many American Indian organizations.

The Indians' deep concern about BIA's relocation-vocational training emphasis was effectively expressed at a meeting earlier this year of the National American Indian College Student Association. I am including the following report of a February 12, 1970 of NAICSA meeting with my remarks:

REPORT OF A NAICSA MEETING

Attending the meeting were: Ralph Reeser, Office of Inter-Governmental Relations; Bill Kling, Acting Officer of Education, BIA; Sherwin Broadhead, Congressional Relations Officer; Catherine Redcorn, Coordinator of Youth Programs, BIA Steering Committee; Duane Bird-Bear, Acting Coordinator, NAICSA; Bud Mason, Black Hills State College, and Jo Allyn Archambault, University of California.

KING. Began by reiterating his feeling that the BIA grant programs were presently in limbo.

ARCHAMBAULT. Why is it that there is only \$3 million for college and \$28 to \$43 million for vocational training?

KING. Legislation was the problem.

REESER. This (vocational training) was a favorite project of E. Y. Berry (Rep.-S. Dak.). While other programs got cut, it quickly gets increased. The approach to vocational training in Congress was that it was a program with a quick payoff. In two years you could give a person training, feed him and get him off welfare rolls. And it was aimed primarily at adults.

MASON. But at the local level, kids in high school are quickly sent downstairs to Relocation. And in this the farthest you can go is two years.

REESER. The maximum is two years except for nurses training, which is three years.

MASON. Why can't a person get this subsistence money now given to people on Relocation and use this for subsistence during the time that he goes to college?

REESER. Kling's predecessor tried to extend this but he had only two choices. He could channel his efforts and emphasis on getting more money for subsistence or plug away trying to develop a larger group on campuses but with the same amount of money. (He adopted the latter.) You see we can change our policies, but we have to play with the same amount of money.

ARCHAMBAULT. So, what you are saying is that legislators want to go for the vocational programs and that is simply racist.

BIRD-BEAR. This program of vocational training is self-defeating because it perpetuates itself by providing an easy way for guidance counselors to get out of counseling the Indian student. Subsequently as more students are directed down to Relocation, the statistics grow and the requests for money are increased and the requests are granted.

REESER. The advantage of vocational training for later advancement. Some junior colleges count some courses taken during vocational training. But we are under restrictions, and one of the restrictions is that the work must be toward vocational or on-the-job training.

KING. Interesting law, this P.L. 959. They gave us the legislation and all it does is

hamstring us. But we are under restrictions and one of the restrictions is that the work must be toward vocational or on-the-job training. It gives us a dollar ceiling as to how much we can give out for subsistence that each time we need more we have to go back and ask for more.

BIRD-BEAR. From my observations in Denver, Relocation does not take into consideration the periodic cost-of-living increases.

REESER. There has been a 5 to 10% cost of living rise and we are now taking that into consideration. We are going to base basic subsistence money on cost-of-living figures obtained from the Department of Labor.

MASON. We're talking about putting people in Adult Vocational Training. What happens is that a family will go on Relocation and take their children with them. But when the student is ready to go to college and applies to the Bureau for aid-grants, they tell him: no, that he is on a low-priority list and that the Bureau must first work with the reservation Indians. The inconsistency here is that the child had nothing to do with where he ended up, but now must suffer for it. The BIA's old structure should extend to the urban student.

REESER. Last year there came the possibility of a break through for college grants for urban areas. But still today urban Indians are low-priority compared to reservation Indians.

KING. The Bureau, should be in all rights, of greatest service to college students. In Chicago alone there are 500 school age Indian children. There are 2000 in Los Angeles. At the boarding schools like Concho and Haskell the school authorities really encourage the student to go into AVT programs. The BIA is heavily skewed to off the reservations.

REESER. Not the scholarship program?

KING. No. No. The Relocation Program. But now what we need is people who will give their opinions of this program on the Hill.

MASON. But even then, on the local level (now, today) they still send you (the young Indian adult) down to Relocation. There should be a better evaluation at the local level. The temptation exists for the guidance counselor to shirk their duties, and many do.

KING. But the fact is, there are so many of these slots available—these people are very insensitive. They are not dealing with people, they are dealing with units.

ARCHAMBAULT. The schools that these kids (on Vocational training/Relocation) attend, some of them are not even accredited, and most of the schools are lousy.

OLGUIN. I know of cases where the Bureau itself does not even accept their credentials once they finish these schools.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, the members of the Appropriations Committee and in particular the members of the Subcommittee on the Department of the Interior under the extremely capable leadership of its chairman, JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, are to be commended for their farsightedness reflected in the bill now under consideration.

This bill provides for the orderly and prompt acquisition of private inholdings in national parks, monuments and other recreation areas throughout the country. Chairman HANSEN's efforts to provide the necessary funding for this acquisition indicate a firm commitment to preserve the remaining natural resources in an economical and expeditious manner.

This bill, Mr. Chairman, also reaffirms the commitment of the Subcommittee on the Department of the Interior and the Congress to the protection and preservation of our Nation's remaining unblemished areas.

Environmental quality is today a subject of great concern across the country. Responsible citizens everywhere have realized the dangers of failure to take adequate measures to fight pollution and preserve our natural resources.

Mr. Chairman, we must thank our colleague, JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, for her foresight in preparing for this national awakening by leading the Congress for many years in support of the vitally essential programs to save our environment.

I rise in support of the pending bill and urge that it will be passed unanimously.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, \$58,940,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, in looking at this Interior Department legislation in the past, I do not believe I have ever noticed a provision for appropriations and spending as follows: "That appropriations available for the administration of territories may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary."

Has this been standard in appropriation bills of this nature in the past, and if so by what authority does the Secretary of the Interior expend for purposes of this kind?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. This is part of the standard appropriation language that has been in the bill for several years. May I say to the gentleman that the problem of transportation in the trust territories is a most complex problem. Those responsible for the administration of the territories have to cover an area of 3 million square miles.

The people are scattered all over these various islands, and there are relatively few landing strips. There are few boat docks, and one of the greatest problems they have is making sure that there is an adequate transportation system. The provision that funds may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels in that area is merely to assure the shipment of supplies, particularly medical supplies, and the transportation of visiting nurses, doctors, and so forth. This has been exactly what we have always done. The Secretary has had that power.

Mr. GROSS. The gentlewoman would say that this authority, then, has not been abused?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. If the

gentleman will yield further, I would say it has not been abused. If the gentleman had heard the testimony about some of the conditions in the trust territories, he would recognize that those people have been extremely patient. I do want to commend the Secretary of the Interior for his deep interest in the problem of the territories and in trying to solve the transportation problem. It is impossible to maintain schools or take care of the health needs without these vital facilities.

Mr. GROSS. I will say to the gentlewoman that I am not being critical. I am simply seeking information in that respect.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. McCLURE. I would just like to assure the gentleman that the comments of the gentlewoman from Washington are absolutely correct. Having been in the trust territories on two different occasions trying to determine what their problems are, I can testify from personal knowledge that communication and transportation are among the most critical problems out there. Certainly we have not overreacted to the problems by providing too much transportation. In fact, it is too little, and the problems remain very critical.

Mr. GROSS. I thank my friend from Idaho for his observations.

I have not heard anything today about those apparently expensive office redecorations and refurbishings for the Secretary of the Interior and several of his top assistants. Has the Appropriations Subcommittee convinced the hierarchy in the Interior Department that they ought to consult with someone, at least the General Services Administration, in the future before they spend the kind of money they did on their offices?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to yield to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. We had a complete hearing on it. The Secretary of the Interior, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior has sent us a complete report, which is available to any Member, showing the prices of all articles purchased. I think this will never happen again.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to hear the gentlewoman say that she thinks it will not be repeated. I assume the information she has obtained is on an after-the-fact basis, and I think she will agree that at least the General Services Administration ought to have been consulted from start to finish in this matter.

I understand from your hearings that there is a woman Psychiatrist in the Interior Department who is paid \$100 a week, and she works 4 hours. Is that about the schedule, and why does the Department need such a person?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I will say the information was as startling to me as it is to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Why do they need a head shrinker in the Interior Department?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I do not know. I think the same informa-

tion that came to the gentleman came to me.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. GROSS was allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. GROSS. Was money appropriated for the employment of this individual, can the gentlewoman tell me, or is she on the way out?

Mr. REIFEL. I believe the individual to whom the gentleman from Iowa refers, if the gentleman from Iowa will yield, provides the kinds of services which the Department feels it needs to help some of the employees in that agency. I would assume the services are needed.

Mr. GROSS. Did she convince the gentleman from South Dakota that her services are needed?

Mr. REIFEL. I should like to say to the gentleman from Iowa, they have had sufficient difficulty with the Bureau of the Budget in trying to get some of their funds released that this kind of service is probably in order.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I believe almost all large industries today and people who employ large numbers of people do put in their personnel department someone trained in psychiatry. This may not be their primary work, but they are trained in that field. There are many problems that arise that would probably result in disaster for the people concerned or could be harmful to the department, unless a psychiatrist takes care of the problem in time.

It seems to me I read in the paper just yesterday or the day before yesterday that a White House guard had a nervous collapse. All of us who are interested in the dignity of human beings would want to see that kind of thing stopped in time, before it started. So, while I cannot speak for the Secretary of the Interior, perhaps this is a very understanding modern concept of the treatment of people who may be ill.

Mr. GROSS. I would think they might be sent to the Public Health Service, where they deal with that kind of problem, or out to the National Institutes of Health.

Now let me ask about the request for the air conditioning of 307 automobiles that are used, according to the hearings, in some of the extreme spots such as Asheville, N.C., which is a mountain resort, Pendleton, Oreg., which I never heard was extremely hot, Yakima, Wash., the Blue Ridge Parkway in Virginia, or San Francisco.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I believe the gentleman is referring to information in the hearings. No provision is made in the bill for air conditioning automobiles.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to hear that, but funds for that purpose were requested, were they not?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. They were asked for.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad they are not in.

Then there was \$272,000 requested for

special writers for the Secretary of the Interior. I am wondering if they write letters or just speeches. Is that not a great deal of public relations and special writers?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, if the distinguished gentleman will yield further, I suggest if the gentleman will refer to the hearings, he will see that most of the problems arose and most of the additional letterwritings were imposed on the Secretary of the Interior as the result of the Santa Barbara oil spill. That is when the avalanche of letters from people descended on the Department. This is largely in response to the environmental problems. These are answers provided on the problems that arose.

Mr. GROSS. I am beginning to understand now what this environmental business is going to cost us throughout Government. I am beginning to understand now, if all these people are necessary to explain the oil disaster on the west coast. The Lord save us from any more oil spills or any more environmental problems right away.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. If the gentleman will yield further, if the United States had provided additional inspectors and had spent some additional money earlier, we might not have had that oil spill in Santa Barbara.

Mr. GROSS. I can understand that, but to assemble this kind of public relations-speech writing outfit in the Department of the Interior to handle that seems incredible. If every department spends that kind of money, we are going to be deeper in the red than the message we got from the President a little while ago indicates we will be in 1971.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES
CONSERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of October 30, 1965 (16 U.S.C. 757), \$2,168,000.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on lines 1 through 3 of page 19 as unauthorized for an appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentlewoman from Washington desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Yes, I do, Mr. Chairman.

May I say, relative to the Anadromous and Great Lakes Fisheries Conservation, the bill was signed by the President of the United States on May 14.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. PRICE of Illinois). The Chair is ready to rule.

The language in the bill indicates that this is under the provisions of the act of October 30, 1965. As the gentlewoman from Washington points out, the program has recently been reauthorized—Public Law 91-247.

The Chair overrules the point of order.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES
CONSERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of October 30, 1965 (16 U.S.C. 757a-757f), \$2,311,000.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I repeat the point of order previously made insofar as lines 9 through 12 of page 21 are concerned. The basis of my point of order is the committee's own report, on page 5, at the bottom of the page.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Washington desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, this is in the same bill. It was signed by the President of the United States on May 14.

I would say to the chairman, when we marked up the bill the legislation had not yet been signed. Therefore, when it was reported to the full committee it had not been signed.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. PRICE of Illinois). The Chair is ready to rule.

The language in the bill indicates it is for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act of October 30, 1965, and the gentleman from Washington has again pointed out that this year's authorization bill was signed by the President.

The Chair therefore overrules the point of order.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL
COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 4, 1966 (Public Law 89-491), as amended, establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, \$373,000

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 39, lines 15 through 20, as being unauthorized.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Washington care to be heard on the point of order?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

We will concede the point of order because, as I explained in the statement I made before the House earlier, this is still in the Committee on the Judiciary, the new authorization bill, and has not yet been reported out. Therefore we had noted it in our report.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman concedes the point of order. Therefore the Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to take 5 minutes.

I would like to call to the attention of the committee the fact that we have been dealing with one of the most important bills that comes before the House, appropriations bill for the Department of the Interior and related agencies. It covers subjects that are increasingly in the news and which are increasingly important to our Nation's future. The environment is at long last a matter of great moment to America, and no bill is more closely related to environment than this one which deals with the

forests, the waters and even the atmosphere.

I think the fact that we have gone through this afternoon's discussions and completed the reading of this very important bill without an amendment being offered, bespeaks the confidence that the Members of the House have in the distinguished subcommittee which has presented this bill to the House.

I know that all of you are proud of the really great work done by the distinguished gentleman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN), chairman of the subcommittee. I am equally certain that the entire membership of the House appreciates the outstanding work done through his entire service here by the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL). I regret very much that he is leaving us after this term for his constructive work is going to be missed greatly in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is typical of the very fine work done year after year by all of the members of this very fine subcommittee and I believe the House owes to each of them a debt of gratitude and appreciation for the contributions which they have made.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I am delighted to yield to my colleague from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. I would like to join in the statements made by my distinguished colleague from Florida.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 17619) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to extend their remarks

and include extraneous material on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

PRIVILEGE OF THE HOUSE

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the privileges of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state the question of privilege.

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, on May 19, 1970, I was served by the Superior Court of Arizona, Yuma County, in the case of *Yuma Greyhound Park, Inc. v. Samuel Jenkins et al.* (Case No. 28609) with an order to appear and to show cause on Tuesday, May 26, 1970, at 9 a.m. under the precedents of the House, I am unable to comply with the order to show cause without the permission of the House, the privileges of the House being involved.

I send to the desk the order to show cause for the consideration of this body.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the subpena.

The Clerk read as follows:

[The Superior Court of Arizona, Yuma County]

YUMA GREYHOUND PARK, INC., AN ARIZONA CORPORATION, PLAINTIFF, v. SAMUEL JENKINS, ET AL., DEFENDANTS

(No. 28609—Order to Show Cause (Division 1))

It is hereby ordered that you, Sam Steiger, be and appear before the Honorable Charles L. Hardy, Judge of the Maricopa County Superior Court, Division 13, in the Court-house in the City of Phoenix, Arizona, on Tuesday, the 26th day of May, 1970, at the hour of 9:00 o'clock a.m., then and there to show cause, if any you may have, why the attached motion for a Rule 37(a) order to compel you to answer oral interrogatories should not be granted.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order to show cause and the attached motion for a Rule 37(a) order shall be personally served upon Sam Steiger no later than the 19th day of May, 1970.

Done in open court this 8th day of May, 1970.

CHARLES L. HARDY,
Judge of the Superior Court.

AUTHORIZING APPROPRIATIONS
FOR THE ATOMIC ENERGY COM-
MISSION, 1971

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 973 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 973

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 17405) to authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority mem-

H. R. 17619

AN ACT

91ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 17619

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 21, 1970

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement,
6 development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and
7 performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the
8 management of lands and their resources under the jurisdic-
9 tion of the Bureau of Land Management, \$58,940,000.

10 CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

11 For acquisition, construction and maintenance of build-
12 ings, appurtenant facilities, and other improvements, and
13 maintenance of access roads, \$3,215,000, to remain avail-
14 able until expended.

15 PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

16 (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

17 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
18 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
19 203, \$3,500,000, to remain available until expended.

20 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

21 For expenses necessary for management, protection, and
22 development of resources and for construction, operation, and
23 maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other im-
24 provements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad
25 grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and Cali-

1 fornia land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-
2 of-way; and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing con-
3 necting roads on or adjacent to such lands; an amount equiv-
4 alent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of all receipts during
5 the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and Cali-
6 fornia Railroad grant lands, to remain available until ex-
7 pended: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for
8 the purposes of this appropriation on lands administered by
9 the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Forest Serv-
10 ice, Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That the
11 amount appropriated herein for road construction on lands
12 other than those administered by the Forest Service shall be
13 transferred to the Federal Highway Administration, De-
14 partment of Transportation: *Provided further*, That the
15 amount appropriated herein is hereby made a reimburs-
16 able charge against the Oregon and California land-grant
17 fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the
18 Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second
19 paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August
20 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

21 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

22 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
23 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10
24 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315),
25 sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received, during

1 the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees under
2 section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys received,
3 during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of said Act,
4 and the amount designated for range improvements from
5 grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the
6 Department of the Interior by Executive Order 10787,
7 dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until expended.

8 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

9 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
10 shall be available for purchase of one aircraft for re-
11 placement only; purchase, erection, and dismantlement of
12 temporary structures; and alteration and maintenance of
13 necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the
14 United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations
15 herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expendi-
16 tures in connection with the revested Oregon and California
17 Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands
18 (other than expenditures made under the appropriation "Ore-
19 gon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed to the
20 general fund of the Treasury from the 25 per centum referred
21 to in subsection (c), title II, of the Act approved August 28,
22 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the
23 "Oregon and California land-grant fund" and section 4 of the
24 Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special
25 fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund":

1 *Provided further*, That appropriations herein made may be
2 expended on a reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands
3 other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land
4 Management and (2) protection and leasing of lands and
5 mineral resources for the State of Alaska.

6 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

7 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

8 For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare
9 services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with
10 States and other organizations, including payment (in ad-
11 vance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance,
12 and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institu-
13 tions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy In-
14 dians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of
15 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of
16 law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian
17 arts and crafts shops; \$218,645,000.

18 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

19 For expenses necessary for management, development,
20 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
21 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Af-
22 fairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
23 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian
24 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts

1 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
2 arts and crafts, as authorized by law; \$65,690,000.

3 CONSTRUCTION

4 For construction, major repair, and improvement of ir-
5 rigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
6 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepara-
7 tion of lands for farming; and architectural and engi-
8 neering services by contract; \$18,935,000, to remain
9 available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum
10 herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land
11 within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New
12 Mexico, South Dakota, and Utah outside of the boundaries
13 of existing Indian reservations except lands authorized by
14 law to be acquired for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project:
15 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
16 used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the
17 States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or
18 outside the boundaries of existing reservations except such
19 lands as may be required for replacement of the Wild Horse
20 Dam in the State of Nevada: *Provided further*, That such
21 amounts as may be available for the construction of the
22 Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred to the
23 Bureau of Reclamation.

1 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
2 AUTHORITY)

3 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to author-
4 ity contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203,
5 \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

6 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary for the general administration of
8 the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field
9 offices, \$5,600,000.

10 TRIBAL FUNDS

11 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
12 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
13 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for
14 the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and
15 travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assist-
16 ance to Indian children attending public and private schools
17 (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission) ;
18 purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which
19 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for
20 the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water
21 rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other
22 persons employed by Indian tribes under approved con-
23 tracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers,

1 councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organiza-
2 tions, including mileage for use of privately owned automob-
3 iles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established
4 administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civil-
5 ian employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without
6 regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat.
7 391), including cash grants; and employment of a curator
8 for the Osage Museum, who shall be appointed with the ap-
9 proval of the Osage Tribal Council and without regard to the
10 classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount
11 appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian
12 tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes as may
13 be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe
14 involved and approved by the Secretary: *Provided further*,
15 That nothing contained in this paragraph or in any other
16 provision of law shall be construed to authorize the expend-
17 iture of funds derived from appropriations in satisfaction of
18 awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of
19 Claims, except for such amounts as may be necessary to pay
20 attorney fees, expenses of litigation, and expenses of pro-
21 gram planning, until after legislation has been enacted that
22 sets forth the purposes for which said funds will be used:
23 *Provided further*, That the limitations contained in the fore-
24 going paragraph shall not apply to any judgment proceeds or

1 other funds, revenues or receipts, due the Shoshone Indian
2 Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, and any
3 such funds may be distributed to them under the provisions
4 of the Act of May 19, 1947, as amended (25 U.S.C. 611-
5 613) : *Provided, however,* That no part of this appropriation
6 or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land
7 or water rights within the States of Nevada and Oregon,
8 either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian
9 reservations, if such acquisition results in the property being
10 exempted from local taxation.

11 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

12 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (ex-
13 cept the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for
14 expenses of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed thirty-one
15 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, including
16 thirty for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each
17 the general purchase price limitation for the current year,
18 which may be used for the transportation of Indians; advance
19 payments for service (including services which may extend
20 beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts executed pur-
21 suant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act
22 of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 986), and legislation terminat-
23 ing Federal supervision over certain Indian tribes; and ex-
24 penses required by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

1 areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat. 427) ;
2 classify lands as to mineral character and water and power
3 resources; give engineering supervision to power permits and
4 Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental
5 regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases,
6 permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the inter-
7 state shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15
8 U.S.C. 715) ; administer the minerals exploration program
9 (30 U.S.C. 641) ; and publish and disseminate data relative
10 to the foregoing activities; \$108,057,000, of which \$17,-
11 867,000 shall be available only for cooperation with States
12 or municipalities for water resources investigations, and
13 \$79,000 shall remain available until expended, to provide
14 financial assistance to participants in minerals exploration
15 projects, as authorized by law (30 U.S.C. 641-646) , in-
16 cluding administration of contracts entered into prior to
17 June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense Production
18 Act of 1950, as amended: *Provided*, That no part of this
19 appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the
20 cost of any topographic mapping or water resources in-
21 vestigations carried on in cooperation with any State or
22 municipality.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

24 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey
25 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed thirty-three
26 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimburse-

1 ment of the General Services Administration for security
2 guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting
3 for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making
4 of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is admin-
5 istratively determined that such procedures are in the public
6 interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings
7 and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging
8 stations and observation wells; expenses of the U.S. National
9 Committee on Geology; and payment of compensation and
10 expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey
11 appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United
12 States in the negotiation and administration of interstate
13 compacts.

14 BUREAU OF MINES

15 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

16 RESOURCES

17 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
18 exploration, development, production, and utilization of
19 mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
20 Territories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and
21 substitutes; \$45,122,000.

22 HEALTH AND SAFETY

23 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
24 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling
25 fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law; \$54,395,000.

1 transfer from "Internal Revenue Collections for Virgin Is-
2 lands", as authorized by law (Public Law 90-496) and
3 \$118,000 for expenses of the office of the Government
4 Comptroller for Guam, including the purchase of not to
5 exceed two passenger motor vehicles, to be derived from
6 duties and taxes which would otherwise be covered into the
7 Treasury of Guam, as authorized by law (Public Law 90-
8 497), to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
9 the Territorial and local government herein provided for are
10 authorized to make purchases through the General Services
11 Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations avail-
12 able for the administration of Territories may be expended for
13 the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft
14 and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial
15 transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be neces-
16 sary.

17 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

18 For expenses necessary for the Department of the In-
19 terior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
20 Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by
21 joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and the
22 Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended (82 Stat.
23 1213), including the expenses of the High Commissioner of
24 the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and
25 expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
26 Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

1 in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental
2 functions; \$50,000,000, to remain available until ex-
3 pended: *Provided*, That all financial transactions of the
4 Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agencies
5 or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust
6 Territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office
7 in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Account-
8 ing Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Account-
9 ing and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided*
10 *further*, That the government of the Trust Territory of the
11 Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases through the
12 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That
13 appropriations available for the administration of the Trust
14 Territory of the Pacific Islands may be expended for the pur-
15 chase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and
16 surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial trans-
17 portation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary
18 in carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trustee-
19 ship Agreement approved by Congress.

20 MINERAL RESOURCES

21 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

22 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

23 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
24 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topog-
25 raphy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of
26 the United States, its Territories and possessions, and other

1 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Rec-
4 reation, not otherwise provided for, \$3,825,000.

5 LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

6 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
7 Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 as amended
8 (82 Stat. 354), including \$3,459,000 for administrative
9 expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during the cur-
10 rent fiscal year, and acquisition of land or waters, or interest
11 therein, in accordance with the statutory authority applicable
12 to the State or Federal agency concerned, to be derived from
13 the Land and Water Conservation Fund, established by sec-
14 tion 2 of said Act as amended, and to remain available until
15 expended, not to exceed \$168,500,000, of which (1) not
16 to exceed \$63,500,000 shall be available for payments to
17 the States to be matched by the individual States with an
18 equal amount; (2) not to exceed \$56,000,000 shall be
19 available to the National Park Service; (3) not to exceed
20 \$13,750,000 shall be available to the Forest Service; (4) not
21 to exceed \$1,541,000 shall be available to the Bureau of
22 Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; (5) not to exceed \$250,000
23 shall be available to the Bureau of Land Management; and
24 (6) \$30,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred
25 pursuant to section 8 of said Act.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for the administration of Territories and for the departmental administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including not to exceed \$509,000 for the Office of Territories; expenses of the offices of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1422, 1661 (c)) ; salaries of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secretary, and the members of the immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591, 72 Stat. 1095) ; compensation and mileage of members of the legislature in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1661 (c)) ; compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1661 (c)) ; grants to American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of governmental functions; loans and grants to Guam, as authorized by law (Public Law 88-170, as amended, 82 Stat. 863) ; and personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation of the houses of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa; \$17,350,000, together with \$330,000 for expenses of the office of the Government Comptroller for the Virgin Islands to be derived by

1 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
3 Bureau of Mines; \$1,799,000.

4 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

5 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
6 Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed one
7 hundred twenty-one passenger motor vehicles for replace-
8 ment only; purchase and bestowal of certificates and
9 trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work:
10 *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands,
11 buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public
12 and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation
13 with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided*
14 *further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized during the
15 current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government
16 agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product
17 that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the
18 Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be
19 covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

20 OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the
23 production and conservation of coal in the United States
24 through research and development, as authorized by law (74
25 Stat. 337), \$16,200,000, to remain available until expended,

1 of which not to exceed \$495,000 shall be available for
2 administration and supervision.

3 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
6 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, in-
7 cluding cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
8 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
9 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$1,181,000.

10 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

11 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

12 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
13 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
14 and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including
15 whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products;
16 collection, compilation, and publication of information con-
17 cerning such resources; promotion of education and training
18 of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions
19 related thereto, as authorized by law; \$28,168,000.

20 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

21 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

22 For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury
23 Department shall determine to be excess to the normal re-
24 quirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of the

1 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, as authorized by law, \$15,-
2 000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this
3 appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appro-
4 priations to such agency, for payments in the foregoing cur-
5 rencies.

6 CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

7 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
8 Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 212), as amended by the
9 Act of August 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 614), to assist in the con-
10 struction of fishing vessels, \$200,000, to remain available
11 until expended.

12 FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND

13 DEVELOPMENT

14 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
15 the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act
16 of 1964 (78 Stat. 197) as amended by the Act of October
17 4, 1968 (82 Stat. 957), \$4,040,000, of which not to ex-
18 ceed \$240,000, shall be available for program administra-
19 tion: *Provided*, That the sum of \$3,800,000 available for
20 apportionment to the States pursuant to section 5 (a) of
21 the Act shall remain available until the close of the fiscal
22 year following the year for which appropriated: *Provided*
23 *further*, That the unexpended balance on June 30, 1970,
24 of the amount appropriated under this head in fiscal year
25 1970 for disaster aid pursuant to section 4 (b) of the Act
26 shall remain available until expended.

1 ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

2 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
3 Act of October 30, 1965 (16 U.S.C. 757), \$2,168,000.

4 FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE FUND

5 For payment to the Fishermen's Protective Fund, estab-
6 lished pursuant to the Act of August 12, 1968 (82 Stat.
7 729), \$60,000, to remain available until expended.

8 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

9 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of Novem-
10 ber 2, 1966 (80 Stat. 1091-1099), \$2,774,000, to be
11 derived from the Pribilof Islands fund.

12 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
14 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses
15 in the regional offices, \$896,000.

16 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES

17 LOAN FUND

18 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$385,000
19 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administra-
20 tive expenses.

21 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

22 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
23 Commercial Fisheries shall be available for purchase of not
24 to exceed twelve passenger motor vehicles, of which eleven
25 shall be for replacement only (including one for police-type)

1 use which may exceed by \$300 the general purchase price
2 limitation for the current fiscal year) ; publication and dis-
3 tribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417) ;
4 rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of
5 vessels at rates not to exceed \$6.50 per man per day ; options
6 for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option ;
7 and maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and
8 other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Com-
9 mercial Fisheries to which the United States has title, and
10 which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with man-
11 agement and investigations of fishery resources.

12 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

13 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

14 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic stud-
15 ies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and
16 utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
17 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other
18 authorized functions related to such resources ; operation of
19 the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National
20 Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; and maintenance of the
21 herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife
22 Refuge ; \$56,356,000.

23 CONSTRUCTION

24 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
25 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-

1 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wild-
2 life resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests
3 therein, \$4,175,000, to remain available until expended.

4 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

5 For an advance to the migratory bird conservation
6 account, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961, as
7 amended (16 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5; 81 Stat. 612), \$7,500,000,
8 to remain available until expended.

9 ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

10 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
11 the Act of October 30, 1965 (16 U.S.C. 757a-757f),
12 \$2,311,000.

13 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
15 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such
16 expenses in the regional offices, \$1,875,000.

17 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

18 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
19 Sport Fisheries and Wildlife shall be available for purchase
20 of not to exceed one hundred and twenty-three passenger
21 motor vehicles, of which one hundred and six are for replace-
22 ment only (including sixty-three for police-type use which
23 may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limita-
24 tion for the current fiscal year) ; purchase of not to exceed
25 three aircraft, of which one is for replacement only; not to

1 exceed \$50,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secre-
2 tary, for information or evidence concerning violations of
3 laws administered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and
4 Wildlife; publication and distribution of bulletins as author-
5 ized by law (7 U.S.C. 417); rations or commutation of
6 rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed
7 \$6.50 per man per day; insurance on official motor vehicles,
8 aircraft and boats operated by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries
9 and Wildlife in foreign countries; repair of damage to public
10 roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by
11 operations of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife;
12 options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each
13 option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on
14 conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their primary
15 purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria,
16 buildings and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the
17 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and to which the
18 United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to
19 law in connection with management and investigation of fish
20 and wildlife resources.

21 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

22 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

23 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
24 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the Na-
25 tional Park Service, including protection of lands in process

1 of condemnation; plans, investigations, and studies of the
2 recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
3 plans and working drawings) and archeological values in
4 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
5 Basin); and not to exceed \$88,000 for the Roosevelt
6 Campobello International Park Commission, \$57,670,000.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

9 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
10 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
11 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable
12 basis) , trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities
13 essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to
14 law by the National Park Service, \$48,500,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and improvement, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451), of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acquisition of water rights; \$16,385,000, to remain available until expended.

1 PARKWAY AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF
2 CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

3 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
4 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
5 203, \$16,000,000, to remain available until expended:
6 *Provided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall
7 be expended for planning or construction on the follow-
8 ing: Fort Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, and
9 Great Falls Park, Virginia, except minor roads and trails:
10 and Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia, and extension of
11 the George Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of
12 Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in Prince
13 Georges County, Maryland.

14 PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

15 For expenses necessary in carrying out a program for
16 the preservation of additional historic properties throughout
17 the Nation, as authorized by law (80 Stat. 915), \$6,-
18 801,000, to remain available until expended.

19 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
21 National Park Service, including such expenses in the regional
22 offices, \$3,580,000.

23 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

24 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
25 available for the purchase of not to exceed one hundred and

1 thirty-nine passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred
2 and twenty-four shall be for replacement only, including not
3 to exceed eighty-seven for police-type use which may exceed
4 by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the
5 current fiscal year; and to provide, notwithstanding any other
6 provision of law, at a cost not exceeding \$50,000, transpor-
7 tation for children in nearby communities to and from any
8 unit of the National Park System used in connection with
9 organized recreation and interpretive programs of the Na-
10 tional Park Service.

11 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

12 SALINE WATER CONVERSION

13 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
14 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951 et seq.),
15 authorizing studies for the conversion of saline water for
16 beneficial consumptive uses, including not to exceed \$2,-
17 378,000 for administration and coordination expenses dur-
18 ing the current fiscal year, \$28,573,000, to remain available
19 until expended.

20 OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions
23 of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964, as amended
24 (42 U.S.C. 1961-1961c-7), \$13,181,000, of which not

1 to exceed \$765,000 shall be available for administrative
2 expenses.

3 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
6 \$6,924,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$164,000 may
7 be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other
8 accounts available to the Department of the Interior.

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of
12 the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, and not
13 to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation
14 expenses, \$11,353,000.

15 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

16 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
17 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau
18 or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
19 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft,
20 buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged
21 or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable
22 causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available
23 under this authority until funds specifically made available
24 to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have
25 been exhausted.

1 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
2 or transfer of any appropriation in this title, in addition to
3 the amounts included in the budget programs of the several
4 agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of
5 forest or range fires on or threatening lands under jurisdic-
6 tion of the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That ap-
7 propriations made in this title for fire suppression purposes
8 shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred
9 during the preceding fiscal year, and for reimbursement to
10 other Federal agencies for destruction of vehicles, aircraft
11 or other equipment in connection with their use for fire
12 suppression purposes, such reimbursement to be credited to
13 appropriations currently available at the time of receipt
14 thereof.

15 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
16 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
17 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will con-
18 tribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall
19 be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in
20 the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30, 1932
21 (31 U.S.C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimbursements for costs
22 of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services ren-
23 dered may be credited to the appropriation current at the
24 time such reimbursements are received.

25 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of the

1 Interior in this title or in the Public Works for Water, Pollu-
2 tion Control, and Power Development and Atomic Energy
3 Commission Appropriation Act, 1971, shall be available for
4 services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, when authorized by
5 the Secretary, in total amount not to exceed \$300,000; hire,
6 maintenance, and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger
7 motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone
8 service in private residences in the field, when authorized
9 under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the pay-
10 ment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library
11 membership in societies or associations which issue publica-
12 tions to members only or at a price to members lower than
13 to subscribers who are not members.

14 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department
15 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for
16 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5
17 U.S.C. 5901-5902 and D.C. Code 4-204).

18 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

19 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

20 FOREST SERVICE

21 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

22 For expenses necessary for forest protection and utiliza-
23 tion, as follows:

24 Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the
25 Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the ad-

1 ministration, improvement, development, and management
2 of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and
3 preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for
4 liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
5 year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust
6 and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-
7 Federal lands; \$213,412,700, of which \$4,275,000 for
8 fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect
9 and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant
10 to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to
11 the extent necessary under the then existing conditions:
12 *Provided*, That not more than \$1,300,000 of this appro-
13 priation may be used for acquisition of land under the Act
14 of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519) : *Pro-*
15 *vided further*, That funds appropriated for "Cooperative
16 range improvements", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of
17 April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this
18 appropriation.

19 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
20 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
21 where, as authorized by law; \$46,671,000.

22 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
23 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in for-
24 est tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands,
25 and in forest management and processing, and for advising

1 INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

2 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
3 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including
4 quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications,
5 and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of
6 portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of
7 domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as
8 authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42
9 U.S.C. 2004a); \$17,950,000, to remain available until
10 expended.

11 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, HEALTH SERVICES AND

12 MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

13 SEC. 1001. Appropriations contained in this Act, avail-
14 able for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services
15 as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 but at rates not to exceed
16 the per diem equivalent to the rate for GS-18.

17 SEC. 1002. Appropriations contained in this Act avail-
18 able for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms
19 or allowances therefor as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-
20 5902).

21 SEC. 1003. Appropriations contained in this Act avail-
22 able for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses
23 of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the func-
24 tions or activities for which the appropriation is made or
25 which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or
26 management of those functions or activities.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), as amended (81 Stat. 11), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$1,000,000, of which not to exceed \$45,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); \$1,070,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds provided herein shall be used for the Temporary Pennsylvania Avenue Commission: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided herein shall be used for foreign travel.

PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Public Land Law Review Commission, established by Public Law 88-606, approved September 19, 1964, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed \$750 for official reception and representation expenses, \$171,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to exceed one hundred and ninety passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred and seventy shall be for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed four for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed \$25,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); (d) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (7 U.S.C. 2250); (e) expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f) acquisition of land and interests therein for sites for administrative and not to exceed \$75,000 for research purposes, pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

Except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

1 Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used
2 for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the
3 Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513–
4 519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries of
5 an established national forest or purchase unit.

6 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a
9 Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), \$115,000.

10 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

11 HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH

12 ADMINISTRATION

13 INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

14 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of
15 Health, Education, and Welfare to carry out the purposes
16 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), as amended;
17 hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of
18 reprints; payment for telephone service in private resi-
19 dences in the field, when authorized under regulations ap-
20 proved by the Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sec-
21 tions 301 (with respect to research conducted at facilities
22 financed by this appropriation), 311, 321, 322 (d),
23 324, 328, and 509 of the Public Health Service Act;
24 \$114,692,000.

1 timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
2 others in the application of forest management principles
3 and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
4 \$23,939,000.

5 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
6 AUTHORITY)

7 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of
8 title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relating
9 to the construction and maintenance of forest development
10 roads and trails, \$115,000,000, to remain available until
11 expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant
12 to authority contained in title 23, United States Code,
13 section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the
14 Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be
15 merged with and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided*
16 *further*, That not less than the amount made available under
17 the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended
18 under the provisions of such Act.

19 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS
20 SPECIAL ACTS

21 For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil
22 erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior
23 boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance
24 with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing annual
25 appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in not

1 to exceed the following amounts from such receipts, Cache
2 National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347),
3 as amended, \$20,000; Uinta and Wasatch National Forests,
4 Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 866), as amended,
5 \$20,000; Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, Act of June 25,
6 1938 (52 Stat. 1205), as amended, \$8,000; Angeles
7 National Forest, California, Act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat.
8 299), \$32,000; in all, \$80,000: *Provided*, That no part
9 of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any
10 land which is not within the boundaries of the national forests
11 and/or for the acquisition of any land without the approval
12 of the local government concerned.

13 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

14 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance
15 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of
16 poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in accord-
17 ance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16
18 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as authorized
19 by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

20 ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

21 For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the
22 Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16
23 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until
24 expended.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, including research; preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from Government and other sources; international exchanges; anthropological research; maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery; not to exceed \$750,000 for necessary expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars; and operation and maintenance of the National Zoological Park, including purchase, acquisition, and transportation of specimens; including not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; purchase or rental of two passenger motor vehicles; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards, policemen, animal keepers, and elevator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902), for other employees; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$35,737,000.

MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH (SPECIAL
FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal re-

1 quirements of the United States, for necessary expenses for
2 carrying out museum programs and related research in the
3 natural sciences and cultural history under the provisions of
4 section 104 (b) (3) of the Agricultural Trade Development
5 and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704
6 (b) (3)), \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended
7 and to be available only to United States institutions:
8 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in
9 addition to other appropriations to the Smithsonian Institu-
10 tion, for payments in the foregoing currencies.

11 CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL

12 ZOOLOGICAL PARK

13 For necessary expenses of planning, construction, re-
14 modeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the
15 National Zoological Park, \$200,000, to remain available
16 until expended.

17 RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

18 For necessary expenses of restoration and renovation of
19 buildings owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institution,
20 as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22, 1949
21 (63 Stat. 623) , including not to exceed \$10,000 for services
22 as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$1,080,000, to remain
23 available until expended.

24 CONSTRUCTION

25 For an additional amount for necessary expenses of the
26 preparation of plans and specifications and for the construc-

1 tion of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture
2 Garden, to remain available until expended, \$5,200,000, for
3 liquidation of obligations incurred under the contract authori-
4 zation granted under this head in the Department of the
5 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1969:
6 *Provided*, That such sums as are necessary may be transferred
7 to the General Services Administration for execution of the
8 work.

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

10 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery
11 of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein,
12 and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized
13 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended
14 by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolu-
15 tion 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as au-
16 thorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; payment in advance when au-
17 thorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in
18 library, museum, and art associations or societies whose pub-
19 lications or services are available to members only, or to
20 members at a price lower than to the general public; pur-
21 chase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and ele-
22 vator operators and uniforms, or allowances therefor, for
23 other employees as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-
24 5902) ; purchase, or rental of devices and services for pro-
25 tecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance,

1 alteration, improvement, and repair of buildings, approaches,
2 and grounds; and not to exceed \$20,000 for restoration and
3 repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by con-
4 tracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms, or
5 organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms
6 and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper, \$3,716,000.

7 FEDERAL FIELD COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT

8 PLANNING IN ALASKA

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For necessary expenses of the Federal Field Committee
11 for Development Planning in Alaska, established by Execu-
12 tive Order 11182 of October 2, 1964, including hire of pas-
13 senger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C.
14 3109, \$214,000.

15 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for the National Council on
18 Indian Opportunity, including services as authorized by 5
19 U.S.C. 3109, \$275,000.

20 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

21 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this
22 Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current
23 fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

24 SEC. 302. No part of the funds appropriated by this
25 Act shall be used to pay the salary of any Federal employee

1 who is convicted in any Federal, State, or local court of com-
2 petent jurisdiction, of inciting, promoting, or carrying on a
3 riot, or any group activity resulting in material damage to
4 property or injury to persons, found to be in violation of
5 Federal, State, or local laws designed to protect persons or
6 property in the community concerned.

7 This Act may be cited as the "Department of the Interior
8 and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1971".

Passed the House of Representatives May 19, 1970.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk.

91ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 17619

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes.

MAY 21, 1970

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

June 18, 1970

3. COMMITTEE ACTION. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills: S. 3598 in lieu of H. R. 16543, providing for cost-sharing in RC&D projects for public-based fish and wild-life or recreational development; H. R. 11547 amended, increasing the limitations for certain loans; H. R. 15560, prohibiting the importation of certain commodities to which economic poisons have been applied; S. 1456 amended, permitting marketing orders applicable to apples for paid advertising; S. 1455, including certain states in participation in marketing agreement and order programs with respect to apples; H. R. 13978 amended, authorizing marketing research and promotion projects for almonds; and approved various watershed projects. p. D652
 4. FOOD. Both Houses received from the President the annual report of activities under P.L. 480, the Food for Peace Program (H. Doc. 91-352). pp. H5762, S9240
 5. POSTAL REFORM. Passed with amendments H. R. 17070, the Postal Reform bill. pp. H5762-830
 6. MARINE RESOURCES. A Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee subcommittee approved for full committee action H. R. 16607, continuing the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development. p. D653
 7. ADJOURNED. Until Monday, June 22.
- SENATE
8. APPROPRIATIONS. An Appropriations Committee subcommittee marked up and approved for full committee consideration H. R. 17619, with amendments, the Department of Interior appropriations bill for FY 71. p. D649
The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 17868, the District of Columbia appropriations bill for FY 71. (S. Rept. No. 91-937). p. S9241
 9. BROKER-DEALER INSURANCE. Sen. Muskie reviewed the response to his bill S. 2348, to establish a program of insurance for the protection of securities industry customers, and submitted Amendment No. 709. pp. S9248-51
 10. ECONOMY; INFLATION. Sen. Percy inserted an article "Inflation-An Economic Maladjustment" which rejects wage and price controls. pp. S9253-56
Sen. Mansfield commented on the President's Economic message and inserted the resolution of the Democratic Policy Committee of June 16, 1970. pp. S9260-62
 11. MEAT IMPORTS; PACKING. Sen. Saxbe expressed his dismay over the closing of several meat packing plants in Ohio which did not meet Federal inspection standards on room size, commenting, with respect to foreign meat imports, that it was not "unrealistic that we require that their rooms be the same size that we require, or that Federal inspectors be present". pp. S9257-58

21. HOUSING. H. R. 18119, by Rep. Henderson; to increase the availability of mortgage credit for the financing of urgently needed housing; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.
22. WILDLIFE. H. R. 18129, by Hanna; to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the desirability of establishing a national wildlife refuge in California and/or adjacent Western States for the preservations of the California tule elk; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
23. LOANS; SOLID WASTE. H. R. 18131, by Rep. McCarthy; to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act in order to provide financial assistance for the construction of solid waste disposal facilities, to improve research programs pursuant to such act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
24. LOANS; MINK FARMING. H. R. 18135; to authorize emergency loans under subtitle C of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 to mink farmers who suffer severe losses caused by economic conditions; to the Committee on Agriculture.
25. ENVIRONMENT. H. R. 18141, by Rep. Hathaway; to amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, to provide for a National Environmental Data Bank; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
26. USER FEES. H. R. 18143, by Rep. Patman; to recognize direct benefits to the United States from the construction of the Toledo Bend Dam and Reservoir project and exempt Sabine River Authority of Texas, from further charges for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of certain lands of the United States within the Sabine National Forest, Tex.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS:

JUNE 18: Food stamp program, S. Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs
JUNE 22: Establishment of National Environmental Data Bank, H. Merchant Marine (Byerly to testify)

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DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of June 26, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 107

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....10	Farm Program.....12	Minerals.....4
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		Soybeans.....11

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate Appropriations Committee reported Interior's appropriations bill. Rep. Arends commended the soybean policy of Secretary Hardin and Assistant Secretary Palmby.

SENATE

APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported H.R. 17619, the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1971 (S. Report No. 91-985). A table reflecting items for the Forest Service is attached to this digest. In addition to the items shown on the attached table, the committee recommended \$32,741,000 for the Forest Service from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and continued the indefinite appropriation of 25 percent of the gross receipts from revested Oregon and California Grant Lands. A portion of these funds will be transferred to the Forest Service. p. S9961

2. MARINE FISHERIES. Passed without amendment H.R. 13407 to provide the consent of Congress to amendments to the Pacific Marine Fisheries Compact. This bill now goes to the President. pp. S10019-20
3. PUBLIC DEBT. The Committee on Finance reported without amendment H.R. 17802 to increase the public debt limit (S. Rept. No. 91-982). p. S9961
4. MINERALS. Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 15833, authorizing disposal of fluorspar from national stockpile. p. D692
5. NUCLEAR COMPACT. Passed without amendment S. 1628 to grant the consent of Congress to the Western Interstate Nuclear Compact. pp. S10016-18
6. AIR POLLUTION. Passed S. J. Res. 53, with amendments to consent to enter into the Mid-Atlantic States Air Pollution Control Compact. pp. S10013-16
7. DDT. Sen. Nelson stated that he and other Senators had written to the President urging him to instruct the Department of Agriculture not to oppose a court-ordered ban on the persistent pesticide DDT. p. S9981
8. MEAT INSPECTION. Sen. Mansfield inserted a commentary which praises Rep. Melcher for objecting to the importation of improperly inspected foreign meat. p. S9975
9. OCEAN RESOURCES. Sen. Hansen objected to the proposed treaty under which the U.S. would renounce rights to seabed resources adjacent to our shores. p. S9977
10. ADJOURNED until Monday, June 29.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

11. SOYBEANS. Rep. Arends commended Secretary Hardin and Assistant Secretary Palmby for their soybean policy which enables "the soybean pricing structure to remain flexible enough to respond to changes in demand". pp. E5967-9
12. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Young, N.D., inserted Sen. Dole's speech outlining the "iffiness" of growing crops and of passing farm legislation. pp. E5941-2
Rep. Conte inserted an article discussing the present status of farm legislation. pp. E5948-9
Rep. Zwach inserted an editorial discussing the misunderstanding about the farm payment program. p. E5981
13. HERBICIDES. Rep. Dellenback inserted a letter concerning the potential health hazard of 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D and the "ineffectualness of the Department of Agriculture" concerning their use. pp. E6028-31
14. ENVIRONMENT. Rep. Aspinall inserted an address "Resources and Environment -- Quest for Balance". pp. E5963-5
Rep. Davis, Wisc., inserted a report entitled "Our Improving Environment", which discusses the changes in the environment during the past generation. pp. E5970-3

Rep. Johnson, Pa., inserted a report by Rep. McDonald discussing the environment and the proposed legislation to improve it. pp. E5976-8

Rep. Anderson, Ill., inserted a speech by Rep. Gerald Ford calling for action on pending environmental legislation. pp. E6016-7

PERSONNEL. Rep. Dulski inserted Rep. Daniels' speech discussing Federal employee benefits. pp. E5992-3

DDT. Rep. Obey inserted an editorial urging the immediate banning of DDT. p. E6061

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS:

JUNE 29: Agricultural appropriations, S. Appropriations (exec.)

Contract for aerial facilities, H. Agriculture (Droege, FS, to testify)

Marketing orders applicable to papayas, H. Agriculture (Nicholson, C&MS, to testify)

Tariff and trade legislation, H. Ways and Means (exec.)

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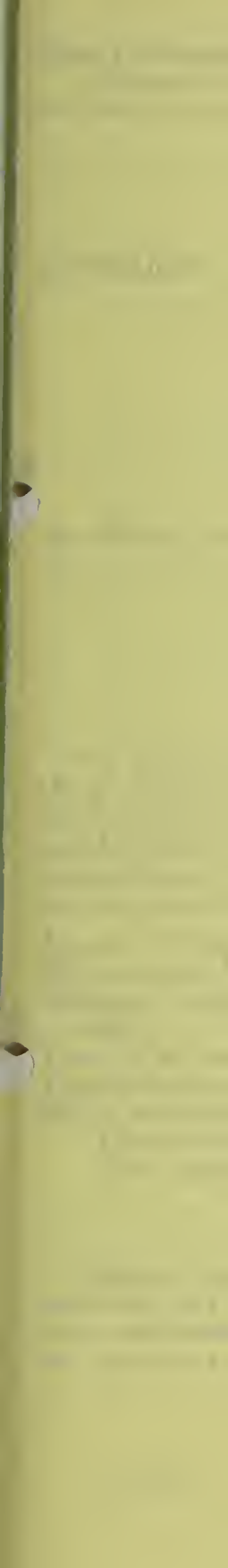
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

Comparative Statement of New Budget (Obligational) Authority, Budget Estimates, House Bill, and Amounts Recommended in the 1971 Senate Committee Bill

	Budget Estimates of New Budget (Obligational) Authority 1971	New Budget (Obligational) Authority recommended in House Bill	New Budget (Obligational) Authority recommended in Senate Committee Bill
Forest Protection and Utilization:			
Forest land management	\$211,575,000	\$213,412,700	\$199,617,000
Forest research	45,066,000	46,671,000	45,294,000
State and private forestry cooperation	21,939,000	23,939,000	23,939,000
Total, Forest protection and utilization	278,580,000	284,022,700	268,850,000
Construction	a/	a/	14,188,000
Forest Roads and Trails (Liquidation of contract authority)	[115,000,000]	[115,000,000]	[115,000,000]
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	80,000	80,000	80,000
Cooperative Range Improvements	700,000	700,000	700,000
Assistance to States for Tree Planting	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total, New Budget (Obligational) Authority, annual	280,360,000	285,802,700	284,818,000
Permanent appropriations:			
Forest Roads and Trails (contract authorization)	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Other	133,849,075	133,849,075	133,849,075
Total, Forest Service	514,209,075	519,651,775	518,667,075

a/ Included in Forest Land Management and Forest Research.





INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1971

JUNE 26, 1970.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BIBLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 17619]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 17619) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and presents herewith information relative to the changes recommended:

Amount of budget estimates, 1971.....	\$2, 034, 871, 600
Bill as passed by the House.....	1, 801, 226, 700
Increases over House bill recommended by committee.....	221, 831, 300
Total of bill as reported.....	2, 023, 058, 000
Appropriations, 1970.....	1, 606, 654, 300
Bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under budget estimates, 1971.....	11, 813, 000
Over appropriations, 1970.....	416, 403, 000

SUMMARY OF BILL

Estimates totaling \$2,034,871,600, which includes new obligational authority and amounts necessary to liquidate contract authorization, were considered by the committee for the programs and activities of the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior—except

the Federal Water Quality Administration, the Alaska Power Administration, the Southeastern Power Administration, the Southwestern Power Administration, the Bonneville Power Administration, the Bureau of Reclamation, and research on underground electric transmission—and the following related agencies:

Forest Service (Department of Agriculture).

Commission of Fine Arts.

Indian Health Service, Health Services and Mental Health Administration (Department of Health, Education, and Welfare).

Indian Claims Commission.

National Capital Planning Commission.

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

Public Land Law Review Commission.

Smithsonian Institution.

National Gallery of Art.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska.

American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

National Council on Indian Opportunity.

Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Board of Review.

The committee recommends appropriations totaling \$2,023,058,000 (\$1,468,773,000 for definite appropriations, \$361,225,000 for indefinite appropriations of receipts, and \$193,060,000 to liquidate contract authorizations) for the programs and activities of these agencies. The sum recommended by the committee is a decrease of \$11,813,600 under the budget estimates considered, an increase of \$221,831,600 over the sums included in the House bill, and an increase of \$416,403,700 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

It is estimated that the agencies included in this bill will produce \$1,783,842,073 in receipts during fiscal year 1971. The committee's recommendations of appropriations are only \$239,215,927 more than receipts accruing from the activities of the several agencies included in this bill.

FUNDING OF INTERAGENCY ACTIVITIES

The committee has again included a provision in the bill to prohibit the funding of committees, boards, and other interagency groups by assessments against the various activities included in this bill. This action does not indicate that the committee disapproves of the entity concerned, but does mean that the committee desires to know what financing it is providing and prefers not to have approved budgets reduced without committee consideration.

The committee reiterates its position of last year that the entities concerned receive specific prior congressional approval of their financing.

REPROGRAMING

There has been more than one instance during the past year when agencies for which appropriations are included in this bill have diverted funds justified and provided for one purpose to a different purpose without following the usual procedures of securing concurrence of the committee beforehand. The committee reaffirms its requirements as to reprogramming which have been set forth in prior committee reports and cautions that continued failure to abide by them will make necessary consideration of a different procedure with respect to bills financing programs approved by the Congress on the basis of details included in the justification statements supplied in support of budget estimates.

The following is a summation of these requirements:

In connection with any proposal to utilize appropriated funds for a purpose other than that for which the appropriation was justified—

(1) Such proposal should be made only when an unforeseen situation arises; and then only if postponement of the project or the activity until the next appropriation year will result in actual loss or damage. Mere convenience or desire should not be factors for consideration.

(2) Any project or activity which may be deferred through reprogramming shall not later be accomplished by means of further reprogramming; but, instead, funds again must be sought for the deferred project or activity through regular appropriative processes.

(3) Except when urgent unforeseen circumstances prevail, no reprogramming proposals will be submitted to the committee unless at least 21 days after receipt of such proposals are available for consideration of them.

(4) Before reprogramming or redirecting funds to a use not justified in an appropriation hearing before this committee, concurrence of this committee shall be obtained.

The committee, in its Report No. 172, 89th Congress, first session, has set forth certain requirements pertaining specifically to acquisitions through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. These requirements continue to be valid, as will those indicated above if there is no conflict, in which case the requirements pertaining to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation shall prevail.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$53, 823, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	58, 940, 000
House allowance.....	58, 940, 000
Committee recommendation.....	58, 605, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$58,605,000 which is \$335,000 under the allowance of the House of Representatives and the budget estimate. The following table compares the actions:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Realty and mineral leasing services:			
Title, lease and records service.....	\$6,832,000	\$6,832,000	\$6,737,000
Records improvement.....	827,000	827,000	827,000
Resource management, conservation and protection:			
Land classification and mineral examination.....	5,788,000	5,788,000	5,588,000
Range management.....	5,879,000	5,879,000	5,879,000
Forestry.....	7,316,000	7,316,000	7,316,000
Soil and watershed conservation.....	13,407,000	13,407,000	13,407,000
Fire protection.....	4,657,000	4,657,000	4,657,000
Recreation and wildlife.....	3,182,000	3,182,000	3,182,000
Alaska pipeline inspection.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Cadastral survey:			
Alaska.....	2,124,000	2,124,000	2,124,000
Other States.....	3,579,000	3,579,000	3,579,000
Firefighting and rehabilitation.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
General administration.....	2,349,000	2,349,000	2,309,000
Total.....	58,940,000	58,940,000	58,605,000

The committee recommends the following reductions in the budget estimates:

\$95,000—Evaluation of upland mineral resources.

\$200,000—Case handling program.

\$40,000—General administration.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$2,899,000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	3,215,000
House allowance.....	3,215,000
Committee recommendation.....	3,310,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,310,000, which is \$95,000 more than the House allowance and the budget estimate.

The increase of \$95,000 recommended by the committee is to prepare surveys and design of recreation sites in the lower Colorado River area.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

(Liquidation of contract authority)

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$3,500,000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	3,500,000
House allowance.....	3,500,000
Committee recommendation.....	3,500,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,500,000, the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate for liquidation of contracts for construction of roads on the public domain.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$16, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	18, 000, 000
House allowance.....	18, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	18, 000, 000

The committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of 25 percent of the gross revenues from the revested Oregon and California grant lands for construction and acquisition, forest development and protection, and operation and maintenance on the revested lands and on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon. It is estimated that the appropriation will amount to \$18,000,000 in fiscal year 1971.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$1, 769, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	1, 841, 000
House allowance.....	1, 841, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 841, 000

The committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated at \$1,841,000 to be derived from public lands and Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands grazing receipts for the construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

In addition to the amount which the committee recommends for direct appropriation to the Bureau of Indian Affairs in this bill, it is estimated that more than \$291,620,000 will be available from other Federal agencies (exclusive of social security and veterans benefits) in the coming fiscal year. The following table sets forth these sums for fiscal years 1968 through 1971:

FEDERAL FUNDING OF INDIAN RESERVATION PROGRAMS—FISCAL 1968 AND FISCAL 1969; 1970, AND 1971
(ESTIMATED)

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency program area	Amount			
	1968	1969	1970	1971
1. Department of Agriculture.....	15, 593	18, 624	22, 170	22, 503
2. Department of Commerce.....	18, 866	1 30, 000	21, 793	27, 400
3. Department of Defense.....			1, 859	9, 000
4. Office of Economic Opportunity.....	35, 593	1 38, 480	33, 743	34, 908
5. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (except Social and Rehabilitation Services).....	133, 925	142, 063	168, 440	150, 326
6. Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	3, 210	1 2, 852	22, 558	25, 139
7. Department of the Interior (except Bureau of Indian Affairs).....	3, 229	3, 778	5, 579	5, 594
8. Department of Labor.....	1, 845	1 2, 300	6, 429	6, 750
9. Small Business Administration.....	107	1, 506	4, 500	10, 000
Total Federal funding.....	212, 368	239, 603	287, 071	291, 620

¹ Information not available from agencies; therefore data from the estimated program from 1970 budget estimate was used.

Note: 1969 information developed by BIA except as noted in footnote 1. 1970 and 1971 information from reports developed by EDA in connection with a proposal on industrial development programs for Office of Vice President.

The estimate shown above for fiscal year 1971, plus the amount recommended by the committee, will provide about \$1,400 per capita for the 440,000 Indians under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This compares with \$1,200 per capita recommended by the committee in fiscal year 1970.

UNAPPROVED USE OF APPROPRIATIONS

The committee is quite concerned with the manner in which funds appropriated in fiscal year 1970 were used by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Over \$3 million were provided for specific purposes such as hiring scholarship officers, improving the curriculum programs, development of curriculum materials, college work-study program, Indian boards of education, summer program expansion, and research and evaluation of the Indian educational system.

A followup series of questions was addressed to the Department relative to this appropriation activity late last year. Responses were received early in calendar year 1970 indicating that these funds *might* be reprogramed. Not until February 12, 1970, did the committee receive a letter advising that these funds were not to be used for the purposes for which justified and instead had been allocated to other purposes. No request for concurrence of the committee was made.

It is the expectation of the committee that it will not be so flagrantly ignored in the future. Actions such as this would seem to make appropriation hearings unnecessary if the purposes for which funds are justified are not implemented. The committee directs that the reprogramming procedures repeated in an earlier part of this report be followed.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$182,703,000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	¹ 218,495,000
House allowance.....	218,645,000
Committee recommendation.....	217,115,000

¹ Includes \$4,000,000, S. Doc. 91-81, May 13, 1970.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$217,115,000 for education and welfare services. This is \$1,530,000 less than the House allowance and \$1,380,000 under the budget estimate. The committee's recommendation is summarized in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Educational assistance, facilities, and services.....	\$137,122,000	\$138,172,000	\$137,522,000
Welfare and guidance services.....	35,217,000	35,217,000	35,217,000
Relocation and adult vocational training.....	40,717,000	39,717,000	38,717,000
Maintaining law and order.....	5,439,000	5,539,000	5,659,000
Total.....	218,495,000	218,645,000	217,115,000

The committee concurs with the increase of \$1 million for additional scholarships for Indian youths as well as with the increase of \$50,000 for Navajos allowed by the House of Representatives, and with respect to the latter directs that it be used for scholarships for Navajo Indian youths who desire to attend the Navajo Community College.

In addition, the committee concurs with the House proposal of an increase of \$100,000 for maintenance of law and order on the Omaha Reservation. Retrocession of criminal jurisdiction to the Federal Government of part or all of Thurston County, Nebr., is now under active consideration. However, the terms and timing of such retrocession have raised questions and this amount will be available for maintenance of law and order in the county. It is the committee's understanding that the funds are to be available for the administration of criminal justice in the county pending the consummation of transfer of jurisdiction.

Also, the committee recommends an increase of \$120,000 for maintenance of law and order on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming.

The committee recommends decreases as follows:

\$300,000—Research and evaluation of the Bureau's education program.

\$350,000—Vocational-technical program materials.

\$1,000,000—Relocation services.

\$1,000,000—Adult vocational training.

The committee also directs that within the appropriation for adult vocational training an amount to provide not less than \$1,300,000 be made available for operation of the vocational training center at the Lewis and Clark Job Corps Center, Fort Lincoln, Bismarek, N. Dak.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$55,242,000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	66,217,000
House allowance.....	65,690,000
Committee recommendation.....	64,122,000

For resources management the committee recommends an appropriation of \$64,122,000 which is \$1,568,000 less than the allowance of the House of Representatives and \$2,095,000 less than the budget estimate. The following table indicates the distribution of the committee's recommendations on the activities under this heading:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Forest and range lands.....	\$6,738,000	\$7,338,000	\$6,738,000
Fire suppression.....	140,000	140,000	140,000
Agricultural and industrial assistance.....	12,246,000	12,246,000	12,013,000
Soil and moisture conservation.....	6,025,000	6,425,000	6,025,000
Maintenance of roads.....	5,129,000	5,129,000	5,129,000
Development of Indian arts and crafts.....	614,000	614,000	614,000
Management of Indian trust property.....	9,105,000	9,105,000	8,770,000
Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....	19,889,000	19,889,000	19,889,000
Operation, repair, and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems.....	1,404,000	1,404,000	1,404,000
Tribal development.....	4,927,000	3,400,000	3,400,000
Total.....	66,217,000	65,690,000	64,122,000

The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in recommending a reduction of \$1,527,000 in the estimate for the tribal development fund. Also, the committee recommends decreases of \$47,000 for the credit operations program; \$186,000 for developing housing programs; \$100,000 for mineral resources contracts; \$75,000 for systems redesign; \$50,000 for water rights, mineral rights, and land boundary statutes; and \$110,000 for real estate appraisal.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1970-----	\$26, 264, 000
Budget estimate, 1971-----	18, 266, 000
House allowance-----	18, 935, 000
Committee recommendation-----	18, 800, 000

The committee proposes an appropriation of \$18,800,000 for construction by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This is \$135,000 less than the allowance of the House of Representatives and \$534,000 more than the budget estimate.

In addition to the projects included in the budget estimate, the committee proposes the following additional amounts for construction:

\$150,000—Planning a school at Wagner, S. Dak.

\$275,000—Continuation of the irrigation project on the Duck Valley Indian Reservation.

\$70,000—Planning an elementary school on the Acoma Reservation.

\$20,000—Equipment for the Wahpeton school dining facility.

\$365,000—Remodeling the Sioux Indian Museum and Crafts Center.

Also, the committee proposes a reduction of \$346,000 in the budget estimate for the project design and construction office at Albuquerque, New Mexico. This will result in a reduction of 33 positions.

The committee's attention has been directed to the inadequacy of schools on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation in Montana. It is the committee's desire that the situation there be studied and that a plan be developed before consideration of the Bureau's budget next year to provide an adequate educational system. Consideration should be given to utilization of the present facilities at Busby and Lame Deer and to provide a high school on the Reservation.

The committee is concerned that in the past a disproportionate amount of the funds provided for the Navajo irrigation project have been used for expenses of overhead and for costs other than actual construction. The committee urges that every effort be made to apply the largest possible amount of available funds to actual construction.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1970-----	\$20, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1971-----	20, 000, 000
House allowance-----	20, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	20, 200, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$20,200,000 to meet the contract liquidation obligations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in fiscal year 1971. This is \$200,000 more than the allowance of the House of Representatives and the budget estimate.

The increase over the budget estimate is for construction of an unimproved road to the new recreation complex on the Rocky Boy Indian Reservation, Mont.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1970-----	\$5, 013, 000
Budget estimate, 1971-----	5, 626, 000
House allowance-----	5, 600, 000
Committee recommendation-----	5, 600, 000

The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in allowing \$5,600,000 for general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the coming fiscal year.

TRIBAL FUNDS

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$3, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	3, 000, 000
House allowance.....	3, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3 million, the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance, for tribal funds in fiscal year 1971.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$3, 750, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	¹ 3, 975, 000
House allowance.....	3, 825, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 995, 000

¹ Reflects reduction of \$50,000, S. Doc. 91-87, June 2, 1970.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,995,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. This is \$170,000 more than the House allowance and \$20,000 more than the budget estimate.

The increase over the budget estimate is recommended for the purpose of preparing a study of the Mormon Battalion Trail.

In fiscal year 1970 the committee agreed to use of \$50,000 of this appropriation for the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality pending enactment of legislation authorizing the environmental council and committee. The legislation is now law and a separate budget has been submitted to finance the Committee in fiscal year 1971. Therefore, no part of this appropriation will be needed for the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(Appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$108, 472, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	¹ 327, 400, 000
House allowance.....	138, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	327, 400, 000

¹ Includes \$188,900,000, S. Doc. 91-81, May 13, 1970.

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1970.....	15, 528, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	30, 000, 000
House allowance.....	30, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	30, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$357,400,000 to be derived from receipts which will accrue to the fund as provided in the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

The recommendations of the committee are indicated in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
1. Assistance to States.....	\$185,400,000	\$63,500,000	\$185,400,000
2. Federal land acquisition program:			
National Park Service:			
Biscayne National Monument.....	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Cape Cod National Seashore.....	8,000,000		8,000,000
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.....	10,231,743	10,231,743	10,231,743
Everglades National Park.....	1,000,000		
Fire Island National Seashore.....	2,082,800	2,082,800	2,082,800
Fords Theatre.....	94,000		94,000
Guadalupe Mountains National Park.....	116,000	116,000	116,000
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.....	4,900,000	4,900,000	4,900,000
North Cascades National Park.....	1,935,000	1,935,000	1,935,000
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.....	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
Piscataway National Park.....	1,000,000		1,000,000
Point Reyes National Seashore.....	28,943,773	2,037,773	30,943,773
San Juan Island National Historic Park.....	65,700	65,700	65,700
Whiskeytown National Recreation Area.....	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Subtotal.....	74,569,016	37,569,016	75,569,016
Inholdings.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Deficiencies, court awards.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
National wild and scenic rivers.....	6,680,984	6,680,984	7,680,984
National trails system.....	250,000	250,000	250,000
Subtotal.....	18,430,984	18,430,984	19,430,984
Total, National Park Service.....	93,000,000	56,000,000	95,000,000
Forest Service:			
National recreation areas:			
Mount Rogers, Virginia.....	700,000	394,700	700,000
Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks, W. Va.....	303,800	303,800	303,800
Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity, California.....	2,093,700	628,700	2,093,700
Subtotal.....	3,097,500	1,327,200	3,097,500
National wild and scenic rivers.....	3,549,950	917,000	3,549,950
Wilderness areas.....	803,000	76,000	803,000
Recreation lands.....	24,290,550	11,429,800	25,290,550
Subtotal.....	28,643,500	12,422,800	29,643,500
Total, Forest Service.....	31,741,000	13,750,000	32,741,000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:			
Endangered species:			
Attwater prairie chicken.....	415,000		415,000
Columbia white-tailed deer.....	1,000,000		1,000,000
Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge.....	1,750,000	896,000	1,750,000
Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge.....	1,000,000		1,000,000
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center.....	300,000	300,000	300,000
Subtotal.....	4,465,000	1,196,000	4,465,000
Recreation areas:			
Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge.....	300,000		300,000
Chautauqua National Wildlife Refuge.....	35,000		35,000
Dungeness National Wildlife Refuge.....	350,000		350,000
Harrison Lake National Fish Hatchery.....	60,000		60,000
J. N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge.....	1,500,000	250,000	1,500,000
Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge.....	140,000		140,000
McNary National Wildlife Refuge.....	95,000	95,000	95,000
National Elk Wildlife Refuge.....	1,000,000		1,000,000
Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge.....	55,000		55,000
Subtotal.....	3,535,000	345,000	3,535,000
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	8,000,000	1,541,000	8,000,000
Bureau of Land Management: Rouge National Wild and Scenic River.....	500,000	250,000	500,000
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: Advance planning and emergency purchases.....	4,000,000		1,000,000
Liquidation of contract authority.....	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Total, Federal program.....	167,241,000	101,541,000	167,241,000
3. Administrative expenses.....	4,759,000	3,459,000	4,759,000
Grand total.....	357,400,000	168,500,000	357,400,000

The committee proposes an appropriation equal to the budget request, but proposes the following changes with respect to individual items in the estimate:

An increase of \$2 million for Point Reyes National Seashore; an increase of \$1 million for National Park Service acquisition of National Wild and Scenic Rivers; an increase of \$1 million for Forest recreation lands; a decrease of \$1 million for the Everglades National Park; and a decrease of \$3 million for advance planning and emergency purchases by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Experience gained over the past two years from the operation of the National Park Service inholding acquisition program indicates that a special effort should be made to eliminate long delays between the time an option is signed by the landowner and the time it reaches this committee for approval. The delay apparently is caused by the time taken to review a proposed land purchase in the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of the Budget. Since the success of this program depends to a large degree on expeditious processing of options to assure early payment to the landowners, it is the desire of this committee that these reviews by the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of the Budget be expedited and that the proposed acquisitions be submitted promptly to this committee for approval.

Included in the inholdings request of the National Park Service are funds for acquisition of tracts in Civil War areas. The committee insists upon compliance with its prior requirements regarding purchases in these areas. The committee is willing to consider exceptions for specific tracts upon presentation of circumstances pertinent to these tracts.

FOREST SERVICE

The Forest Service has proposed that consideration of its recreation land purchases under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act be on the basis of a 5-year purchase program. The annual presentation would take the form of a request for funds to acquire properties in the five year program which would have to be approved by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Acquisition of lands not included in the 5-year program would require utilization of established reprogramming procedures.

The committee agrees that in the fiscal year 1972 budget presentation a sum may be requested for acquisition of unspecified tracts in the category now listed as general urban and recreation lands. Specific requests for acquisition of tracts within national recreation areas, national wild and scenic rivers, and wilderness areas will continue to be presented as at present. This authority is similar to that now provided to the National Park Service to purchase unidentified inholdings. The amount provided for acquisition of unidentified tracts would not be obligated prior to approval by this committee and would be used to acquire land which is available from a willing seller or on which adverse development is threatened or occurs after the beginning of fiscal year 1972.

The committee directs that funds provided in this bill for acquisition by the Forest Service of recreation land in the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, W. Va., shall not be available for such acquisition by means of a declaration of taking or by any con-

demnation proceeding, except with respect to those properties sold on the open market subsequent to September 18, 1969, or offered for sale on the open market.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Appropriation, 1970	\$14,921,400
Budget estimate, 1971	17,409,600
House allowance	17,350,000
Committee recommendation	17,380,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,380,000 for Administration of Territories. This is \$29,600 less than the budget estimate and \$30,000 more than the allowance of the House of Representatives. The amount recommended will provide for the Washington staff of the Office of Territories and for the Governments of the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa as well as \$8,549,000 for rehabilitation loans and grants to Guam and \$7,824,637 for grants to American Samoa.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, 1970	\$48,112,000
Budget estimate, 1971	60,000,000
House allowance	50,000,000
Committee recommendation	49,750,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$49,750,000 which is \$10,250,000 less than the budget estimate and \$250,000 less than the House allowance for continuation of the development program of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The Committee recommends concurrence with the House reduction of \$10 million in the estimate for the reason that there is no statutory authorization for this portion of the estimate. The reduction is applied as follows, which is in accord with the Trust Territory proposal:

Education (TESL)	\$485,000
Elementary Education Operations	214,000
Occupational Training	175,000
Water and Sewerage Project, Moen Island	1,250,000
Water and Sewer Project, Ponape	2,630,000
Power, Saipan	500,000
Power, Outer-Island	300,000
Employee Staff Housing	544,000
Police Station-Fire Station-Jail, Majuro	150,000
Elementary School Construction	350,000
Secondary School, Marshall Islands	400,000
Micronesian Occupational Center, Koror	200,000
Micronesia Teacher Education Center, Ponape	500,000
Communications System	200,000
Medical Referrals	50,000
Road Construction	502,000
Out-Island Radio Communications	100,000
Inter-Island Ship	600,000
Fisheries	80,000
Agriculture	300,000
Community Development	20,000
Architectural and Engineering Design Fund	300,000
Engineering Services	50,000
Secondary School Operations	100,000

Also, the committee proposes a reduction of \$250,000 budgeted for the low-cost housing program.

The committee specifically calls attention to its reprogramming procedure. Although the committee was advised that as of August 31, 1969, a \$1 million unobligated balance which included about \$400,000 of nonconstruction funds, was available, and approved the fiscal year 1970 appropriation on this basis, the Trust Territory, without knowledge of the committee, reprogramed the full \$1 million from construction funds. Except in those instances where funds have been requested in this budget specifically to replace the funds used by this unauthorized reprogramming the committee expects that the deferred work will not be done until another appropriation request is approved.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$96,455,000
Budget estimate, 1971..... ¹	106,957,000
House allowance.....	108,057,000
Committee recommendation.....	106,392,000

¹ Includes \$1,200,000, S. Doc. 91-81, May 13, 1970.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$106,392,000 for conduct of surveys, investigations, and research by the Geological Survey. This is an amount \$565,000 under the budget estimate and \$1,665,000 under the allowance of the House of Representatives. The various allowances are indicated in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Special resource and environmental projects.....	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$750,000
Alaska pipeline related investigations.....	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
Topographic surveys and mapping.....	28,903,000	28,903,000	28,788,000
Geologic and mineral resources surveys and mapping.....	29,200,000	29,200,000	29,200,000
Minerals discovery loan program.....	253,000	253,000	253,000
Water resources investigations.....	32,542,000	32,542,000	32,542,000
Conservation of lands and minerals.....	9,055,000	9,855,000	9,055,000
Earth resources observation satellite (EROS).....	1,600,000	1,900,000	1,900,000
General administration.....	2,604,000	2,604,000	2,604,000
Total.....	106,957,000	108,057,000	106,392,000

Changes in the budget estimates recommended by the committee are an increase of \$300,000 for development of a central data reception center; an increase of \$200,000 for a mineral survey of the Lincoln Back Country, Mont., decreases of \$450,000 to initiate pilot area studies in urban areas, \$300,000 for special projects in the Arctic, \$115,000 for mapping in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for which reimbursement funds are available to the Trust Territory, and \$200,000 for engineering geology.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$39,331,000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	44,972,000
House allowance.....	45,122,000
Committee recommendation.....	45,272,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$45,272,000, which is \$300,000 over the budget estimate and \$150,000 over the amount allowed by the House of Representatives.

Distribution of the committee's recommendations is indicated in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Research:			
Coal.....	\$8,468,000	\$8,468,000	\$8,468,000
Petroleum.....	2,295,000	2,295,000	2,595,000
Oil shale.....	2,413,000	2,413,000	2,413,000
Metallurgy.....	12,235,000	11,385,000	12,235,000
Mining.....	7,691,000	7,691,000	7,691,000
Marine mineral mining.....	925,000	925,000	925,000
Explosives.....	663,000	663,000	663,000
Resource development:			
Statistics.....	2,091,000	2,091,000	2,091,000
Economic analysis.....	520,000	520,000	520,000
Bituminous coal.....	934,000	934,000	934,000
Anthracite.....	746,000	1,746,000	746,000
Petroleum.....	839,000	839,000	839,000
Minerals.....	4,494,000	4,494,000	4,494,000
International activities.....	658,000	658,000	658,000
Total.....	44,972,000	45,122,000	45,272,000

The committee approves the budget as presented and increases it by \$300,000 to continue operation of the Petroleum Research Center at Bartlesville, Okla. Approval of this increase will eliminate any need to make a greater reduction in petroleum research activities at other research centers than was planned when the original reduction in petroleum research funding was determined.

The committee approves the Bureau of Mines participating in a demonstration project to correct a subsidence problem in Rock Springs, Wyo. It is the committee's belief that the small amount of funds necessary for this participation is available within the amount appropriated.

The committee has recommended nominal increases in research funds in this activity and also in the amount for the Office of Coal Research, indicating its belief in the importance of mineral research. It is the committee's view that while the private sector does carry on research in the minerals field much more needs to be done than industry is able or willing to do. Therefore, the committee urges the Secretary of the Interior to formulate his future budget proposals so as to strengthen minerals research to be accomplished by agencies under his jurisdiction.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$26,332,000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	54,395,000
House allowance.....	54,395,000
Committee recommendation.....	54,395,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$54,395,000 for health and safety activities in fiscal year 1971. This is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance. The following table sets forth this recommendation by activities:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Inspections, investigations, and rescue work.....	\$33,557,000	\$33,557,000	\$33,557,000
Control of fires in coal deposits.....	218,000	218,000	218,000
Health and safety research.....	20,620,000	20,620,000	20,620,000
Total.....	54,395,000	54,395,000	54,395,000

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$1,647,000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	1,799,000
House allowance.....	1,799,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,799,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,799,000, the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate.

HELIUM FUND

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$24,000,000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	None
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	None

The budget estimate for fiscal year 1971 does not propose an addition to the helium fund. The committee desires that the helium research center at Amarillo, Tex., continue to be operated during fiscal year 1971 while a determination is made with respect to the activities there being assumed by a university or other research organization.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$15,300,000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	16,200,000
House allowance.....	16,200,000
Committee recommendation.....	16,500,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$16,500,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Coal Research in fiscal year 1971.

This amount is \$300,000 greater than the House allowance and the budget estimate.

The changes in the budget estimate which the committee recommends are additions of \$200,000 for research on the magnetohydrodynamic process and \$100,000 for research on the H-coal development project.

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$600,000 for a project development unit in connection with the low-ash coal project, and directs that this be accomplished at the University of North Dakota.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$994,000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	1,195,000
House allowance.....	1,181,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,181,000

The committee recommends concurrence with the allowance of the House of Representatives.

The reduction of \$14,000 applies to Coordination of Oil and Gas Activities, \$10,000; and Oil Import Appeals Board, \$4,000.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$26, 600, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	27, 156, 000
House allowance.....	28, 168, 000
Committee recommendation.....	27, 893, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$27,893,000 for management and investigations of resources. This is \$737,000 more than the budget estimate, and \$275,000 less than the allowance of the House of Representatives. The committee's recommendation is distributed as indicated in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Management.....	\$626, 000	\$626, 000	\$626, 000
Marketing and technology.....	8, 810, 000	8, 930, 000	8, 930, 000
Research.....	13, 316, 000	14, 108, 000	13, 933, 000
Research on fish migration over dams.....	1, 310, 000	1, 410, 000	1, 310, 000
Fishing vessel mortgage insurance.....	59, 000	59, 000	59, 000
Columbia River fishery development.....	3, 035, 000	3, 035, 000	3, 035, 000
Total.....	27, 156, 000	28, 168, 000	27, 893, 000

The committee proposes an increase over the budget of \$337,000 to permit continuation of operations at the Milford, Conn., Laboratory; and \$400,000 to continue operations at the Ann Arbor, Mich., Laboratory.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

(Special foreign currency program)

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$15, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	15, 000
House allowance.....	15, 000
Committee recommendation.....	15, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,000 for the purchase of foreign currency to be used for the conduct of research programs in foreign countries. This is the amount of the House allowance and the budget estimate.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$3, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	200, 000
House allowance.....	200, 000
Committee recommendation.....	200, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$200,000 for the administration of subsidies for the construction of fishing vessels. This is the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate.

FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$4, 590, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	4, 040, 000
House allowance.....	4, 040, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 040, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,040,000 for implementing the Federal Aid for Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act during fiscal year 1971. This is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance. Of the amount recommended, \$3,800,000 is to be available under section 4(a) of the act which authorizes funds to stimulate research and development projects in several States. This is a matching fund authorization under which the Federal Government may match as much as 75 percent of the cost of a project. The remainder of the proposed appropriation is for administration of the program.

ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$2, 307, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	2, 168, 000
House allowance.....	2, 168, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 168, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,168,000 for anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation. This is the amount proposed by the House of Representatives and the budget estimate.

The purpose of the authorizing legislation is to provide for activities aimed at conserving, developing, and enhancing the anadromous fisheries resources within the several States and in the Great Lakes. Of the amount recommended, \$2 million is for matching an equal sum to be provided by States participating in the program, and \$168,000 is for program administration.

FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE FUND

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$60, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	60, 000
House allowance.....	60, 000
Committee recommendation.....	60, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$60,000, the amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance, to reimburse U.S. fishermen, as provided by the Fishermen's Protective Act (Public Law 90-482, August 12, 1968), for certain losses resulting from unlawful seizure and detention of vessels by foreign nations.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$2, 654, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	2, 774, 000
House allowance.....	2, 774, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 774, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,774,000 for administration of the Pribilof Islands. This is the same amount as the budget estimate and the House allowance, and will provide for the natives of the Pribilof Islands, for necessary building maintenance and rehabilitation work, and for operation of the fur-seal activity.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$765, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	896, 000
House allowance.....	896, 000
Committee recommendation.....	896, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$896,000 for the general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. This is the same amount as the House allowance and the budget estimate.

FISHERIES LOAN FUND

(Limitation on administrative expenses)

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$360, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	385, 000
House allowance.....	385, 000
Committee recommendation.....	385, 000

The committee concurs with the House recommendation of \$385,000, the same as the budget estimate, as a limitation on administrative expenses for the fisheries loan fund.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$49, 160, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	56, 226, 000
House allowance.....	56, 356, 000
Committee recommendation.....	56, 705, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$56,705,000 which is \$349,000 over the allowance of the House of Representatives and \$479,000 more than the budget estimate. The committee's recommendations are set forth by activity in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Fish hatcheries.....	\$10, 958, 000	\$10, 958, 000	\$10, 958, 000
Wildlife refuges.....	17, 958, 000	17, 863, 000	18, 237, 000
Soil and moisture conservation.....	741, 000	741, 000	741, 000
Management and enforcement.....	4, 470, 000	4, 470, 000	4, 470, 000
Fishery research.....	4, 674, 000	4, 674, 000	4, 874, 000
Wildlife research.....	8, 902, 000	8, 962, 000	8, 902, 000
Fishery services.....	2, 209, 000	2, 374, 000	2, 209, 000
Wildlife services.....	3, 742, 000	3, 742, 000	3, 742, 000
River basin studies.....	2, 019, 000	2, 019, 000	2, 019, 000
Pesticides review.....	553, 000	553, 000	553, 000
Total.....	56, 226, 000	56, 356, 000	56, 705, 000

The committee proposes decreases of \$10,000 for service to wildlife refuge visitors and \$11,000 for operation and maintenance of new wildlife refuges.

Increases recommended by the committee are as follows:

\$300,000 for development of waterfowl production areas in North Dakota; and

\$200,000 for research on the red tide in the New York Bight area.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$4, 259, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	2, 619, 000
House allowance.....	4, 175, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 497, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,497,000 for the construction of sport fish facilities and wildlife facilities. This amount is \$678,000 less than the House allowance and \$878,000 more than the budget estimate.

The committee concurs with the following unbudgeted amounts allowed by the House of Representatives:

\$25,000—Planning, Meridian National Fish Hatchery, Miss.

\$30,000—Planning, Northern Plains Fishery Station, Valentine, Nebr.

\$90,000—Water supply intake, Quinault National Fish Hatchery, Wash.

The committee proposes an additional \$220,000 for a water reconditioning system, Lahontan National Fish Hatchery, Nev.; \$292,000 for a water reconditioning system at Leetown National Fish Hatchery, W. Va.; \$196,000 for fish production facilities, Valley City National Fish Hatchery, N. Dak.; and \$100,000 for additional facilities on the Ouray National Wildlife Refuge, Utah.

The committee concurs with the recommendation of the House of Representatives that the budget estimate for interpretive facilities at the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, N.J., be reduced by \$75,000.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$5, 800, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	7, 500, 000
House allowance.....	7, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 500, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,500,000 for the migratory bird conservation account, an amount equal to the budget estimate and the House allowance. This appropriation, together with receipts available from Federal hunting stamps, will provide a total of \$12,500,000 for the acquisition of needed waterfowl habitats. This amount will make it possible to acquire 139,000 acres during the coming fiscal year, either in fee or through easement.

ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$2, 294, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	2, 311, 000
House allowance.....	2, 311, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 311, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,311,000 for anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation. This is the same as the amount proposed by the House of Representatives and the budget estimate.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

(Special foreign currency program)

Appropriation, 1970.....	None
Budget estimate, 1971.....	\$100, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee concurs with the action of the House of Representatives denying this estimate.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$1, 699, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	1, 875, 000
House allowance.....	1, 875, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 875, 000

For general administrative expenses the committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,875,000, the amount of the House allowance and the budget estimate.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$49, 150, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	58, 021, 000
House allowance.....	57, 670, 000
Committee recommendation.....	58, 035, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$58,035,000, \$365,000 over the amount approved by the House of Representatives, and \$140,000 over the amount of the budget estimate. The action of the committee provides for the operation of new park areas and new facilities in existing park areas.

The following table compares the budget estimate, the House allowance, and the committee recommendation for each of the various activities:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Management of parks and other areas.....	\$51, 350, 600	\$51, 246, 600	\$51, 491, 600
Forestry and fire control.....	2, 347, 300	2, 347, 300	2, 347, 300
Park and recreation programs.....	4, 323, 100	4, 076, 100	4, 196, 100
Total.....	58, 021, 000	57, 670, 000	58, 035, 000

The difference between the committee's recommendations and the budget estimate involves reductions of \$120,000 for master planning, \$7,000 for the National park system planning, and \$25,000 requested for increased pay costs; and an increase of \$166,000 of which \$66,000 is for additional personnel at the Lake Mead National Recreation Area and \$100,000 is for an advance to the Plymouth-Provincetown Celebration Commission. Included within the amount recommended is \$54,000 for initiation of a Volunteers-in-Parks program.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$40, 050, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	48, 763, 000
House allowance.....	48, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	48, 543, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$48,543,000 for maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities of national park areas. This is \$43,000 more than the House allowance and \$220,000 less than the budget estimate.

The increase over the House allowance is for additional personnel at the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$7, 700, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	16, 885, 000
House allowance.....	16, 385, 000
Committee recommendation.....	17, 583, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,583,000 for construction activities of the National Park Service. This is \$1,198,000 more than the House allowance and \$698,000 more than the budget estimate

The committee's recommendation includes decreases of \$200,000 in the amount requested for construction of facilities to serve concessioner developments, and \$200,000 for developing the National Sculpture Garden at the National Gallery of Art. It also includes additions of \$350,000 for construction of buildings and utilities at the Lake Mead National Recreation Area; \$36,000 to plan developments in the North Cascades National Park; and \$712,000 for airport construction at Jackson Hole, Wyo.

PARKWAY AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$21, 500, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	16, 000, 000
House allowance.....	16, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	17, 660, 000

The committee proposes an appropriation of \$17,660,000 for liquidation of obligations incurred under the provisions of the Federal Aid Highway Act. This is \$1,660,000 more than the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The increase recommended by the committee provides \$350,000 for roads and trails in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area; \$1,200,000 for a base course on the first segment of the Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area Highway; and \$110,000 for planning roads and trails in the North Cascades National Park.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$1, 600, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	6, 950, 000
House allowance.....	6, 801, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 672, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,672,000, \$129,000 less than the allowance of the House of Representatives and \$278,000 less than the budget estimate. The amount proposed by the committee is to be distributed as follows:

Grants-in-aid.....	\$5, 980, 000
National Register and administration of grants-in-aid program.....	188, 900
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.....	102, 500
Historic sites survey.....	210, 200
Historic American Buildings Survey.....	190, 400

The reduction below the budget estimate applies to grants-in-aid, \$139,000; adjusted pay increase costs, \$10,000; and Historic American Engineering Record, \$129,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$3, 317, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	3, 605, 000
House allowance.....	3, 580, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 580, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,580,000, the amount of the House allowance and \$25,000 less than the budget estimate for general administrative expenses of the National Park Service.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALINE WATER CONVERSION

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$25, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	29, 373, 000
House allowance.....	28, 573, 000
Committee recommendation.....	28, 573, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$28,573,000 for saline water conversion. This is the same as the House allowance and \$800,000 less than the budget estimate.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$11, 229, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	13, 312, 000
House allowance.....	13, 181, 000
Committee recommendation.....	13, 181, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,181,000 for the Office of Water Resources Research. This is the same as the House allowance and \$131,000 less than the budget estimate. The amount recommended will provide \$5,100,000 for assistance to States for water resources research institutes; \$3 million for matching grants to State institutes; \$3,500,000 for additional water resources research under title II of Public Law 88-379, as amended; \$816,000 for the Water Resources Scientific Information Center; and \$765,000 for administration.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$5, 530,000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	7, 344, 000
House allowance.....	6, 924, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 229, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,229,000, an amount \$305,000 more than the House allowance and \$115,000 less than the budget estimate. The decrease approved by the committee applies to funds requested for the Division of Mine Health and Safety, to which the Solicitor agrees.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$9, 912, 700
Budget estimate, 1971.....	11, 954, 000
House allowance.....	11, 353, 000
Committee recommendation.....	11, 771, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,771,000, which is \$183,000 less than the budget estimate and \$418,000 more than the amount passed by the House of Representatives.

The decrease below the budget estimate is distributed to Program direction and coordination, \$158,500; Administrative management, \$24,000; and Office of Mine Health and Safety, \$500.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$192, 810, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	199, 567, 000
House allowance.....	199, 567, 000
Committee recommendation.....	199, 617, 000

This year the committee is recommending a new appropriation activity for construction projects of the Forest Service, which appears later in this report. For this reason, \$12,008,000 of construction projects included in the Forest Land Management budget estimate have been transferred to the Construction activity. This realignment results in an adjusted estimate of \$199,567,000. The committee recommends appropriation of this amount, which was also allowed by the House of Representatives.

The following table provides a comparison of the committee's recommendations with the budget estimate and with the House allowances:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT			
National forest protection and management:			
Timber resource management:			
Sales administration and management.....	\$52, 324, 000	\$52, 324, 000	\$52, 324, 000
Reforestation and stand improvement.....	19, 412, 000	19, 412, 000	19, 412, 000
Recreation-public use.....	35, 195, 000	35, 195, 000	35, 245, 000
Wildlife habitat management.....	4, 642, 000	4, 642, 000	4, 642, 000
Range resource management:			
Management.....	6, 571, 000	6, 571, 000	6, 571, 000
Revegetation.....	3, 252, 000	3, 252, 000	3, 252, 000
Improvements.....	4, 378, 000	4, 378, 000	4, 378, 000
Soil and water management.....	6, 317, 000	6, 317, 000	6, 317, 000
Mineral claims, leases, and special uses.....	4, 633, 000	4, 633, 000	4, 633, 000
Land classification, adjustments, and surveys.....	6, 769, 000	6, 769, 000	6, 769, 000
Forest fire protection.....	29, 210, 000	29, 210, 000	29, 210, 000
Maintenance of improvements for fire and general purposes.....	6, 920, 000	6, 920, 000	6, 920, 000
Payments to employees' compensation fund.....	1, 456, 000	1, 456, 000	1, 456, 000
Subtotal.....	181, 079, 000	181, 079, 000	181, 129, 000
Amount advanced from "Cooperative range improvements".....	-700, 000	-700, 000	-700, 000
Subtotal, national forest protection and management.....	180, 379, 000	180, 379, 000	180, 429, 000
Water resource development related activities.....	3, 567, 000	3, 567, 000	3, 567, 000
Fighting forest fires.....	4, 275, 000	4, 275, 000	4, 275, 000
Insect disease control.....	11, 346, 000	11, 346, 000	11, 346, 000
Total, forest land management.....	199, 567, 000	199, 567, 000	199, 617, 000

The \$50,000 increase over the budget estimate is for the purpose of recreational planning for the Chequamegon and Nicolet Forests, Wis.

FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$42, 137, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	45, 066, 000
House allowance.....	45, 391, 000
Committee recommendation.....	45, 294, 000

In the past the budget estimate for forest research has included construction related to research, although the estimate did not provide for any such construction in fiscal year 1971. The bill as it was passed by the House of Representatives did make increases for research construction. These increases are shown in the "construction" activity set forth later in this report.

The committee recommends an appropriation for forest research of \$45,294,000, distributed as set forth in the following table. This is \$228,000 more than the budget estimate and \$97,000 less than the amount allowed by the House.

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
FOREST RESEARCH			
Forest and range management research:			
Timber management research.....	\$10, 319, 000	\$10, 469, 000	\$10, 519, 000
Watershed management research.....	4, 416, 000	4, 416, 000	4, 416, 000
Range management research.....	1, 420, 000	1, 420, 000	1, 420, 000
Wildlife habitat research.....	1, 238, 000	1, 338, 000	1, 238, 000
Forest recreation research.....	904, 000	979, 000	904, 000
Subtotal, forest and range management research.....	18, 297, 000	18, 622, 000	18, 497, 000
Forest protection research:			
Forest fire research.....	3, 821, 000	3, 821, 000	3, 821, 000
Forest insect research.....	4, 783, 000	4, 783, 000	4, 783, 000
Forest disease research.....	2, 810, 000	2, 810, 000	2, 810, 000
Subtotal, forest protection research.....	11, 414, 000	11, 414, 000	11, 414, 000
Forest products and engineering research:			
Forest products utilization research.....	8, 227, 000	8, 227, 000	8, 227, 000
Forest engineering research.....	1, 080, 000	1, 080, 000	1, 080, 000
Subtotal, Forest products and engineering research.....	9, 307, 000	9, 307, 000	9, 307, 000
Forest resource economics research:			
Forest survey.....	3, 115, 000	3, 115, 000	3, 115, 000
Forest products marketing research.....	1, 664, 000	1, 664, 000	1, 864, 000
Forest economics research.....	1, 269, 000	1, 269, 000	1, 097, 000
Subtotal, forest resource economics research.....	6, 048, 000	6, 048, 000	6, 076, 000
Total, forest research.....	45, 066, 000	45, 391, 000	45, 294, 000

The change from the budget estimate involves a reduction of \$172,-000 for forest economics research; an increase of \$200,000 for maple products market research at Burlington, Vermont; and an increase of \$200,000 for research on black cherry and white ash at the forest research facility, Warren, Pennsylvania.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$22, 729, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	21, 939, 000
House allowance.....	23, 939, 000
Committee recommendation.....	23, 939, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$23,939,000 for State and private forestry cooperation. This is the same as the House allowance and \$2,000,000 more than the budget estimate. The addition to the budget is for cooperation in forest fire control as authorized by section 2 of the Clarke-McNary Act.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1970.....	(1)
Budget estimate, 1971.....	\$12, 008, 000
House allowance.....	15, 125, 700
Committee recommendation.....	14, 188, 000

¹ Included in Forest Land Management and Forest Research activities.

This is a new appropriation activity recommended by the committee. It is a centralization of construction estimates now carried in the forest land management and forest research subactivities of the forest protection and utilization appropriation.

Heretofore, these requests were included with all other funds proposed for management and research activities and were subject to the same requirement as personnel pay and benefits; for example, that they be obligated within the fiscal year for which appropriated. This is disadvantageous for the reason that a funded construction project might not be gotten underway by June 30 for such reasons as a late appropriation enactment, weather conditions, or administrative restrictions on expenditures. The approved facility would still be needed but, because of expiration of the fiscal year, could not be acquired except by reappropriation. Also, because these construction funds are included with other funds in the overall appropriation activity designated as forest protection and utilization they can be reprogramed by the administration, with or without the concurrence of the Congress, for other purposes, such as meeting unrelated pay increase costs. The Congress believes that to the greatest degree possible funds appropriated by the Congress should be used for the purpose for which they are appropriated.

Included within the amount of \$14,188,000, are the following budgeted items:

Forest land management.....	\$12, 008, 000
Recreation—Public use: \$7,030,000	
Quality improvement of existing facilities and new construction.....	1, 630, 000
Water pollution abatement.....	5, 400, 000
Construction of improvements for fire and general purposes: \$3,136,000	
Dwellings and barracks.....	52, 000
Fire lookouts.....	49, 000
Offices.....	582, 000
Denver Fire Center.....	30, 000
Service and storage buildings.....	135, 000
Heliports and helispots.....	15, 000
Air strips.....	34, 000
Communications systems.....	852, 000
Site acquisition.....	40, 000
Water pollution abatement.....	681, 000
Water and sanitary systems.....	396, 000
Quality improvement of existing structures.....	270, 000
Water Resources Development Related Activities:	
Public use access, and management facilities.....	542, 000
Acquisition of Lands, Weeks Act.....	1, 300, 000

No attempt has been made and there is no intention of prohibiting minor construction work which is an integral part of management and research. For example, erection of fences in the range improvement program, minor additions to or renovations of existing structures, and check dams necessary in connection with watershed management research will continue to be funded under forest land management and forest research subactivities. The committee is advised that such single projects will not cost more than \$25,000, and the committee directs that this be the maximum cost of any minor construction project of this nature.

The committee has increased the sum requested for construction projects by \$2,180,000 which includes \$700,000 for construction of recreation facilities, Cave Run Reservoir, Ky.; \$763,000 for a sewer system at South Lake Tahoe, Calif.; \$297,000 for construction of a visitor information center at Seneca Rocks, W. Va.; \$140,000 for planning an addition to the Southern Forest Fire Laboratory, Macon, Ga.; \$150,000 for a central heating plant, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.; \$55,000 to plan an addition to the Forest Research Laboratory at Princeton, W. Va.; and \$75,000 for recreational development on the Chequamegon National Forest, Wis.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$100, 570, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	115, 000, 000
House allowance.....	115, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	115, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$115,000,000, the amount of the House allowance and the budget estimate for forest roads and trails. This amount, together with the sum to be available from forest receipts, will provide funds to meet contract obligations to accrue in the coming fiscal year under the Federal-Aid Highway Act.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$80, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	80, 000
House allowance.....	80, 000
Committee recommendation.....	80, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$80,000 for purchase with national forest receipts of lands in various national forests in Utah, Nevada, and California. Purchase of these lands will be made in order to minimize erosion and flood damage. The amount recommended by the committee is the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$700, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	700, 000
House allowance.....	700, 000
Committee recommendation.....	700, 000

The committee recommends \$700,000, the amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance, for cooperative range improvements. This money is to be derived from grazing fees received by the Treasury for each national forest under the provisions of the Granger-Thye Act.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$1, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	1, 000, 000
House allowance.....	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$1 million for assistance to States for tree planting under the authorization of title IV of the Agricultural Act of 1956. This is the same amount as the budget estimate and the House allowance. These funds are matched by States participating in the program, and, in addition to timber production, provide benefits to soil conservation, watershed protection, wildlife habitat, and recreation.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$115, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	115, 000
House allowance.....	115, 000
Committee recommendation.....	115, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$115,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts. This is the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$101, 529, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	113, 217, 000
House allowance.....	114, 692, 000
Committee recommendation.....	115, 660, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$115,660,000 for Indian health services. This is \$968,000 more than the House allowance and \$2,443,000 more than the budget estimate.

The recommendation of the committee is divided as indicated in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Patient medical care.....	\$82, 195, 000	\$83, 440, 000	\$83, 440, 000
Field health services.....	28, 884, 000	29, 114, 000	30, 082, 000
Administration.....	2, 138, 000	2, 138, 000	2, 138, 000
Total.....	113, 217, 000	114, 692, 000	115, 660, 000

The committee's recommendations include the following unbudgeted sums:

- \$1,245,000—Additional hospital personnel and equipment.
- \$200,000—Community health representatives.
- \$500,000—Indian mental health program.
- \$438,000—Treatment of otitis media.
- \$30,000—Quinault dental services.
- \$30,000—Owyhee dental services.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$20, 952, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	17, 950, 000
House allowance.....	17, 950, 000
Committee recommendation.....	18, 510, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$18,510,000 for construction of hospitals and clinics, personnel quarters, alterations, and sanitation facilities. This is \$560,000 more than the House allowance and the budget estimate.

The committee's recommendation includes increases of \$358,000 for planning a hospital at Zuni, N. Mex., and \$202,000 for converting the Albuquerque Tuberculosis Sanatorium to an out-patient clinic.

The committee again expresses its desire that the Indian Health Service coordinate with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of Housing and Urban Development to assure that no new Indian housing will be constructed unless sanitation facilities are available for connection to the houses.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$850, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	1, 000, 000
House allowance.....	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Indian Claims Commission, which is the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1970.....	¹ \$222, 700
Budget estimate, 1971.....	1, 390, 000
House allowance.....	1, 070, 000
Committee recommendation.....	941, 000

¹ In addition, \$770,000 transferred from "Land Acquisition, National Capital Park, Parkway, and Playground System."

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$941,000 which is \$129,000 under the House allowance and \$449,000 under the budget estimate. The reduction includes \$97,300 for additional personnel costs, \$50,000 for adjusted pay increase costs and \$72,700 for projects and studies. The recommended amount includes \$100,000 for a regional airport facilities study.

The committee proposal includes a transfer to "Salaries and expenses" of \$229,000 of funds heretofore appropriated for land acquisition. These funds have been available and unexpended for at least

7 years. This amount, plus the \$941,000 appropriation will provide \$1,170, 000 for fiscal year 1971.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$15, 790, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	35, 000, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	33, 310, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$33,310,000 which is \$1,690,000 less than the budget estimate for carrying out the provisions of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as amended. This estimate was not considered by the House of Representatives.

Of the amount recommended by the committee, \$8,465,000 are for the National Endowment for the Arts under section 5(c) of the act; \$4,125,000 are for grants to States under section 5(g) of the act; \$13,060,000 are for the National Endowment for the Humanities under section 7(c) of the act; and \$2,660,000 are for administrative expenses. For matching grants for each of the Endowments there are included in this recommendation \$2,500,000 for use under the requirements of section 11(b) of the act.

A reduction of \$1 million below the estimate for the National Endowment for the Arts applies as follows:

\$250,000 for wider distribution of arts.

\$750,000 for cultural resources development.

A reduction of \$650,000 below the budget estimate for the National Endowment for the Humanities applies as follows: \$100,000 for bicentennial projects under the public program; \$300,000 for large grants in support of research, and \$250,000 for small grants in support of research.

The \$40,000 reduction below the estimate of administrative expenses denies employment of an Assistant Director of States Program (West) for the National Endowment for the Arts and a congressional liaison officer for the National Endowment for the Humanities.

PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$922, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	171, 000
House allowance.....	171, 000
Committee recommendation.....	171, 000

The committee proposes an appropriation of \$171,000 for the Public Land Law Review Commission. This is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$28, 034, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	36, 367, 000
House allowance.....	34, 987, 000
Committee recommendation.....	35, 066, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$35,066,000 for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution. This is \$1,301,000 less than the budget estimate and \$79,000 over the House allowance.

The committee's recommended reduction is distributed among proposed program increases as follows:

- \$20,000—Office of Director General of Museums, Experimental Exhibits and Museum Education.
- \$145,000—National Museum of Natural History, electronic data processing (\$50,000), and special projects in archeology, biology, and marine sciences (\$95,000).
- \$25,000—National Air and Space Museum, space artifacts program.
- \$75,000—National Zoological Park, operations.
- \$40,000—Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, museum education, administration, and operations.
- \$200,000—Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, preparation of collections.
- \$32,000—Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, comparative marine research.
- \$60,000—Radiation Biology Laboratory, basic mechanical and support staff.
- \$49,000—Office of Ecology, ecological study of the Chesapeake Bay watershed.
- \$50,000—Office of Oceanography and Limnology, Smithsonian Oceanographic Sorting Center.
- \$20,000—Center for the Study of Man, Handbook of North American Indians (\$15,000), and Anthropology Small Grants (\$5,000).
- \$300,000—Environmental sciences program.
- \$60,000—Academic programs, higher education, and research training.
- \$50,000—Division of Performing Arts, Festival of American Folklife.
- \$10,000—Office of Personnel and Management Resources.
- \$50,000—Information Systems Division, collections information.
- \$75,000—Smithsonian Institution Libraries.
- \$15,000—Photographic Services Division.
- \$25,000—Smithsonian Institution Press.

MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH

(Special foreign currency program)

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$2, 316, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	4, 500, 000
House allowance.....	2, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 500, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the special foreign currency program of the Smithsonian Institution. This is the same as the House allowance and \$2 million less than the budget estimate.

The appropriation will be used to purchase excess foreign currencies held by the United States with which contracts will be made with American universities and museums and other American institutions to conduct archeological excavations or research in foreign countries.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$600, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	200, 000
House allowance.....	200, 000
Committee recommendation.....	200. 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$200,000, the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance, for construction activities at the National Zoological Park.

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$525, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	1, 130, 000
House allowance.....	1, 080, 000
Committee recommendation.....	950, 000

The committee proposes that \$950,000 be appropriated to the Smithsonian Institution for the purpose of restoring and renovating buildings under the jurisdiction of the Smithsonian Institution. This amount is \$130,000 less than the House allowance and \$180,000 less than the budget estimate.

Reductions below the budget estimate are \$80,000 for preparation of plans for a new storage and study facility, and \$100,000 for feasibility studies.

CONSTRUCTION, JOSEPH H. HIRSHHORN MUSEUM AND SCULPTURE GARDEN

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$3, 300, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	8, 897, 000
House allowance.....	5, 200, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 200, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,200,000, the same as the House allowance and \$3,697,000 below the budget estimate. The committee is advised that the amount recommended is sufficient to meet contract costs during fiscal year 1971, and that the remaining charges for this construction will not become due until fiscal year 1972.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$3, 390, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	3, 716, 000
House allowance.....	3, 716, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 716, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,716,000, the amount of the House allowance and the budget estimate.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1970.....	¹ \$100, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	None
House allowance.....	¹ 750, 000
Committee recommendation.....	750, 000

¹ Included in "Salaries and Expenses, Smithsonian Institution."

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$750,000 to meet fiscal year 1971 expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, established pursuant to Public Law 90-637, October 24, 1968. Although \$100,000 was budgeted and appropriated for the Center in fiscal year 1970, no budget estimate was submitted for fiscal year 1971. The House of Representatives allowed \$750,000 for this agency but included it with "Salaries and Expenses, Smithsonian Institution."

FEDERAL FIELD COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN ALASKA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$192, 500
Budget estimate, 1971.....	263, 000
House allowance.....	214, 000
Committee recommendation.....	214, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$214,000 for the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska. This is \$49,000 less than the budget estimate and the same as the allowance of the House of Representatives.

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$175, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	375, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	373, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$373,000 for salaries and expenses of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. This is \$2,000 less than the budget estimate, and \$373,000 more than the House allowance.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$286, 000
Budget estimate, 1971.....	300, 000
House allowance.....	275, 000
Committee recommendation.....	275, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$275,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Council on Indian Opportunity. This is the same as the House allowance and \$25,000 less than the budget estimate.

FEDERAL METAL AND NONMETALLIC MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1970-----	None
Budget estimate, 1971-----	¹ \$167, 000
House allowance-----	Not considered
Committee recommendation-----	167, 000

¹ S. Doc. 91-68, May 11, 1970.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$167,000, the amount of the budget estimate, for salaries and expenses of this new independent agency. This Board, which is authorized by the Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act of 1966, will hear and act upon appeals from mine operators who have been found to be in violation of health and safety regulations issued pursuant to the act. The first such regulations become effective on July 31, 1970.

ITEMS OF APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED WITHOUT
STATUTORY AUTHORITY*Bureau of Indian Affairs*

Planning school facilities, Wagner, S. Dak., \$150,000—page 8.

Remodeling Sioux Indian Museum and Crafts Center, Rapid City, S. Dak., \$365,000—page 8.

National Park Service

Volunteers-in-Parks, \$54,000—page 20.

Plymouth-Provincetown Celebration, \$100,000—page 20.

National Capital Planning Commission

Transfer of land acquisition funds to "Salaries and Expenses", \$229,000—page 28.

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, \$33,310,000—page 29.

American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, \$373,000—page 32.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1970 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1971

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—FEDERAL FUNDS

Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, 1970 ¹ (2)	Budget estimate of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) (4)
Department of the Interior—Indefinite: ²			
Payments to State and local governments:			
Payments to States (proceeds of sales)-----	\$212, 000	\$300, 000	+\$88, 000
Payment of royalties to Oklahoma-----	1, 000	-----	-1, 000
Payments to States (grazing fees)-----	2, 000	2, 000	-----
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands-----	686, 000	708, 000	+22, 000
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payments to Coos Bay and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes-----	525, 000	525, 000	-----
Oregon and California grant lands, payment to counties-----	32, 116, 506	32, 000, 000	-116, 506
Mineral leasing, payment to States-----	53, 871, 000	57, 991, 000	+4, 120, 000
Payment to counties, national grasslands, Bureau of Land Management-----	229, 000	231, 000	+2, 000
Claim and treaty obligations, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	161, 000	161, 000	-----
Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, Act of June 26, 1936-----	10, 000	10, 000	-----

Education expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park.....	113, 700	113, 700	-----
Payments to State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service.....	12, 000	12, 000	-----
Internal Revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Office of Territories.....	11, 517, 538	12, 500, 000	+982, 462
Administration of territories.....	239, 400	118, 000	-121, 400
Payment to Alaska from Pribilof Islands receipts.....	306, 663	145, 000	-161, 663
Payment to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act.....	2, 021, 046	2, 614, 000	+592, 954
Subtotal.....	102, 023, 853	107, 430, 700	+5, 406, 847
Receipts applied to operations:			
Expenses, Public Land Administration Act.....	1, 202, 000	1, 202, 000	-----
Operation and maintenance revenue, Indian irrigation systems.....	4, 230, 000	4, 130, 000	-100, 000
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects.....	3, 280, 000	3, 280, 000	-----
Promote and develop fishery products and research pertaining to American fisheries.....	7, 636, 413	7, 636, 413	-----
Migratory bird conservation fund.....	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-----
Management of national wildlife refuges and enforcement activities.....	2, 213, 954	1, 386, 000	-827, 954
Expenses, incident to sale of refuge products.....	500, 000	500, 000	-----
Subtotal.....	24, 062, 367	23, 134, 413	-927, 954

See footnotes at end of table, p. 31.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1970 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1971—Continued

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—FEDERAL FUNDS—Continued

[Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, 1970 (2)	Budget estimate of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) (4)
Department of the Interior—Indefinite—Continued			
Mixed receipts:			
Federal aid in wildlife restoration:			
Payments to States-----	\$31, 261, 022	\$34, 229, 600	+\$2, 968, 578
Applied to operations-----	1, 820, 300	2, 042, 400	+222, 100
Federal aid in fish restoration and management:			
Payments to States-----	11, 254, 419	12, 298, 100	+1, 043, 681
Applied to operations-----	649, 300	829, 900	+180, 600
Subtotal-----	44, 985, 041	49, 400, 000	+4, 414, 959
Contract authority:			
Public lands development roads and trails, Bureau of Land Management-	5, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-2, 000, 000
Education and welfare services, Bureau of Indian Affairs (Indefinite)-----	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	-----
Road construction, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	30, 000, 000	-----	-30, 000, 000
Land and water conservation, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation-----	30, 000, 000	-----	-30, 000, 000

Parkway and road construction, National Park Service-----	500,000	-----	-41,000,000
Subtotal-----	107,500,000	4,500,000	-103,000,000
Total, Department of the Interior-----	278,571,261	184,465,113	-94,106,148
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Definite:			
Forest roads and trails (contract authority)-----	170,000,000	100,000,000	-70,000,000
Payments to States and local governments (indefinite):			
Payments to States, national forests funds (25 percent fund)-----	78,012,921	85,727,875	+7,714,954
Payments to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties)-----	257,955	258,000	+45
Payments to counties, national grasslands-----	488,000	488,000	-----
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico-----	124,709	125,000	+291
Subtotal-----	248,883,585	186,598,875	-62,284,710
Receipts applied to operations:			
Expenses, brush disposal (indefinite)-----	12,800,000	12,800,000	-----
Roads and trails for States (10 percent fund) (indefinite)-----	31,206,198	34,292,200	+3,086,002
Forest fire prevention (Smokey Bear) (indefinite)-----	125,000	133,000	+8,000
Restoration of forest lands and improvements (indefinite)-----	25,000	25,000	-----
Subtotal-----	44,156,198	47,250,200	+3,094,002
Total, Department of Agriculture—Forest Service-----	293,039,783	233,849,075	-59,190,708
Total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, Federal funds--	571,611,044	418,314,188	-153,296,856

¹ Some amounts are estimated and therefore subject to change.

² Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, Alaska Power Administration, and the Federal Water Quality Administration (which will be considered in connection with the Public Works for Water, Pollution Control and Power Development and Atomic Energy Commission Appropriation Bill).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1970 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1971—Continued

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—TRUST FUNDS

[Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, 1970 ¹ (2)	Budget estimate of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) (4)
Department of the Interior—Indefinite: ¹			
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands-----	\$60, 000	\$60, 000	-----
Administration and protection of grazing districts-----	600, 000	600, 000	-----
Trust funds, Alaska townsites, Bureau of Land Management-----	5, 000	5, 000	-----
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, agencies, school, etc-----	3, 800, 000	3, 800, 000	-----
Bequest of George C. Edgeter, relief of indigent Indians-----	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes ² -----	81, 563, 000	50, 138, 000	-\$31, 425, 000
Donations, National Park Service-----	2, 663, 700	1, 100, 000	-1, 563, 700
Advances from District of Columbia, National Park Service-----	8, 898, 600	-----	-8, 898, 600
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, National Park Service-----	2, 540	2, 540	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	946, 000	1, 100, 000	+154, 000
Inspection and grading of fishing products, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	800, 000	900, 000	+100, 000

Contributed funds, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	215, 000	210, 000	-5, 000
Cooperation with foreign agencies, Office of Saline Water-----	1, 527, 752	-----	-1, 527, 752
Total, Department of the Interior-----	102, 082, 592	58, 916, 540	-43, 166, 052
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service cooperative work (indefinite)-----	44, 750, 000	44, 750, 000	-----
Other agencies—Indefinite:			
National Capital Planning Commission: Advances from the District of Columbia-----	226, 000	226, 000	-----
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities: Donations-----	5, 468, 000	5, 000, 000	-468, 000
Smithsonian Institution:			
Canal Zone biological area fund-----	30, 000	30, 000	-----
Advances from the District of Columbia-----	2, 964, 000	-----	-2, 964, 000
Contributions, Indian sanitation facilities-----	216, 000	100, 000	-116, 000
Total, other agencies-----	8, 904, 000	5, 356, 000	-3, 548, 000
Grand total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, trust funds-----	155, 736, 592	109, 022, 540	-46, 714, 052

¹ Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southern Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, Alaska Power Administration and the Federal Water Quality Administration (which will be considered

in connection with the Public Works for Water, Pollution Control, and Power Development and Atomic Energy Commission appropriation bill).
² Annual appropriation required.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1970 (2)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (3)	Recommended in the House bill for 1971 (4)	Recommended by Senate committee (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
					New budget (obligational) authority, 1970 (6)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (7)	House Bill (8)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR							
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT							
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT							
Management of lands and resources.....	\$53,823,000	\$58,940,000	\$58,940,000	\$58,605,000	\$4,782,000	—\$335,000	—\$335,000
Construction and maintenance.....	2,899,000	3,215,000	3,215,000	3,310,000	+411,000	+95,000	+95,000
Public lands development roads and trails (appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)			
Oregon and California grant lands (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	16,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	+2,000,000		
Range improvements (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	1,769,000	1,841,000	1,841,000	1,841,000	+72,000		
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	74,491,000	81,996,000	81,996,000	81,756,000	+7,265,000	—240,000	—240,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS							
Education and welfare services.....	181,646,000	216,995,000	217,145,000	215,615,000	+33,969,000	—1,380,000	—1,530,000
Education and welfare services (appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(1,057,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(+443,000)		
Resources management.....	55,242,000	66,217,000	65,690,000	64,122,000	+8,880,000	—2,095,000	—1,568,000

Construction.....	26,264,000	¹ 18,266,000	18,935,000	18,800,000	-7,464,000	+534,000	-135,000
<i>Road construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authority)</i>	(80,000,000)	(80,000,000)	(80,000,000)	(80,000,000)	(+200,000)	(+200,000)	(+200,000)
General administrative expenses.....	5,013,000	5,626,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	+587,000	-26,000	-----
Tribal funds (definite).....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	-----	-----	-----
Tribal funds (indefinite).....	13,204,000	13,204,000	13,204,000	13,204,000	-----	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	284,360,000	323,308,000	323,574,000	320,341,000	+35,972,000	-2,967,000	-3,233,000
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION							
Salaries and expenses.....	3,750,000	² 3,975,000	3,825,000	3,995,000	+245,000	+20,000	+170,000
Land and water conservation:							
Appropriation of receipts (indefinite).....	108,472,000	³ 327,400,000	138,500,000	327,400,000	+218,928,000	-----	+188,900,000
<i>(Appropriation out of the fund to liquidate contract authority)</i>	(15,528,000)	(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(+14,472,000)	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.....	112,222,000	331,375,000	142,325,000	331,395,000	+219,173,000	+20,000	+189,070,000
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES							
Administration of territories.....	14,921,400	17,400,600	17,350,000	17,380,000	+2,458,600	-29,600	+30,000
<i>Permanent appropriations (special fund)</i>	(239,400)	(118,000)	(118,000)	(118,000)	(-121,400)	-----	-----
<i>Transferred from other accounts (special fund)</i>	(292,700)	⁴ (367,000)	(330,000)	(367,000)	(+74,300)	-----	(+37,000)
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	48,112,000	60,000,000	50,000,000	49,750,000	+1,638,000	-10,250,000	-250,000
Total, Office of Territories.....	63,033,400	77,400,600	67,350,000	67,130,000	+4,096,600	-10,279,600	-220,000
Total, Public Land Management.....	534,115,400	814,088,600	615,245,000	800,622,000	+266,506,600	-13,466,600	+185,377,000
MINERAL RESOURCES							
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY							
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	96,455,000	⁶ 106,957,000	108,057,000	106,392,000	+9,937,000	-565,000	-1,665,000

See footnotes at end of table.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970 AND BUDGET
ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971—Continued**

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

Agency and item	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—						
	New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1970	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1971	Recommended in the House bill for 1971	Recommended by Senate committee	New budget (obligational) authority, 1970	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1971	House Bill
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Con.							
MINERAL RESOURCES—Continued							
BUREAU OF MINES							
Conservation and development of mineral resources-----	\$39,331,000	\$44,972,000	\$45,122,000	\$45,272,000	+\$5,941,000	+\$300,000	+\$150,000
Health and safety-----	26,332,000	54,395,000	54,395,000	54,395,000	+	-----	-----
General administrative expenses-----	1,647,000	1,799,000	1,799,000	1,799,000	+\$152,000	-----	-----
Helium fund (authorization to spend from public debt receipts)-----	24,000,000	-----	-----	-----	-\$24,000,000	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Mines-----	91,310,000	101,166,000	101,316,000	101,466,000	+\$10,156,000	+\$300,000	+\$150,000
OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH							
Salaries and expenses-----	15,300,000	16,200,000	16,200,000	16,500,000	+\$1,200,000	+\$300,000	+\$300,000
OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS							
Salaries and expenses-----	994,000	1,195,000	1,181,000	1,181,000	+\$187,000	-\$14,000	-----
Total, Mineral Resources-----	204,059,000	225,518,000	226,754,000	225,539,000	+\$21,480,000	+\$21,000	-\$1,215,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE, PARKS, AND MARINE RESOURCES							
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES							
Management and investigations of resources-----	26,600,000	27,156,000	28,168,000	27,893,000	+\$1,293,000	+\$737,000	-\$275,000

Management and Investigations of resources (special foreign currency program).....	15, 000	15, 000	15, 000	15, 000	-----	-----	-----
Construction.....	2, 325, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Construction of fishing vessels.....	3, 000, 000	200, 000	200, 000	200, 000	-----	-----	-----
Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and development.....	4, 590, 000	4, 040, 000	4, 040, 000	4, 040, 000	-----	-----	-----
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation.....	2, 307, 000	2, 168, 000	2, 168, 000	2, 168, 000	-----	-----	-----
Administration of Pribilof Islands.....	2, 654, 000	2, 774, 000	2, 774, 000	2, 774, 000	-----	-----	-----
Fishermen's protective fund.....	60, 000	60, 000	60, 000	60, 000	-----	-----	-----
General administrative expenses.....	765, 000	896, 000	896, 000	896, 000	-----	-----	-----
Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries loan fund.....	(360, 000)	(385, 000)	(385, 000)	(385, 000)	-----	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	42, 316, 000	37, 309, 000	38, 321, 000	38, 046, 000	-----	-----	-----
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE							
Management and investigations of resources.....	49, 160, 000	56, 226, 000	56, 356, 000	56, 705, 000	-----	-----	-----
Construction.....	4, 259, 000	2, 619, 000	4, 175, 000	3, 497, 000	-----	-----	-----
Migratory bird conservation account (definite, repayable advance).....	5, 800, 000	7, 500, 000	7, 500, 000	7, 500, 000	-----	-----	-----
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation.....	2, 294, 000	2, 311, 000	2, 311, 000	2, 311, 000	-----	-----	-----
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program).....	-----	100, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
General administrative expenses.....	1, 699, 000	1, 875, 000	1, 875, 000	1, 875, 000	-----	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	63, 212, 000	70, 631, 000	72, 217, 000	71, 888, 000	-----	-----	-----
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE							
Management and protection.....	49, 150, 000	58, 021, 000	57, 670, 000	58, 035, 000	-----	-----	-----
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	40, 050, 000	48, 763, 000	48, 500, 000	48, 543, 000	-----	-----	-----
Construction.....	7, 700, 000	16, 885, 000	16, 385, 000	17, 583, 000	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970 AND BUDGET
ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971—Continued**

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

Agency and item	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—						
	New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1970	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1971	Recommended in the House bill for 1971	Recommended by Senate committee	New budget (obligational) authority, 1970	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1971	House Bill
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Con.							
FISH AND WILDLIFE, PARKS, AND MARINE RESOURCES—Con.							
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE—Continued							
Parkway and road construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authority)-----	(\$21,500,000)	(\$16,000,000)	(\$16,000,000)	(\$17,660,000)	(—\$3,840,000)	(+ \$1,660,000)	(+ \$1,660,000)
Preservation of historic properties-----	1,600,000	6,950,000	6,801,000	6,672,000	+5,072,000	—278,000	—129,000
General administrative expenses-----	3,317,000	3,605,000	3,580,000	3,580,000	+263,000	—25,000	-----
Total, National Park Service-----	101,817,000	134,224,000	132,936,000	134,413,000	+32,596,000	+189,000	+1,477,000
Total, Fish and Wildlife, Parks, and Marine Resources-----	207,345,000	242,164,000	243,474,000	244,347,000	+37,002,000	+2,183,000	+873,000
OFFICE OF SALINE WATER							
Saline water conversion-----	25,000,000	29,373,000	28,573,000	28,573,000	+3,573,000	—800,000	-----
OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH							
Salaries and expenses-----	11,229,000	13,312,000	13,181,000	13,181,000	+1,952,000	—131,000	-----
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR							
Salaries and expenses-----	5,530,000	7,344,000	6,924,000	7,229,000	+1,699,000	—115,000	+305,000
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY							
Salaries and expenses-----	9,912,700	11,954,000	11,353,000	11,771,000	+1,858,300	—183,000	+418,000

Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Department of Interior-----	997, 191, 100	1, 343, 753, 600	1, 145, 504, 000	1, 331, 262, 000	+334, 070, 900	-12, 491, 600	+185, 758, 000
Consisting of--							
Appropriations-----	973, 191, 100	1, 343, 753, 600	1, 145, 504, 000	1, 331, 262, 000	+358, 070, 900	-12, 491, 600	+185, 758, 000
Definite appropriations-----	(833, 746, 100)	(983, 308, 600)	(973, 959, 000)	(970, 817, 000)	(+137, 070, 900)	(-12, 491, 600)	(-3, 142, 000)
Indefinite appropriations-----	(139, 445, 000)	(360, 445, 000)	(171, 545, 000)	(360, 445, 000)	(+221, 000, 000)	-----	(+188, 900, 000)
Authorization to spend from public debt receipts-----	24, 000, 000	-----	-----	-----	-24, 000, 000	-----	-----
Memoranda--							
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority-----	(61, 585, 000)	(71, 000, 000)	(71, 000, 000)	(72, 860, 000)	(+11, 275, 000)	(+1, 860, 000)	(+1, 860, 000)
Total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authority-----	(1, 058, 776, 100)	(1, 414, 753, 600)	(1, 216, 504, 000)	(1, 404, 122, 000)	(+345, 345, 900)	(-10, 631, 600)	(+187, 618, 000)
TITLE II--RELATED AGENCIES							
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE							
FOREST SERVICE							
Forest protection and utilization:							
Forest land management-----	192, 810, 000	199, 567, 000	199, 567, 000	199, 617, 000	+6, 807, 000	+50, 000	+50, 000
Forest research-----	42, 137, 000	45, 066, 000	45, 391, 000	45, 294, 000	+3, 157, 000	+228, 000	-97, 000
State and private forestry cooperation-----	22, 729, 000	21, 939, 000	23, 939, 000	23, 939, 000	+1, 210, 000	+2, 000, 000	-----
Total, forest protection and utilization-----	257, 676, 000	266, 572, 000	268, 897, 000	268, 850, 000	+11, 174, 000	+2, 278, 000	-47, 000
Construction-----	(7)	12, 008, 000	15, 125, 700	14, 188, 000	+14, 188, 000	+2, 180, 000	-937, 700
Forest roads and trails (<i>appropriation to liquidate contract authority</i>)-----	(100, 570, 000)	(115, 000, 000)	(115, 000, 000)	(115, 000, 000)	(+14, 430, 000)	-----	-----
Acquisition of lands for national forests:							
Special acts (special fund, indefinite)-----	80, 000	80, 000	80, 000	80, 000	-----	-----	-----
Cooperative range improvements (special fund, indefinite)-----	700, 000	700, 000	700, 000	700, 000	-----	-----	-----
Assistance to States for tree planting-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----	-----	-----
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Forest Service-----	259, 456, 000	280, 360, 000	285, 802, 700	284, 818, 000	+25, 362, 000	+4, 458, 000	-984, 700

See footnotes at end of table.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971—Continued

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1970 (2)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (3)	Recommended in the House bill for 1971 (4)	Recommended by Senate committee (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
					New budget (obligational) authority, 1970 (6)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (7)	House Bill (8)
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued							
FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW							
Salaries and expenses-----	\$148,000				—\$148,000		
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS							
Salaries and expenses-----	115,000	\$115,000	\$115,000	\$115,000			
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE							
HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION							
Indian health services-----	101,529,000	113,217,000	114,692,000	115,660,000	+14,131,000	+\$2,443,000	+\$968,000
Indian health facilities-----	20,952,000	17,950,000	17,950,000	18,510,000	—2,442,000	+560,000	+560,000
Total, Health Services and Mental Health Administration-----	122,481,000	131,167,000	132,642,000	134,170,000	+11,689,000	+3,003,000	+1,528,000
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses-----	850,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+150,000		
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses-----	\$ 222,700	1,390,000	1,070,000	941,000	+718,300	—449,000	—129,000
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES							
Salaries and expenses-----	1,490,000	2,700,000		2,660,000	+1,170,000	—40,000	+2,660,000

Endowment for the arts.....	7,250,000	16,090,000		15,090,000	+7,840,000	-1,000,000	+15,090,000
Endowment for the humanities.....	7,050,000	16,210,000		15,560,000	+8,510,000	-650,000	+15,560,000
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.....	15,790,000	35,000,000		33,310,000	+17,520,000	-1,690,000	+33,310,000
PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	922,000	171,000	171,000	171,000	-751,000		
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION							
Salaries and expenses.....	28,034,000	36,367,000	34,987,000	35,066,000	+7,032,000	-1,301,000	+79,000
Museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program).....	2,316,000	4,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	+184,000	-2,000,000	
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park.....	600,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	-400,000		
Restoration and renovation of buildings.....	525,000	1,130,000	1,080,000	950,000	+425,000	-180,000	-130,000
Construction.....	200,000				-200,000		
Construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(3,300,000)	(8,897,000)	(5,200,000)	(5,200,000)	(+1,900,000)	(-3,697,000)	
The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.....	7,500,000				-7,500,000		
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	3,390,000	3,716,000	3,716,000	3,716,000	+326,000		
Salaries and Expenses, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.....	100,000		750,000	750,000	+650,000	+750,000	
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	42,665,000	45,913,000	43,233,000	43,182,000	+517,000	-2,731,000	-51,000
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT							
Salaries and expenses, National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development.....	700,000				-700,000		
FEDERAL FIELD COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN ALASKA							
Salaries and expenses.....	192,500	263,000	214,000	214,000	+21,500	-49,000	

See footnotes at end of table.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971—Continued

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1970 (2)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (3)	Recommended in the House bill for 1971 (4)	Recommended by Senate committee (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
					New budget (obligational) authority, 1970 (6)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (7)	House Bill (8)
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued							
HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS							
LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$5,000				—\$5,000		
AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	175,000	\$375,000		\$373,000	+198,000	—\$2,000	+ \$373,000
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY							
Salaries and expenses.....	286,000	300,000	\$275,000	275,000	—11,000	—25,000	
FEDERAL METAL AND NONMETALLIC MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW							
Salaries and expenses.....		9 167,000		167,000	+167,000		+167,000
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Related Agencies.....	444,008,200	496,221,000	464,522,700	498,736,000	+54,727,800	+2,515,000	+34,213,300
Consisting of—							
Appropriations.....	444,008,200	496,221,000	464,522,700	498,736,000	(+54,727,800)	(+2,515,000)	(+34,213,300)
Definite appropriations.....	(443,228,200)	(495,441,000)	(463,742,700)	(497,956,000)	(+54,727,800)	(+2,515,000)	(+34,213,300)
Indefinite appropriations.....	(780,000)	(780,000)	(780,000)	(780,000)			

Memoranda—

Appropriations to liquidate contract authority-----

Total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authority-----

RECAPITULATION

Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority, all titles-----

Consisting of—

1. Appropriations-----

Definite appropriations-----

Indefinite appropriations-----

2. Authorization to spend from public debt receipts-----

Memoranda—

Appropriations to liquidate contract authority-----

Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authority-----

¹ Includes \$4,000,000, S. Doc. 91-81, May 13, 1970.² Reflects reduction of \$50,000, S. Doc. 91-87, June 2, 1970.³ Includes \$188,900,000, S. Doc. 91-81, May 13, 1970.⁴ Includes \$37,000, S. Doc. 91-81, May 13, 1970.⁵ Includes \$1,200,000, S. Doc. 91-81, May 13, 1970.⁶ Includes \$14,000, H. Doc. 91-305, Apr. 13, 1970.⁷ Included in Forest Land Management and Forest Research.⁸ In addition, \$770,000 transferred from "Land Acquisition, National Capital Park, Parkway, and Playground System."⁹ S. Doc. 91-68, May 11, 1970.

(103, 870, 000)	(123, 897, 000)	(120, 200, 000)	(120, 200, 000)	(+16, 330, 000)	(-3, 697, 000)	-----
(547, 878, 200)	(620, 118, 000)	(584, 722, 700)	(618, 936, 000)	(+71, 057, 800)	(-1, 182, 000)	(+34, 213, 300)
1, 441, 199, 300	1, 839, 974, 600	1, 610, 026, 700	1, 829, 998, 000	+388, 798, 700	-9, 976, 600	+219, 971, 300
1, 417, 199, 300	1, 839, 974, 600	1, 610, 026, 700	1, 829, 998, 000	+412, 798, 700	-9, 976, 600	+219, 971, 300
(1, 276, 974, 300)	(1, 478, 749, 600)	(1, 437, 701, 700)	(1, 468, 773, 000)	(+191, 798, 700)	(-9, 976, 600)	(+31, 071, 300)
(140, 225, 000)	(361, 225, 000)	(172, 325, 000)	(361, 225, 000)	(+221, 000, 000)	-----	(+188, 900, 000)
24, 000, 000	-----	-----	-----	(-24, 000, 000)	-----	-----
(165, 455, 000)	(194, 897, 000)	(191, 200, 000)	(193, 060, 000)	(+27, 605, 000)	(-1, 837, 000)	(+1, 860, 000)
(1, 606, 6' 4, 300)	(2, 034, 871, 600)	(1, 801, 226, 700)	(2, 023, 058, 000)	(+416, 403, 700)	(-11, 813, 600)	(+221, 831, 000)



Calendar No. 987

91ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 17619

[Report No. 91-985]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 21, 1970

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 26, 1970

Reported by Mr. BIBLE, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement,
6 development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and
7 performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the
8 management of lands and their resources under the jurisdic-
9 tion of the Bureau of Land Management, ~~\$58,940,000~~ \$58,-
10 605,000.

11 CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

12 For acquisition, construction and maintenance of build-
13 ings, appurtenant facilities, and other improvements, and
14 maintenance of access roads, ~~\$3,215,000~~ \$3,310,000, to re-
15 main available until expended.

16 PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

17 (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

18 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
19 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
20 203, \$3,500,000, to remain available until expended.

21 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

22 For expenses necessary for management, protection, and
23 development of resources and for construction, operation, and
24 maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other im-
25 provements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad

1 grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and Cali-
2 fornia land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-
3 of-way; and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing con-
4 necting roads on or adjacent to such lands; an amount equiv-
5 alent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of all receipts during
6 the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and Cali-
7 fornia Railroad grant lands, to remain available until ex-
8 pended: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for
9 the purposes of this appropriation on lands administered by
10 the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Forest Serv-
11 ice, Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That the
12 amount appropriated herein for road construction on lands
13 other than those administered by the Forest Service shall be
14 transferred to the Federal Highway Administration, De-
15 partment of Transportation: *Provided further*, That the
16 amount appropriated herein is hereby made a reimburs-
17 able charge against the Oregon and California land-grant
18 fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the
19 Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second
20 paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August
21 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

23 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
24 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10
25 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315),

1 sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received, during
2 the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees under
3 section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys received,
4 during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of said Act,
5 and the amount designated for range improvements from
6 grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the
7 Department of the Interior by Executive Order 10787,
8 dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until expended.

9 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

10 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
11 shall be available for purchase of one aircraft for re-
12 placement only; purchase, erection, and dismantlement of
13 temporary structures; and alteration and maintenance of
14 necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the
15 United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations
16 herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expendi-
17 tures in connection with the revested Oregon and California
18 Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands
19 (other than expenditures made under the appropriation "Ore-
20 gon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed to the
21 general fund of the Treasury from the 25 per centum referred
22 to in subsection (c), title II, of the Act approved August 28,
23 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the
24 "Oregon and California land-grant fund" and section 4 of the
25 Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special

1 fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund":
2 *Provided further*, That appropriations herein made may be
3 expended on a reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands
4 other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land
5 Management and (2) protection and leasing of lands and
6 mineral resources for the State of Alaska.

7 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

8 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

9 For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare
10 services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with
11 States and other organizations, including payment (in ad-
12 vance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance,
13 and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institu-
14 tions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy In-
15 dians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of
16 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of
17 law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian
18 arts and crafts shops; ~~\$248,645,000~~ \$217,115,000.

19 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

20 For expenses necessary for management, development,
21 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
22 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Af-
23 fairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
24 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian
25 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts

1 and crafts shops and museums; and development of In-
2 dian arts and crafts, as authorized by law; ~~\$65,690,000~~
3 ~~\$64,122,000~~.

4 CONSTRUCTION

5 For construction, major repair, and improvement of ir-
6 rigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
7 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepara-
8 tion of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering
9 services by contract; ~~\$18,935,000~~ \$18,800,000, to remain
10 available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum
11 herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land
12 within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New
13 Mexico, South Dakota, and Utah outside of the boundaries
14 of existing Indian reservations except lands authorized by
15 law to be acquired for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project:
16 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
17 used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the
18 States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or
19 outside the boundaries of existing reservations except such
20 lands as may be required for replacement of the Wild Horse
21 Dam in the State of Nevada: *Provided further*, That such
22 amounts as may be available for the construction of the
23 Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred to the
24 Bureau of Reclamation: *Provided further*, That not to ex-
25 ceed \$150,000 shall be for assistance to the Wagner, South

1 *Dakota, East Charles Mix Independent School District No.*
 2 *102, for planning an addition to the district school facilities:*
 3 *Provided further, That not to exceed \$365,000 may be used*
 4 *for enlargement, remodeling, and improving the Sioux Indian*
 5 *Museum and Crafts Center, Rapid City, South Dakota.*

6 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

7 AUTHORITY)

8 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to author-
 9 ity contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203,
 10 ~~\$20,000,000~~ \$20,200,000, to remain available until
 11 expended.

12 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for the general administration of
 14 the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field
 15 offices, \$5,600,000.

16 TRIBAL FUNDS

17 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
 18 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
 19 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for
 20 the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and
 21 travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assist-
 22 ance to Indian children attending public and private schools
 23 (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission) ;
 24 purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which
 25 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for

1 the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water
2 rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other
3 persons employed by Indian tribes under approved con-
4 tracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers,
5 councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organiza-
6 tions, including mileage for use of privately owned automo-
7 biles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established
8 administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civil-
9 ian employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without
10 regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat.
11 391), including cash grants; and employment of a curator
12 for the Osage Museum, who shall be appointed with the ap-
13 proval of the Osage Tribal Council and without regard to the
14 classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount
15 appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian
16 tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes as may
17 be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe
18 involved and approved by the Secretary: *Provided further*,
19 That nothing contained in this paragraph or in any other
20 provision of law shall be construed to authorize the expend-
21 iture of funds derived from appropriations in satisfaction of
22 awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of
23 Claims, except for such amounts as may be necessary to pay
24 attorney fees, expenses of litigation, and expenses of pro-
25 gram planning, until after legislation has been enacted that

1 sets forth the purposes for which said funds will be used:
2 *Provided further*, That the limitations contained in the fore-
3 going paragraph shall not apply to any judgment proceeds or
4 other funds, revenues or receipts, due the Shoshone Indian
5 Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, and any
6 such funds may be distributed to them under the provisions
7 of the Act of May 19, 1947, as amended (25 U.S.C. 611-
8 613) : *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation
9 or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land
10 or water rights within the States of Nevada and Oregon,
11 either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian
12 reservations, if such acquisition results in the property being
13 exempted from local taxation.

14 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

15 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (ex-
16 cept the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for
17 expenses of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed thirty-one
18 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, including
19 thirty for police-type use which may exceed by ~~\$300~~ \$500
20 each the general purchase price limitation for the current
21 year, which may be used for the transportation of Indians;
22 advance payments for service (including services which may
23 extend beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts ex-
24 ecuted pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C.

1 452), the Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 986), and legis-
 2 lation terminating Federal supervision over certain Indian
 3 tribes; and expenses required by continuing or permanent
 4 treaty provisions.

5 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Rec-
 8 reation, not otherwise provided for, ~~\$3,825,000~~ \$3,995,000.

9 LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

10 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
 11 Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 as amended
 12 (82 Stat. 354), including ~~\$3,459,000~~ \$4,759,000 for ad-
 13 ministrative expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
 14 during the current fiscal year, and acquisition of land or
 15 waters, or interest therein, in accordance with the statutory
 16 authority applicable to the State or Federal agency con-
 17 cerned, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation
 18 Fund, established by section 2 of said Act as amended, and to
 19 remain available until expended, not to exceed ~~\$168,500,000~~
 20 \$357,400,000, of which (1) not to exceed ~~\$63,500,000~~
 21 \$185,400,000 shall be available for payments to the States
 22 to be matched by the individual States with an equal amount;
 23 (2) not to exceed ~~\$56,000,000~~ \$95,000,000 shall be avail-
 24 able to the National Park Service; (3) not to exceed ~~\$13,-~~
 25 ~~750,000~~ \$32,741,000 shall be available to the Forest Serv-

ice; (4) not to exceed ~~\$1,541,000~~ \$8,000,000 shall be available to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; (5) not to exceed ~~\$250,000~~ \$500,000 shall be available to the Bureau of Land Management; (6) *not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for supplemental allocations to the above agencies*; and ~~(6)~~ (7) \$30,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to section 8 of said Act.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for the administration of Territories and for the departmental administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including not to exceed ~~\$509,000~~ \$539,000 for the Office of Territories; expenses of the offices of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1422, 1661 (c)) ; salaries of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secretary, and the members of the immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591, 72 Stat. 1095) ; compensation and mileage of members of the legislature in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1661 (c)) ; compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1661 (c)) ; grants to American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of govern-

1 mental functions; loans and grants to Guam, as authorized
2 by law (Public Law 88-170, as amended, 82 Stat. 863);
3 and personal services, household equipment and furnishings,
4 and utilities necessary in the operation of the houses of the
5 Governors of Guam and American Samoa; ~~\$17,350,000,~~
6 ~~\$17,380,000~~, together with ~~\$330,000~~ ~~\$367,000~~ for expenses
7 of the office of the Government Comptroller for the Virgin
8 Islands to be derived by transfer from "Internal Reve-
9 nue Collections for Virgin Islands", as authorized by law
10 (Public Law 90-496) and \$118,000 for expenses of the
11 office of the Government Comptroller for Guam, including
12 the purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles,
13 to be derived from duties and taxes which would otherwise
14 be covered into the Treasury of Guam, as authorized by law
15 (Public Law 90-497), to remain available until expended:
16 *Provided*, That the Territorial and local government herein
17 provided for are authorized to make purchases through the
18 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That ap-
19 propriations available for the administration of Territories
20 may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance,
21 and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official pur-
22 poses and for commercial transportation purposes found
23 by the Secretary to be necessary.

24 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

25 For expenses necessary for the Department of the In-
26 terior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific

1 Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by
2 joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and the
3 Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended (82 Stat.
4 1213), including the expenses of the High Commissioner of
5 the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and
6 expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
7 Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
8 in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental
9 functions; ~~\$50,000,000~~ \$49,750,000, to remain available
10 until expended: *Provided*, That all financial transactions of
11 the Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agen-
12 cies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust
13 Territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office
14 in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Account-
15 ing Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Account-
16 ing and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided*
17 *further*, That the government of the Trust Territory of the
18 Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases through the
19 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That
20 appropriations available for the administration of the Trust
21 Territory of the Pacific Islands may be expended for the pur-
22 chase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and
23 surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial trans-
24 portation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary
25 in carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trustee-
26 ship Agreement approved by Congress.

MINERAL RESOURCES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its Territories and possessions, and other areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat. 427) ; classify lands as to mineral character and water and power resources ; give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal Power Commission licenses ; enforce departmental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts ; control the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U.S.C. 715) ; administer the minerals exploration program (30 U.S.C. 641) ; and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities ; ~~\$108,057,000~~ \$106,392,000, of which \$17,867,000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations, and \$79,000 shall remain available until expended, to provide financial assistance to participants in minerals exploration projects, as authorized by law (30 U.S.C. 641-646) , including administration of contracts entered into prior to

1 June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense Production
2 Act of 1950, as amended: *Provided*, That no part of this
3 appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the
4 cost of any topographic mapping or water resources in-
5 vestigations carried on in cooperation with any State or
6 municipality.

7 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

8 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey
9 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed thirty-three
10 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimburse-
11 ment of the General Services Administration for security
12 guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting
13 for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making
14 of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is admin-
15 istratively determined that such procedures are in the public
16 interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings
17 and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging
18 stations and observation wells; expenses of the U.S. National
19 Committee on Geology; and payment of compensation and
20 expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey
21 appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United
22 States in the negotiation and administration of interstate
23 compacts.

1 BUREAU OF MINES
2 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL
3 RESOURCES

4 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
5 exploration, development, production, and utilization of
6 mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
7 Territories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and
8 substitutes; ~~\$45,122,000~~ \$45,272,000.

9 HEALTH AND SAFETY

10 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
11 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling
12 fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law; \$54,395,000.

13 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
15 Bureau of Mines; \$1,799,000.

16 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

17 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
18 Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed one
19 hundred twenty-one passenger motor vehicles for replace-
20 ment only; purchase and bestowal of certificates and
21 trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work:
22 *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands,
23 buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public
24 and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation
25 with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided*
26 *further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized during the

1 current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government
2 agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product
3 that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the
4 Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be
5 covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

6 OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the
9 production and conservation of coal in the United States
10 through research and development, as authorized by law (74
11 Stat. 337), ~~\$16,200,000~~ \$16,500,000, to remain available
12 until expended, of which not to exceed \$495,000 shall be
13 available for administration and supervision.

14 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
17 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, in-
18 cluding cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
19 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
20 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$1,181,000.

21 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

22 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

23 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
24 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
25 and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including

1 whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products;
2 collection, compilation, and publication of information con-
3 cerning such resources; promotion of education and training
4 of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions
5 related thereto, as authorized by law; ~~\$28,168,000~~
6 ~~\$27,893,000~~.

7 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

8 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

9 For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury
10 Department shall determine to be excess to the normal re-
11 quirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of the
12 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, as authorized by law, \$15,-
13 000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this
14 appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appro-
15 priations to such agency, for payments in the foregoing cur-
16 rencies.

17 CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

18 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
19 Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 212), as amended by the
20 Act of August 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 614), to assist in the con-
21 struction of fishing vessels, \$200,000, to remain available
22 until expended.

23 FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND

24 DEVELOPMENT

25 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
26 the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act

1 of 1964 (78 Stat. 197) as amended by the Act of October
 2 4, 1968 (82 Stat. 957), \$4,040,000, of which not to ex-
 3 ceed \$240,000, shall be available for program administra-
 4 tion: *Provided*, That the sum of \$3,800,000 available for
 5 apportionment to the States pursuant to section 5(a) of
 6 the Act shall remain available until the close of the fiscal
 7 year following the year for which appropriated: *Provided*
 8 *further*, That the unexpended balance on June 30, 1970,
 9 of the amount appropriated under this head in fiscal year
 10 1970 for disaster aid pursuant to section 4(b) of the Act
 11 shall remain available until expended.

12 ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

13 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
 14 Act of October 30, 1965 ~~(16 U.S.C. 757)~~ (16 U.S.C. 757a-
 15 757f), as amended by the Act of May 14, 1970 (84 Stat.
 16 214), \$2,168,000, to remain available until expended.

17 FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE FUND

18 For payment to the Fishermen's Protective Fund, estab-
 19 lished pursuant to the Act of August 12, 1968 (82 Stat.
 20 729), \$60,000, to remain available until expended.

21 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

22 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of Novem-
 23 ber 2, 1966 (80 Stat. 1091-1099), \$2,774,000, ~~to~~ of which
 24 so much as may become available during the current fiscal
 25 year shall be derived from the Pribilof Islands fund.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$896,000.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES

LOAN FUND

During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$385,000 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administrative expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries shall be available for purchase of not to exceed twelve passenger motor vehicles, of which eleven shall be for replacement only (including one for ~~police-type~~ *police-type* use which may exceed by ~~\$300~~ \$500 the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year) ; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$6.50 per man per day; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; and maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to which the United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management and investigations of fishery resources.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; and maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; ~~\$56,356,000~~ \$56,705,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, ~~\$4,175,000~~ \$3,497,000, to remain available until expended.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

For an advance to the migratory bird conservation account, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961, as amended (16 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5; 81 Stat. 612), \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended.

ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of October 30, 1965 (16 U.S.C. 757a-757f), *as*

1 *amended by the Act of May 14, 1970 (84 Stat. 214),*
2 *\$2,311,000, to remain available until expended.*

3 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
5 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such
6 expenses in the regional offices, \$1,875,000.

7 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

8 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
9 Sport Fisheries and Wildlife shall be available for purchase
10 of not to exceed one hundred and twenty-three passenger
11 motor vehicles, of which one hundred and six are for replace-
12 ment only (including sixty-three for police-type use which
13 may exceed by ~~\$300~~ \$500 each the general purchase price
14 limitation for the current fiscal year) ; purchase of not to ex-
15 ceed three aircraft, of which one is for replacement only; not
16 to exceed \$50,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secre-
17 tary, for information or evidence concerning violations of
18 laws administered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and
19 Wildlife; publication and distribution of bulletins as author-
20 ized by law (7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation of
21 rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed
22 \$6.50 per man per day; insurance on official motor vehicles,
23 aircraft and boats operated by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries
24 and Wildlife in foreign countries; repair of damage to public
25 roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by
26 operations of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife;

1 options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each
 2 option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on
 3 conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their primary
 4 purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria,
 5 buildings and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the
 6 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and to which the
 7 United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to
 8 law in connection with management and investigation of fish
 9 and wildlife resources.

10 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

11 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

12 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
 13 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the Na-
 14 tional Park Service, including protection of lands in process
 15 of condemnation; plans, investigations, and studies of the
 16 recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
 17 plans and working drawings) and archeological values in
 18 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri
 19 River Basin); and not to exceed \$88,000 for the
 20 Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission,
 21 ~~\$57,670,000~~, \$58,035,000: *Provided, That \$54,000 of the*
 22 *funds herein provided shall be available only upon enact-*
 23 *ment into law of H.R. 12758, Ninety-first Congress, or*
 24 *similar legislation: Provided further, That not to exceed*
 25 *\$100,000 shall be advanced to the Plymouth-Provincetown*

1 *Celebration Commission upon enactment into law of S. 2916,*
 2 *Ninety-first Congress, or similar legislation.*

3 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL
 4 FACILITIES

5 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
 6 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
 7 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable
 8 basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities
 9 essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to
 10 law by the National Park Service, ~~\$48,500,000~~ \$48,543,000.

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For construction and improvement, without regard to
 13 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451),
 14 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the re-
 15 pair or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or
 16 other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire,
 17 flood, or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by
 18 reason of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acquisi-
 19 tion of water rights; ~~\$16,385,000~~ \$17,583,000, to remain
 20 available until expended.

21 PARKWAY AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF
 22 CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

23 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
 24 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
 25 203, ~~\$16,000,000~~ \$17,660,000, to remain available until
 26 expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein provided

1 shall be expended for planning or construction on the follow-
 2 ing: Fort Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, and
 3 Great Falls Park, Virginia, except minor roads and trails;
 4 and Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia, and extension of
 5 the George Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of
 6 Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in Prince
 7 Georges County, Maryland.

8 PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

9 For expenses necessary in carrying out a program for
 10 the preservation of additional historic properties throughout
 11 the Nation, as authorized by law (80 Stat. 915), ~~\$6,~~
 12 ~~801,000~~ \$6,672,000, to remain available until expended.

13 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
 15 National Park Service, including such expenses in the regional
 16 offices, \$3,580,000.

17 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

18 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
 19 available for the purchase of not to exceed one hundred and
 20 thirty-nine passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred
 21 and twenty-four shall be for replacement only, including not
 22 to exceed eighty-seven for police-type use which may exceed
 23 by ~~\$200~~ \$500 each the general purchase price limitation for
 24 the current fiscal year; and to provide, notwithstanding any
 25 other provision of law, at a cost not exceeding \$50,000,

1 transportation for children in nearby communities to and
 2 from any unit of the National Park System used in connec-
 3 tion with organized recreation and interpretive programs of
 4 the National Park Service.

5 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

6 SALINE WATER CONVERSION

7 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
 8 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951 et seq.),
 9 authorizing studies for the conversion of saline water for
 10 beneficial consumptive uses, including not to exceed \$2,-
 11 378,000 for administration and coordination expenses dur-
 12 ing the current fiscal year, \$28,573,000, to remain available
 13 until expended.

14 OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions
 17 of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964, as amended
 18 (42 U.S.C. 1961-1961c-7), \$13,181,000, of which not
 19 to exceed \$765,000 shall be available for administrative
 20 expenses.

21 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
 24 ~~\$6,924,000~~ \$7,229,000, and in addition, not to exceed
 25 \$164,000 may be reimbursed or transferred to this appro-

1 priation from other accounts available to the Department of
2 the Interior.

3 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of
6 the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, and not
7 to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation
8 expenses, ~~\$11,353,000~~ \$11,771,000.

9 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

10 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
11 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau
12 or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
13 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft,
14 buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged
15 or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable
16 causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available
17 under this authority until funds specifically made available
18 to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have
19 been exhausted.

20 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
21 or transfer of any appropriation in this title, in addition to
22 the amounts included in the budget programs of the several
23 agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of
24 forest or range fires on or threatening lands under jurisdic-
25 tion of the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That ap-

1 appropriations made in this title for fire suppression purposes
2 shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred
3 during the preceding fiscal year, and for reimbursement to
4 other Federal agencies for destruction of vehicles, aircraft
5 or other equipment in connection with their use for fire
6 suppression purposes, such reimbursement to be credited to
7 appropriations currently available at the time of receipt
8 thereof.

9 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
10 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
11 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will con-
12 tribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall
13 be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in
14 the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30, 1932
15 (31 U.S.C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimbursements for costs
16 of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services ren-
17 dered may be credited to the appropriation current at the
18 time such reimbursements are received.

19 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of the
20 Interior in this title or in the Public Works for Water, Pollu-
21 tion Control, and Power Development and Atomic Energy
22 Commission Appropriation Act, 1971, shall be available for
23 services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, when authorized by
24 the Secretary, in total amount not to exceed \$300,000; hire,
25 maintenance, and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger

1 motor vehicles; *air-conditioning equipment for passenger*
 2 *motor vehicles authorized to be purchased during the current*
 3 *fiscal year in excess of the general purchase price limitation;*
 4 purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in pri-
 5 vate residences in the field, when authorized under regula-
 6 tions approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues,
 7 when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership
 8 in societies or associations which issue publications to mem-
 9 bers only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers
 10 who are not members.

11 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department
 12 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for
 13 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5
 14 U.S.C. 5901-5902 and D.C. Code 4-204) .

15 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

16 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

17 FOREST SERVICE

18 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

19 For expenses necessary for forest protection and utiliza-
 20 tion, as follows:

21 Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the
 22 Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the ad-
 23 ministration, improvement, development, and management
 24 of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and
 25 preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for

1 liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
 2 year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust
 3 and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-
 4 Federal lands; ~~\$213,412,700~~ \$199,617,000, of which \$4,-
 5 275,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,-
 6 000 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for
 7 use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
 8 amended, to the extent necessary under the then existing
 9 conditions: *Provided*, That not more than \$1,300,000 of this
 10 appropriation may be used for acquisition of land under the
 11 Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (~~16 U.S.C. 513-519~~):
 12 *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for "Cooperative
 13 range improvements", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of
 14 April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this
 15 appropriation.

16 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
 17 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
 18 where, as authorized by law; ~~\$46,671,000~~ \$45,294,000.

19 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
 20 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in for-
 21 est tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands,
 22 and in forest management and processing, and for advising
 23 timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
 24 others in the application of forest management principles

1 and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
2 \$23,939,000.

3 CONSTRUCTION

4 *For construction and acquisition of buildings and other*
5 *facilities required in the conservation, management, investiga-*
6 *tion, protection and utilization of national forest resources*
7 *and the acquisition of lands and interests therein necessary*
8 *to these objectives, \$14,188,000, to remain available until*
9 *expended: Provided, That not more than \$1,300,000 of this*
10 *appropriation may be used for acquisition of land under the*
11 *Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519).*

12 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

13 AUTHORITY)

14 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of
15 title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relating
16 to the construction and maintenance of forest development
17 roads and trails, \$115,000,000, to remain available until
18 expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant
19 to authority contained in title 23, United States Code,
20 section 203: *Provided, That funds available under the*
21 *Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be*
22 *merged with and made a part of this appropriation: Provided*
23 *further, That not less than the amount made available under*

1 the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended
2 under the provisions of such Act.

3 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

4 SPECIAL ACTS

5 For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil
6 erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior
7 boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance
8 with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing annual
9 appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in not
10 to exceed the following amounts from such receipts, Cache
11 National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347),
12 as amended, \$20,000; Uinta and Wasatch National Forests,
13 Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 866), as amended,
14 \$20,000; Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, Act of June 25,
15 1938 (52 Stat. 1205), as amended, \$8,000; Angeles
16 National Forest, California, Act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat.
17 299), \$32,000; in all, \$80,000: *Provided*, That no part
18 of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any
19 land which is not within the boundaries of the national forests
20 and/or for the acquisition of any land without the approval
21 of the local government concerned.

22 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

23 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance
24 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of
25 poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in accord-

1 ance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16
2 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as authorized
3 by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

4 ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

5 For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the
6 Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16
7 U.S.C. 568c), \$1,000,000, to remain available until
8 expended.

9 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

10 Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current
11 fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to
12 exceed one hundred and ninety passenger motor vehicles of
13 which one hundred and seventy shall be for replacement
14 only, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance
15 of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed four for replace-
16 ment only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sen-
17 tence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7
18 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed \$25,000 for employment
19 under 5 U.S.C. 3109; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor,
20 as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); (d) purchase,
21 erection, and alteration of buildings and other public im-
22 provements (7 U.S.C. 2250); (e) expenses of the National
23 Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14
24 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f)
25 acquisition of land and interests therein for sites for admin-

1 istrative and not to exceed \$75,000 for research purposes,
2 pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

3 Except to provide materials required in or incident to
4 research or experimental work where no suitable domestic
5 product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to
6 the Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of
7 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced
8 outside of the United States.

9 Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used
10 for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the
11 Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-
12 519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries of
13 an established national forest or purchase unit.

14 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a
17 Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), \$115,000.

18 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

19 HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH

20 ADMINISTRATION

21 INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

22 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of
23 Health, Education, and Welfare to carry out the purposes
24 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), as amended;
25 hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of

1 reprints; payment for telephone service in private resi-
 2 dences in the field, when authorized under regulations ap-
 3 proved by the Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sec-
 4 tions 301 (with respect to research conducted at facilities
 5 financed by this appropriation), 311, 321, 322 (d),
 6 324, 328, and 509 of the Public Health Service Act;
 7 ~~\$114,692,000~~ *\$115,660,000*.

8 INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

9 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
 10 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including
 11 quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications,
 12 and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of
 13 portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of
 14 domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as
 15 authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42
 16 U.S.C. 2004a) ; ~~\$17,950,000~~ *\$18,510,000*, to remain avail-
 17 able until expended.

18 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, HEALTH SERVICES AND

19 MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

20 SEC. 1001. Appropriations contained in this Act, avail-
 21 able for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services
 22 as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 but at rates not to exceed
 23 the per diem equivalent to the rate for GS-18.

24 SEC. 1002. Appropriations contained in this Act avail-
 25 able for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms

1 or allowances therefor as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-
2 5902) .

3 SEC. 1003. Appropriations contained in this Act avail-
4 able for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses
5 of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the func-
6 tions or activities for which the appropriation is made or
7 which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or
8 management of those functions or activities.

9 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
12 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70) , as amended (81
13 Stat. 11) , creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$1,000,-
14 000, of which not to exceed \$45,000 shall be available for
15 expenses of travel.

16 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
19 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i) , including
20 services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and uniforms
21 or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C.
22 5901-5902) : ~~\$1,070,000~~ \$941,000, and in addition
23 \$229,000 of the balance of the appropriation granted under
24 "Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and
25 playground system" are transferred to and shall be available
26 for salaries and expenses: Provided, That none of the funds

1 provided herein shall be used for the Temporary Pennsyl-
2 vania Avenue Commission: *Provided further*, That none of
3 the funds provided herein shall be used for foreign travel.

4 *NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE*
5 *HUMANITIES*

6 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

7 *For expenses necessary to carry out the National Foun-*
8 *daton on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965, as amended,*
9 *\$33,310,000, of which \$8,465,000 shall be available until*
10 *expended to the National Endowment for the Arts for the*
11 *support of projects and productions in the arts through as-*
12 *sistance to groups and individuals pursuant to section 5(c)*
13 *of the Act and for support of the functions of the National*
14 *Council on the Arts set forth in section 6; \$4,125,000 shall be*
15 *available until expended to the National Endowment for the*
16 *Arts for assistance pursuant to section 5(g) of the Act; \$13,-*
17 *060,000 shall be available until expended to the National*
18 *Endowment for the Humanities for support of activities*
19 *in the humanities pursuant to section 7(c) of the Act; and*
20 *\$2,660,000 shall be available for administering the provi-*
21 *sions of the Act: Provided, That in addition, there is appro-*
22 *priated in accordance with the authorization contained in*
23 *section 11(b) of the Act, to remain available until expended,*
24 *amounts equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests, and*
25 *devises of money, and other property received by each endow-*

1 *ment during the current and preceding fiscal years, under the*
 2 *provisions of section 10(a)(2) of the Act, for which equal*
 3 *amounts have not previously been appropriated, but not to*
 4 *exceed a total of \$5,000,000: Provided further, That not to*
 5 *exceed 3 per centum of the funds appropriated to the*
 6 *National Endowment for the Arts for the purposes of sec-*
 7 *tions 5(c), 5(g), and 6 and not to exceed 3 per centum of*
 8 *the funds appropriated to the National Endowment for the*
 9 *Humanities for the purposes of section 7(c) shall be avail-*
 10 *able for program development and evaluation: Provided,*
 11 *That this appropriation shall be available only upon enact-*
 12 *ment into law of S. 3215 or H.R. 16065, Ninety-first Con-*
 13 *gress, or similar legislation.*

14 PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For necessary expenses of the Public Land Law Review
 17 Commission, established by Public Law 88-606, approved
 18 September 19, 1964, including services as authorized by 5
 19 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed \$750 for official reception
 20 and representation expenses, \$171,000, to remain available
 21 until expended.

22 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution,
 25 including research; preservation, exhibition, and increase of
 26 collections from Government and other sources; international

exchanges; anthropological research; maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery; ~~not to exceed \$750,000 for necessary expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars;~~ and operation and maintenance of the National Zoological Park, including purchase, acquisition, and transportation of specimens; including not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; purchase or rental of two passenger motor vehicles; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards, policemen, animal keepers, and elevator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902), for other employees; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; ~~\$35,737,000~~ \$35,066,000.

MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH (SPECIAL
FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses for carrying out museum programs and related research in the natural sciences and cultural history under the provisions of section 104 (b) (3) of the Agricultural Trade Development

1 and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704
 2 (b) (3)), \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended
 3 and to be available only to United States institutions:
 4 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in
 5 addition to other appropriations to the Smithsonian Institu-
 6 tion, for payments in the foregoing currencies.

7 CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL
 8 ZOOLOGICAL PARK

9 For necessary expenses of planning, construction, re-
 10 modeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the
 11 National Zoological Park, \$200,000, to remain available
 12 until expended.

13 RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

14 For necessary expenses of restoration and renovation of
 15 buildings owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institution,
 16 as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22, 1949
 17 (63 Stat. 623), including not to exceed \$10,000 for services
 18 as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, ~~\$1,080,000~~ \$950,000, to
 19 remain available until expended.

20 CONSTRUCTION

21 For an additional amount for necessary expenses of the
 22 preparation of plans and specifications and for the construc-
 23 tion of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture
 24 Garden, to remain available until expended, \$5,200,000, for
 25 liquidation of obligations incurred under the contract authori-

1 zation granted under this head in the Department of the
2 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1969:
3 *Provided*, That such sums as are necessary may be transferred
4 to the General Services Administration for execution of the
5 work.

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

7 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery
8 of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein,
9 and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized
10 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended
11 by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolu-
12 tion 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as au-
13 thorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; payment in advance when au-
14 thorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in
15 library, museum, and art associations or societies whose pub-
16 lications or services are available to members only, or to
17 members at a price lower than to the general public; pur-
18 chase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and ele-
19 vator operators and uniforms, or allowances therefor, for
20 other employees as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-
21 5902) ; purchase, or rental of devices and services for pro-
22 tecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance,
23 alteration, improvement, and repair of buildings, approaches,
24 and grounds; and not to exceed \$20,000 for restoration and

1 repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by con-
 2 tracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms, or
 3 organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms
 4 and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper, \$3,716,000.

5 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WOODROW WILSON*

6 *INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS*

7 *For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of*
 8 *the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Act of 1968 (82 Stat.*
 9 *1356), including hire of passenger vehicles and services as*
 10 *authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$750,000, to remain available*
 11 *until expended.*

12 *FEDERAL FIELD COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT*

13 *PLANNING IN ALASKA*

14 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

15 *For necessary expenses of the Federal Field Committee*
 16 *for Development Planning in Alaska, established by Execu-*
 17 *tive Order 11182 of October 2, 1964, including hire of pas-*
 18 *senger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C.*
 19 *3109, \$214,000.*

20 *AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION*

21 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

22 *For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of*
 23 *the Act of July 4, 1966 (Public Law 89-491), as amended,*
 24 *establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commis-*
 25 *sion, \$373,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be*

1 *available only upon enactment into law of H.R. 16408 or*
2 *S. 3630, Ninety-first Congress, or similar legislation.*

3 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary for the National Council on
6 Indian Opportunity, including services as authorized by 5
7 U.S.C. 3109, \$275,000.

8 *FEDERAL METAL AND NONMETALLIC MINE SAFETY*

9 *BOARD OF REVIEW*

10 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

11 *For necessary expenses of the Federal Metal and Non-*
12 *metallic Mine Safety Board of Review, as authorized by law*
13 *(30 U.S.C. 721) including services as authorized by 5*
14 *U.S.C. 3109, \$167,000.*

15 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this
17 Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current
18 fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

19 SEC. 302. No part of the funds appropriated by this
20 Act shall be used to pay the salary of any Federal employee
21 who is convicted in any Federal, State, or local court of com-
22 petent jurisdiction, of inciting, promoting, or carrying on a
23 riot, or any group activity resulting in material damage to
24 property or injury to persons, found to be in violation of

1 Federal, State, or local laws designed to protect persons or
2 property in the community concerned.

3 *SEC. 303. None of the funds in this Act shall be avail-*
4 *able to finance interdepartmental boards, commissions, coun-*
5 *cils, committees, or similar groups under section 214 of the*
6 *Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946 (31 U.S.C.*
7 *691) which do not have prior and specific congressional ap-*
8 *proval of such method of financial support.*

9 This Act may be cited as the “Department of the Interior
10 and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1971”.

Passed the House of Representatives May 19, 1970.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes.

MAY 21, 1970

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 26, 1970

Reported with amendments

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of July ¹² 1970
91st-2nd; No. 110

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HIGHLIGHTS. Interior appropriations bill passed Senate. Senate received budget amendment for child nutrition programs. Rep. Poage replied to criticism of his committee's position on the Food Stamp program. Sen. Dole placed Assistant Secretary Lyng's testimony in the Record. Senate to take up agricultural appropriations bill next week. Sen. Hruska discussed beef import quotas. Rep. McCarthy introduced and discussed bill to regulate herbicides.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H.R. 17619, FY 1971 appropriations for the Department of Interior. All committee amendments were agreed to. Conference requested and conferees appointed. pp. ~~S.1046-501~~

S.10463-501

Received from the President a request to amend the Budget for Fiscal Year 1971 to provide an additional \$216,579,000 for the Child Nutrition Programs to carry out Public Law 91-248 approved on May 14, 1970. p. S10399

The Budget Amendment includes the following items:

	<u>Request Pending</u>	<u>Proposed Amendment</u>	<u>Revised Request</u>
Child Nutrition Program:			
Cash payments to States:			
School lunch program.....	\$169,721,000	+ \$55,279,000	\$225,000,000
Special assistance.....	48,347,000	+ 156,400,000	204 ,747,000
Nonfood assistance program....	12,500,000	+ 2,500,000	15,000,000
State administrative expenses.	750,000	+ 750,000	1,500,000
Nutritional training activities.	- -	+ 750,000	750,000
Operating Expenses.....	4,110,000	+ 900,000	5,010,000
All other.....	88,325,000	- -	88,325,000
Total.....	<u>\$323,753,000</u>	<u>\$216,579,000</u>	<u>\$540,332,000</u>

2. CONSUMER PROTECTION. Passed S. 3074, with amendments, to provide minimum standards for guarantees covering consumer products with electrical, mechanical, or thermal components. pp. S10507-09; S10514-22
3. NATIONAL PARKS. Passed with amendment two bills establishing national parks: S.531, the Capitol Reef National Park in Idaho and S.532, the Arches National Park in Utah. S10502
4. FOOD STAMPS; HUNGER. Rep. Poage replied to newspaper article critical of his committee's **position on** "Hunger", using the Food Stamp program as an index of the committee's interest in the poor. pp.S10432-33
 Sen. Dole answered the same newspaper article by placing in the Record Assistant Secretary Lyng's testimony before the Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs to show administration's expansion of food programs. p. S10446
5. BEEF IMPORTS. Sen. Hruska noted that the Administration had imposed limits on importation of beef for the balance of 1970 and transferred authority to enforce the voluntary agreements under the import **law** to the Secretary of Agriculture. pp. S10511-14
6. CONSERVATION. Sen. Mansfield stated that Sen. Church had been awarded the Baruch Conservation Prize in recognition of his legislative record on conservation and he placed in the Record a list of the laws and bills authored or co-authored by Sen. Jackson. pp. S10426-28
7. ACP; SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Scott praised the work of the ACP and submitted the House Resolution of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania which urges Congress to restore the funds for the Agricultural Conservation Program. p. S10428





POZNAN WORKERS' REVOLUTION,
1956

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, the pride of Polish descendants is uniquely reflected by the commemoration of the Poznan Workers' Revolution, an unorganized yet powerful demonstration against unjust conditions suffered under Communist rule 14 years ago. This show of defiance by the Poles, an inspiration to all oppressed people behind the Iron Curtain, was a reaction to many years of discontent and suppression. Justified changes were needed—more food, better pay, and an end to religious persecution and Soviet domination.

Beginning with a peaceful march of several hundred to City Hall, the demonstration spontaneously grew into a massive display of feeling by over 16,000 people. Unfortunately, however, because of a rumor that several of their representatives had been imprisoned, violence erupted, resulting in looting, vandalism, and killings. For several hours the workers were in control of the city, only to be overthrown by the more powerful Red military forces from Warsaw. Months of torture and imprisonment awaited those who courageously had participated.

Although the violence scarred what was intended to be a sincere expression of protest, their combined efforts could not be considered totally futile. The grievances were real, and through the subsequent trials, many courageous confessions of mistreatment were revealed. The truth of their oppression became known to the world, despite Communist attempts to stifle their stories.

Mr. President, in praising the attempts of brave people to liberate themselves from suppression, we express our understanding of this Polish tragedy and our sadness that they are still objects of suffering and servitude. Thus, June 28 was a day for all Americans to properly honor and acknowledge the efforts extended by those Polish patriots that afternoon in 1956.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, the administration's recent endorsement of the bill (S. 1859) to create the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park has spurred many interested citizens and groups to communicate with the Congress in support of this effort.

I recently received a copy of one such letter which summarizes the history and appeal of the canal so well that I wish to call it to the attention of the Senate. The writer is Hon. George Henderson of Cumberland, Md., a distinguished civic leader who has served as chief judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Maryland and is a former mayor of Cumberland. As his letter shows, Judge Henderson is a student of area history and a dedicated conservationist.

I believe that Judge Henderson's letter outlines very persuasively the importance of the C. & O. Canal both as a chapter in American history and as a contempo-

rary recreational resource for the Potomac Valley and the East. I ask unanimous consent that his letter be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNE 22, 1970.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
*Chairman, Senate Committee,
Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR: I am glad to see that once again serious attention is being given to the establishment of the C & O Canal as a National Historical Park.

I have lived all my life of 82 years at Cumberland where the 185 miles of the canal ended at Dam No. 8—just below where Wills Creek flows into the Potomac River, and within a third of a mile of the site of Fort Cumberland. It was here that Braddock made his final preparations for his march against Fort Duquesne and his defeat at the Battle of the Monongahela. And it was at Fort Cumberland that Washington was stationed when he was trying to defend the border against the Indians after Braddock's defeat.

As boys we skated on the canal basin, and swam in the river at Lynn's wharf where once canal boats had been loaded with coal from the mines along Georges Creek. I have traversed the canal from Cumberland to Georgetown, enjoying the beauty of the scenery and learning how a family of "Canallers" lived on their boat, making little money but enjoying the life in the open.

And we have here in Alleghany County (at Oldtown, the site of our earliest settlement) a restoration of a three or four mile stretch of the canal. There the Park Service, assisted by several sportsmen organizations, has revived the canal and created a small recreation area. This shows what could be done at intervals over the length of the canal, and at not too great expense, to give to the Nation's Capitol and to many residents of a large surrounding area an opportunity for outdoor recreation.

Also I believe that such use of the canal, bordering as it does on the Potomac, will help to strengthen the demand for the clean-up of the Potomac and so fit with widespread anti-pollution crusade.

Not all the canal need be restored as a waterway. Only locations where a good water supply is readily available from nearby streams need be filled at first. At Cumberland the terminal basin has been filled, and Dam No. 8 which, created a feeder pool of water, has been relocated and so is no longer available for canal supply purposes. But further down the canal water can and has been obtained at Oldtown. And of course the water supply needed to maintain the level for recreational purposes is far less than when the passage of boats thru the locks demanded so much water.

Even where the canal cannot readily be filled with water the Potomac is nearby, and can easily be reached if recreation areas have been created.

In my younger days I have had so much pleasure from the then available and relatively unpolluted canal and Potomac River that I would like to know that some of that joy of life in the open will still be here for the coming generations.

And so I request most earnestly that your Committee consider now and without delay the bill concerning the C & O Canal of Senator Mathias (S. 1859) so that this opportunity to preserve this historical landmark with such splendid recreational features may not be lost.

Sincerely,

GEORGE HENDERSON,
*Ex-Mayor of Cumberland, and formerly
Chief Judge of Fourth Judicial of
Maryland.*

DRAFT CALLS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, the Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces examining and entrance stations with 10,000 inductees in August. All of these inductees will be used by the Army.

This request supports currently approved strength levels and will assure a timely flow of replacements completing their terms of service.

The monthly draft calls to date in 1970 are as follows:

January	12,500
February	19,000
March	19,000
April	19,000
May	15,000
June	15,000
July	15,000
August	10,000

The Department of Defense draft calls in calendar year 1970 are now expected to range between 150,000 to 170,000 compared to previously announced total calls of 210,000 and the original program of 250,000 for the calendar year. The decrease in annual draft calls is attributable to the redeployments being made as a result of progress in the Vietnamization program and subsequent reductions in military strength.

I ask unanimous consent that a table entitled "Draft Calls" be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DRAFT CALLS

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
January	5.4	37.2	15.6	34.0	26.8	12.5
February	3.0	25.4	10.9	23.3	33.7	19.0
March	7.9	22.4	11.9	41.0	33.1	19.0
April	13.7	19.2	11.4	48.0	33.0	19.0
May	15.1	40.6	18.0	45.9	27.6	15.0
June	17.0	18.5	19.8	20.0	25.9	15.0
July	17.1	28.5	19.9	15.0	22.3	15.0
August	16.5	36.6	29.0	18.3	29.5	10.0
September	27.4	37.3	25.0	12.2	29.0	-----
October	31.6	49.2	17.0	13.8	10.0	-----
November	38.3	37.6	22.0	10.0	10.0	-----
December	40.2	12.1	18.2	17.5	9.0	-----
Total	233.2	364.6	218.7	299.0	289.9	-----

CONCLUSION OF MORNING
BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is there further morning business?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
APPROPRIATIONS, 1971

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be stated by title.

The ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 17619) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without ob-

jection, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, the pending business, as I understand it, is H.R. 17619.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is correct.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments to H.R. 17619 be agreed to en bloc; that the bill, as so amended, be considered as original text for the purpose of further amendment; and that no points of order against legislation in an appropriation bill be waived.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 2, line 9, after the word "Management", strike out "\$58,940,000" and insert "\$58,605,000".

On page 2, line 14, after the word "roads", strike out "\$3,215,000" and insert "\$3,310,000".

On page 5, line 18, after the word "shops", strike out "\$218,645,000" and insert "\$217,115,000".

On page 6, line 2, after the word "law", strike out "\$65,690,000" and insert "\$64,122,000".

On page 6, line 9, after the word "contract," strike out "\$18,935,000" and insert "\$18,800,000"; and, in line 24, after the word "Reclamation", insert a colon and "Provided further, That not to exceed \$150,000 shall be for assistance to the Wagner, South Dakota, East Charles Mix Independent School District No. 102, for planning an addition to the district school facilities; *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$365,000 may be used for enlargement, remodeling, and improving the Sioux Indian Museum and Crafts Center, Rapid City, South Dakota."

On page 7, at the beginning of line 10, strike out "\$20,000,000" and insert "\$20,200,000".

On page 9, line 19, after the word "by", strike out "\$300" and insert "\$500".

On page 10, line 8, after the word "for", strike out "\$3,325,000" and insert "\$3,995,000".

On page 10, line 12, after the word "including", strike out "\$3,459,000" and insert "\$4,759,000"; in line 19, after the word "exceed", strike out "\$168,500,000" and insert "\$357,400,000"; in line 20, after the word "exceed", strike out "\$63,500,000" and insert "\$185,400,000"; in line 23, after the word "exceed", strike out "\$56,000,000" and insert "\$95,000,000"; in line 24, after the word "exceed", strike out "\$13,750,000" and insert "\$32,741,000"; on page 11, line 1, after the word "exceed", strike out "\$1,541,000" and insert "\$8,000,000"; in line 3, after the word "exceed", strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$500,000"; in line 4, after the word "Management", insert "(6) not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for supplemental allocations to the above agencies;"; and, in line 6, after the word "and", strike out "(6)" and insert "(7)".

On page 11, line 14, after the word "exceed", strike out "\$509,000" and insert "\$539,000"; on page 12, line 5, after the word "Samoa", strike out "\$17,350,000" and insert "\$17,380,000"; and, in line 6, after the word "with", strike out "\$330,000" and insert "\$367,000".

On page 13, line 9, after the word "functions", strike out "\$50,000,000" and insert "\$49,750,000".

On page 14, line 17, after the word "activities", strike out "\$108,057,000" and insert "\$106,392,000".

On page 16, line 8, after the word "substitutes", strike out "\$45,122,000" and insert "\$45,272,000".

On page 17, line 11, after "(74 Stat. 337)", strike out "\$16,200,000" and insert "\$16,500,000".

On page 18, line 5, after the word "law", strike out "\$28,168,000" and insert "\$27,893,000".

On page 19, line 14, after "1965", strike out "(16 U.S.C. 757)" and insert "(16 U.S.C. 757a-757f), as amended by the Act of May 14, 1970 (84 Stat. 214)".

On page 19, line 23, after "\$2,774,000", strike out "to" and insert "of which so much as may become available during the current fiscal year shall".

On page 20, line 14, after the word "for", where it appears the second time, strike out "police-type)" and insert "police-type"; and, in line 15, after the word "by", strike out "\$300" and insert "\$500".

On page 21, line 11, after the word "Refuge", strike out "\$56,356,000" and insert "\$56,705,000".

On page 21, line 17, after the word "therein", strike out "\$4,175,000" and insert "\$3,497,000".

On page 21, line 26, after "(16 U.S.C. 757a-757f)", insert a comma and "as amended by the Act of May 14, 1970 (84 Stat. 214)."; and, on page 22, line 2, after "\$2,311,000", insert a comma and "to remain available until expended".

On page 22, line 13, after the word "by", strike out "\$300" and insert "\$500".

On page 23, at the beginning of line 21, strike out "\$57,670,000" and insert "\$58,035,000"; and, in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, insert a colon and "Provided, That \$54,000 of the funds herein provided shall be available only upon enactment into law of H.R. 12758, Ninety-first Congress, or similar legislation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$100,000 shall be advanced to the Plymouth-Provincetown Celebration Commission upon enactment into law of S. 2916, Ninety-first Congress, or similar legislation."

On page 24, line 10, after the word "Service", strike out "\$48,500,000" and insert "\$48,543,000".

On page 24, line 19, after the word "rights", strike out "\$16,385,000" and insert "\$17,583,000".

On page 24, line 25, after "section 203", strike out "\$16,000,000" and insert "\$17,660,000".

On page 25, line 11, after "(80 Stat. 915)", strike out "\$6,801,000" and insert "\$6,672,000".

On page 25, line 23, after the word "by", strike out "\$300" and insert "\$500".

On page 26, at the beginning of line 24, strike out "\$6,924,000" and insert "\$7,229,000".

On page 27, line 8, after the word "expenses", strike out "\$11,353,000" and insert "\$11,771,000".

On page 29, line 1, after the word "vehicles", insert a semicolon and "air-conditioning equipment for passenger motor vehicles authorized to be purchased during the current fiscal year in excess of the general purchase price limitation."

On page 30, line 4, after the word "lands", strike out "\$213,412,700" and insert "\$199,-

617,000"; in line 9, after the word "conditions", strike out "Provided, That not more than \$1,300,000 of this appropriation may be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519)."; and, in line 12, after the word "Provided", strike out "further".

On page 30, line 18, after the word "law", strike out "\$46,671,000" and insert "\$45,294,000".

On page 31, after line 2, insert:

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection and utilization of national forest resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein necessary to these objectives, \$14,188,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not more than \$1,300,000 of this appropriation may be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519).

On page 35, line 7, strike out "\$114,692,000" and insert "\$115,660,000".

On page 35, line 16, after "(42 U.S.C. 2004a)", strike out "\$17,950,000" and insert "\$18,510,000".

On page 36, line 22, after "(5 U.S.C. 5901-5902)", strike out "\$1,070,000" and insert "\$941,000"; and, in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, insert a comma and "and in addition \$229,000 of the balance of the appropriation granted under 'Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and playground system' are transferred to and shall be available for salaries and expenses."

On page 37, after line 3, insert:

"NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For expenses necessary to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965, as amended, \$33,310,000, of which \$8,465,000 shall be available until expended to the National Endowment for the Arts for the support of projects and productions in the arts through assistance to groups and individuals pursuant to section 5(c) of the Act and for support of the functions of the National Council on the Arts set forth in section 6; \$4,125,000 shall be available until expended to the National Endowment for the Arts for assistance pursuant to section 5(g) of the Act; \$13,060,000 shall be available until expended to the National Endowment for the Humanities for support of activities in the humanities pursuant to section 7(c) of the Act; and \$2,660,000 shall be available for administering the provisions of the Act: *Provided*, That in addition, there is appropriated in accordance with the authorization contained in section 11(b) of the Act, to remain available until expended, amounts equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests, and devises of money, and other property received by each endowment during the current and preceding fiscal years, under the provisions of section 10(a) (2) of the Act, for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated, but not to exceed a total of \$5,000,000: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 3 per centum of the funds appropriated to the National Endowment for the Arts for the purposes of sections 5(c), 5(g), and 6 and not to exceed 3 per centum of the funds appropriated to the National Endowment for the Humanities for the purposes of section 7(c) shall be available for program development and evaluation: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of S. 3215 or H.R. 16065, Ninety-first Congress, or similar legislation.

On page 39, line 4, after the word "Gallery", strike out "not to exceed \$750,000 for necessary expenses of the Woodrow Wilson

International Center for Scholars;"; and, in line 17, strike out "\$35,737,000" and insert "\$35,066,000".

On page 40, line 18, after "5 U.S.C. 3109", strike out "\$1,080,000" and insert "\$950,000".

On page 42, after line 4, insert:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WOODROW WILSON
INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

"For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 1356), including hire of passenger vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$750,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 42, after line 19, insert:

"AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL
COMMISSION

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 4, 1966 (Public Law 89-491), as amended, establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, \$373,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of H.R. 16408 or S. 3630, Ninety-first Congress, or similar legislation."

On page 43, after line 7, insert:

"FEDERAL METAL AND NONMETALLIC MINE
SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For necessary expenses of the Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Board of Review, as authorized by law (30 U.S.C. 721) including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$167,000."

On page 44, after line 2, insert a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 303. None of the funds in this Act shall be available to finance interdepartmental boards, commissions, councils, committees, or similar groups under section 214 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946 (31 U.S.C. 691) which do not have prior and specific congressional approval of such method of financial support."

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, the committee, as indicated on page 1 of its report, considered budget estimates in the amount of \$2,034,871,600, including indefinite appropriations of receipts and amounts necessary to liquidate contract authority, for the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior and for related agencies listed on page 2 of the report. Excluded from this bill are the power agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Reclamation, Federal Water Quality Administration, and research on underground electric transmission, all of which will be included in the Public Works for Water Pollution Control, and Power Development and Atomic Energy Commission appropriation bill, which is under the very able guidance and chairmanship of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. ELLENDER).

The committee recommends total appropriations of \$2,023,058,000, which is \$221,831,300 more than the House allowance, and is \$11,813,000 less than the budget estimates.

Included in the amount are \$229,267,000 in budget estimates not considered by the House, which accounts for the overage items that were not before the House of Representatives at the time they marked up the bill, considered it, reported it, and sent it to the Senate. Of the total recommendation, \$1,404,122,000 are for the Department of the Interior, a sum \$187,618,000 more than the House allowance, and \$10,631,600 less than the budget estimates.

The committee's recommendations provide major increases over allowances in the House bill in the following instances:

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, \$170,000 for salaries and expenses.

Land and Water Conservation Fund, \$188,900,000, a budget amendment received in Congress too late to be considered by the House.

Bureau of Mines, \$150,000.

Office of Coal Research, \$300,000.

National Park Service, \$1,477,000, all of which is for road construction.

Office of the Solicitor, \$305,000, and Office of the Secretary, \$418,000; but the amount for each office is under the budget estimate.

Indian Health Service, \$1,528,000, which provides a total of more than \$3 million over the budget requested. Of the increase over the budget, \$2,443,000 is for additional staffing, contract medical care, equipment and supplies. Also, funds are provided for two new medical facilities in New Mexico.

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, \$33,310,000. This estimate was not considered by the House of Representatives inasmuch as no authorizing legislation had been reported in either branch of the Congress.

American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, \$373,000. This same amount was recommended by the House Committee on Appropriations but was deleted from the Committee recommendations on the Floor of the House because a continuation of legislative authorization had not been approved. The necessary legislative authorization was approved by the Senate on June 26.

Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Board of Review, \$167,000. The House did not consider this estimate. However, because the health and safety standards applicable to metal and non-metallic mines become effective on July 31, it is expected that there will be a large number of appeals from Bureau of Mines' orders.

The committee recommends decreases in the amounts allowed by the House of Representatives for the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the Forest Service, and the Smithsonian Institution.

With respect to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, this is a problem about which a number of Senators have spoken to me and have evidenced considerable interest, and I anticipate some amendments in this are during the course of the consideration of this bill. The Senate committee recommends a reduction under the amount allowed by the House of Representatives of \$3,233,000, \$1 million is accounted for by the committee's not agreeing with an equal amount added to the budget for forestry, and soil, and moisture conservation. In other words, the Senate committee concurred with the budget recommendations.

With respect to Education and Welfare Services, the Senate concurred with the action of the House of Representatives in providing \$1,050,000 more than the

budget estimate for scholarships. Also, the committee recommends an increase of \$220,000 for law and order.

There is a recommendation that the amount requested for research and evaluation of the Bureau's education system be reduced by \$300,000. There will remain \$300,000 for this purpose. The reason for the reduction is that last year \$300,000 was provided with the assurance that it was needed and would be used for research and evaluation. However, none of it was so used; and, therefore, the committee believes that to start this new program no more than the original request should be provided.

The reduction of \$350,000 for vocational-technical program materials is one-half of a \$700,000 increase which was requested. The amount available during the current fiscal year is only \$117,000.

The committee recommends reducing the amount for Relocation Services by \$1 million. This will still leave \$2 million more for relocation services than is available in fiscal year 1970.

As offsets against the reduction made in the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget, the committee has agreed to increases amounting to \$3 million over the budget for Indian Health Services, essentially all of which is for actual medical care.

Both the full committee and the subcommittee reported this bill unanimously. The committee believes that, even though it does not recommend all that the departmental agencies and Members of the Senate desire, the bill is sound, fair, and comprehensive. Over 250 amendments to the House bill were considered. Every effort has been made to provide adequately for the activities included in this bill. I believe that the bill as reported provides for continued and increased development of the natural and human resources of the United States.

I hope the bill will be approved as it was reported by the committee.

The work of this committee would have been impossible without the able staff we have on both sides of the aisle and without the strong support of the able Senator from Delaware (Mr. Boggs).

A number of Senators have spoken to me about various problems they have. I did indicate that at this time, with the indulgence of the Senator from Delaware, I would yield briefly to the Senator from Wisconsin. He must attend a committee hearing at 10 o'clock. I do not know whether he is going to call up an amendment, but he does have a problem he wants to discuss.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I thank the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee for what I think is an excellent job. He has reduced this request by the administration substantially, and the House has reduced it even more; as I understand it, in conference there is no question that this overall appropriation bill will be lower than the budget request.

At the same time, there are a number of projects, including some in Wisconsin, which I wanted very much to have funded, as the Senator from Nevada well knows, but in these times of stringency we have to accept less than we would like or than we feel we can justify.

In that spirit of economy I would like to ask the Senator from Nevada about the arts and humanities program. This troubles me a great deal. I would like to ask him about it, because the whole matter will be in conference, as I understand it. The House appropriated nothing. We appropriated somewhat less than the President requested, but it was still a substantial amount.

The philosophy bothers me, because I wonder how we can justify proceeding with a program of appropriating funds in the humanities and arts area, although I think these are fine endeavors for humankind. Nevertheless, it would seem to me that in a free society, people should determine themselves what kind of diversion they want, what kind of art form they wish to patronize, and not have the Federal Government impose it in any way.

Why would it not be better for us to concentrate these funds in educational areas? Why would it not be better for us to improve the incomes of our people, so that they could make a choice more freely as to what kind of art they prefer? I do not mean in any way to demean this program, because, frankly, they have done some wonderful things in my State. I have a 300- or 400-page document indicating in detail some of the programs they have put on in the rural areas in Wisconsin, and they have been well received. At the same time, I am very much troubled that we spend taxpayers' money on something that does not seem to be essential and that does seem to impose value judgments as to what should be appreciated, rather than leaving it to the individual citizen.

Mr. BIBLE. I would respond to the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin in this way. This is a program that has evolved very slowly and, I honestly believe, very carefully. As my opening statement indicated, the House did not consider the budget request because there was not enabling legislation to support it. The amount allowed is substantially more, frankly, than that which was allowed last year. It is almost double that amount. But the authorized amount is also double the amount of last year's authorization.

The bill has passed the Senate—enabling legislation has passed the Senate. It has been reported by the House committee, and was passed by the House last night.

There are some differences as between the Senate version and the House version, and, of course, they will be resolved by a conference. The amount involved in the total authorization is \$40 million.

The showing made before our committee was rather full and extensive, both by Barnaby Keeny, chairman of the Endowment for the Humanities, and the appointee of President Nixon, Nancy Hanks, who is the new chairman of the Endowment for the Arts. They made very thorough justifications.

The question of its priority is one we will encounter all day, in the course of our deliberations on this Interior bill, I am sure. In our study, we have found that in the European countries, most of the orchestras—just as one example—

are almost completely supported by the Government. We find in the presentations that were made to us in earlier years by Roger Stevens, who was the predecessor of Nancy Hanks, that it was almost impossible for the great symphony orchestras of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Washington, D.C., to exist, even with great assistance from philanthropists who contributed great sums of money.

The redeeming feature in this bill, as I see it, is the fact that it does require contributions and matching from both State and local sources. I have always had a few problems in this area in my own State; but we find in my own State of Nevada, a very small State, that it has widespread and local support. Even the people in our small communities say that they are perfectly willing to match county dollars and city dollars and, on a State level, even State dollars, in order to bring to our areas certain types of cultural education.

It can be argued that the Government should not be in this, but it is in it on a city level, a county level, and a State level, and they are asking for some help from the Federal Government in times of stress.

I am not completely wedded to the figure we have arrived at, which is \$33 million plus. As the Senator from Wisconsin has indicated—and correctly so—this matter will be in conference between the House and the Senate, between the figure of zero and \$33 million. I do not know what the right figure is. This is substantially more than last year; it is almost double. But it was very strongly supported by the White House.

President Nixon himself is one who actually, in sending up the message on the enabling legislation, indicated the need in this country to put greater emphasis on it. It is a matter of individual determination whether this is more important than cancer or heart or any other of many programs. I know the Senator's concern in the area of space. I suppose he would give this a little higher priority than space. Maybe he would not. I know that he does not give space too high a priority. But this is the determination which led our committee substantially to support the requests of the two endowments—the endowment for the arts and the endowment for the humanities. We have cut about \$1 million out of one and \$650,000 out of the other. Maybe we should have cut more.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the Senator's explanation is certainly helpful and enlightening. I should merely like to conclude by saying that I think the emphasis on matching is very important. It indicates that there has to be participation by the State and local governments, that they have to match Federal spending. I would hope that, to the greatest extent possible, the program will be confined and limited to enriching the lives of those persons who are deprived, who do not have the opportunity to take part in cultural activities, and to help struggling artists who otherwise would be in a position where they could not possibly

develop their talents, and not to provide merely entertainment, no matter how some may esteem it for the rest of us.

For example, I cannot understand how we can spend the taxpayers' money to subsidize a symphony orchestra, although I think that is a fine activity. It would seem to me that if the public does not want it, it would have to go. As the Senator says so well, there are other priorities we have to make which may be painful to pass upon. For instance, we are not giving what we would like to in the field of education. It was a hard vote for me to have to vote against increasing college student loan funds, which I did with great reluctance. And I cannot see how I can vote against loan funds for education and then turn around and support a program to provide subsidies to an orchestra so that people can go and be entertained by it.

Following the same logic we could be pushed into supporting Dixieland orchestras or other forms of music for persons with other kinds of taste? There would be no end to it. At any rate, the sum and substance of my argument is that I would hope this legislation would be kept down to a limited operation and confined largely to encouraging persons who are in a deprived situation, such as struggling artists, who otherwise would not have much of a chance to develop their talents.

Mr. BIBLE. I appreciate the Senator's sentiments on this subject. In the New York City area, for instance, the emphasis is on assisting and helping struggling artists and struggling writers, and those who do have some talent, who need financial help to pay for their bread and butter and possibly the paint to go on the canvas. This is what we are attempting to do.

I shall follow the admonition of the Senator from Wisconsin very carefully and will see that this is called to the attention of the House when we proceed further.

I thank the Senator from Wisconsin.

Now, Mr. President, I want to apologize and ask the indulgence of the distinguished Senator from Delaware (Mr. Boggs) because of the commitment the Senator from Wisconsin had that I yielded to him at this time. I should have recognized the Senator from Delaware first, immediately after I had made my opening statement.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished chairman for his kindness. I was in entire agreement with him that he should have yielded to the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. PROXMIRE) when he did.

Mr. President, I shall take just a brief moment to say that it has been a great pleasure to work with the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BIBLE) and the other members of the subcommittee on this bill.

This was my first experience in working closely with this appropriation, and it was enlightening.

This opportunity came to me as acting ranking minority member of the subcommittee, due to the unfortunate illness of our distinguished friend from South Dakota (Mr. MUNDT). We all miss him very much, especially his able, skill-

ful, and experienced devotion and ability on the subcommittee. It was a pleasure to work with the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BIBLE) and other members of the committee who devoted careful study to the myriad programs sponsored by this appropriation bill.

The result of the long deliberations and lengthy hearings, I believe, is a bill which will provide needed fiscal support for the programs of the Department of the Interior and the related agencies, without causing undue imbalance to our troubled economy.

H.R. 17619 would appropriate a total of \$2,023,058,000 for the Department of the Interior and related agencies. This represents an increase of about \$222 million from the bill as it passed the House of Representatives and an increase of about \$416 million from fiscal year 1970.

It must be pointed out, however, that the total appropriation bill is \$11.8 million below the fiscal year 1971 budget estimates and that this bill contains several items not considered by the House because of the lack of authorizations.

New starts, both in construction and in programs, are held to a minimum in this bill because of the pressure of inflation and the need to hold Government spending to a minimum. This bill does, however, provide necessary support for ongoing programs and the basis for their efficient and responsive operation.

I would like to discuss just briefly three areas in which I believe this bill serves our national needs.

First, in the area of Indian Affairs: H.R. 17619 would appropriate in fiscal 1971 a total of \$291,620,000 for the operation of the programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This represents an increase of \$36.6 million over fiscal year 1970, and nearly all of this increase would go into the important area of education and welfare services.

In addition, it must be pointed out that Indian programs operated by other departments will total \$291,620,000 in fiscal year 1971. This figure, combined with the Bureau of Indian Affairs appropriation, makes a total of \$620,457,000 available for the betterment of Indians during this fiscal year. This is an increase of \$41.7 million over last year.

In the area of recreation, I would like to point out that this bill would appropriate \$233,645,000 for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and \$152,073,000 for the National Park Service. These two appropriations combined represent an increase of \$262 million over fiscal year 1970.

Finally, it is important to recognize that this bill does much to improve opportunities for scholarship and the appreciation of art and history.

It would appropriate \$33,310,000 for the National Foundation for the Arts and Humanities, \$35,066,000 for the Smithsonian Institution, \$3,716,000 for the National Gallery of Art, \$750,000 for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and \$373,000 for the American Revolutionary Bicentennial Commission.

Mr. President, I commend this appropriation bill to my colleagues as a fiscally sound program for the coming year.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I appreciate the sentiments of the distinguished Senator from Delaware.

If I might add, I do not know of anyone who worked harder on the committee on these intriguing programs in this very interesting bill which covers every facet of the American scene than the Senator from Delaware. Every Senator who has a little project of his own thinks that it should go into his State rather than into someone else's. We had a great deal of work to do on the bill. It was working for America, which we enjoyed, in the many areas of natural resources and conservation. The Senator from Delaware was a great help to us in our endeavors.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield?

Mr. BIBLE. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I invite the attention of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee to the House report on the bill on page 17, and two items which appear there: \$250,000 for the San Marcos National Fish Hatchery, Tex., and \$700,000 for the support facilities, Western Gulf Marine Laboratory, Port Aransas, Tex.

I have discussed these items with the chairman previously. He is thoroughly familiar with these projects, particularly the Western Gulf Marine Laboratory at Port Aransas. The chairman is very knowledgeable about these matters. He has studied the many intriguing subjects which come before his subcommittee. The subject area of the subcommittee reaches from the furthestmost islands in the Pacific to Puerto Rico and down to the Panama Canal Zone. Wherever the American flag flies, the subcommittee has worked.

The first laboratory of this kind was built on the eastern gulf coast, and is located on the west coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico. The warm Gulf stream comes up from the Caribbean and sweeps to the east coast of Mexico and then cuts across the delta of Louisiana and crosses the gulf to reach Florida. It should be pointed out that the marine life of the western part of the Gulf of Mexico is entirely different from the eastern part of the gulf. With the development of the fisheries in the western part, shrimp have become the most valuable fish in the sea, replacing the codfish of the Northeast.

The distinguished Senator from Nevada (Mr. BIBLE) knows of the problem of pollution from oil on the Padre Island National Seashore, which endangers people and fishlife as well. A laboratory was first provided for the eastern coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The Western Gulf Marine Laboratory is a complementary one because the fishlife is different, the life patterns are different, the ecology is different, and the estuarine ecology is different. The distinguishing features of the area require a different kind of research.

As the chairman knows, salt water fish come into the bays to breed. Pollution threatens the entire fish supply of the gulf. Most fish and game fish come into these estuaries. The most productive areas we have are the estuaries where the salt water mingles with the fresh water. It is very important that we intensify our research in order to meet the growing problems of pollution of our estuarine ecosystems.

In 1966 Congress appropriated \$100,000 for planning and designing work on the Western Gulf Marine Laboratory. In the fiscal year 1970, Congress appropriated \$197,000 for the construction work; in 1968, Congress appropriated \$200,000; \$50,000 has been appropriated in 1970 to cover the construction facilities and to complete the interior, maintenance, and gear storage.

They have the garage and the maintenance buildings. A seawall has been completed. They are ready for the laboratory building.

I submit that it would be a waste of time and money to waste this 4 years of preliminary effort which has been devoted to the first phase of construction and site preparation.

The project has been continuing for 4 years, beginning with fiscal year 1966. The time has come to complete this work.

I respectfully request the distinguished chairman that he accept the amendment so that we can at least complete this research facility, just as the Eastern Gulf Marine Laboratory at Panama City, Fla., has been completed, and at a similar cost.

Mr. President, the area concerned affects more than Texas. We are concerned with the whole western half of the Gulf of Mexico.

There are certain ports in Texas where as many as 2,000 shrimp boats leave the ports. The bankers in those areas tell me that they have more commercial paper on shrimp boats than on anything else. This is important for the whole economy of the Nation. Shrimp is shipped all over the country. If we are not able to continue with this industry, fish will be imported from other places throughout the world, some from East Asia.

This project is needed to preserve the environment. We know what has happened because of the pollution of the environment.

I think that a cost of \$700,000 is very modest. Costs are going up and delays would mean far greater costs.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, the problem of Port Aransas Laboratory is not a new one to the members of the subcommittee on Interior appropriations. That project has been before us on prior occasions for several years.

I think there is great merit in what the Senator from Texas has said. We had before us in considering the appropriations bill this year a number of items which were unbudgeted, and among them was the Port Aransas Laboratory.

We had other fish hatcheries and construction items. We concluded that the only proper thing to do was to treat them all alike.

These are new construction items in

time of great fiscal strain, and in view of the problems that we are having, these items should not have as high a priority as possibly those of Indian health, which I am sure we will hear about a little later.

So, it was for this reason that we denied the item on the Senate side. It was an unbudgeted item. And the administration asked that we take this out of the budget after the House had passed it.

Let me now indicate to the very distinguished Senator from Texas that the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee is a fellow Texan. This item is in the bill. It will be in conference. We have the same problem with three other hatcheries that are in exactly the same position. One of them is in the State of Texas, and I might add, it is one on which the Representative from that particular area has called me daily from the time they first started planning up until the site preparation and now the final construction.

He was successful in having this item added on the House side. It was an unbudgeted item. The administration asked that we take this out, which we did. We had the same problem with the Port Aransas Laboratory. Both projects can be justified. It is a matter of priorities.

We determined that we would not cover any new fish hatchery construction or laboratory construction in the area of sport fisheries.

We just drew a uniform rule, and we held very religiously to it.

We have taken out a fish hatchery in the State of Oregon. And we have taken them out elsewhere.

So, I cannot accept the amendment for the San Marcos National Fish Hatchery for the simple reason that both items will be in conference.

It may be that in the give and take that goes on in conferences, Texas will fare pretty well. It usually does. I cannot accept the amendment. It is a question of priorities.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Nevada. I regret that he said he could not include the San Marcos National Fish Hatchery at Texas. I was going to mention that.

A few years ago we had two fish hatcheries in the area, one in San Marcos and another at Austin, Tex. They were 27 miles apart. Now both have been closed.

Southwest Texas State University is located at San Marcos. The university has obtained ground for this hatchery and the research which will be conducted there; 126 acres is for this purpose. They bought 75 acres of land at \$410 an acre. This is a very significant indication of the great interest in this project.

With the closing of the fish hatchery at Austin, Tex., I hope the chairman will seriously consider this matter, and if he cannot accept the amendment, I hope he will consider it when he goes to conference.

Mr. President, I also wish to commend Representative PICKLE for his diligence. He represents those counties and he has been most diligent in his efforts.

We think the modest sum of \$250,000 requested for the San Marcos fish hatch-

ery would be added to the economy in the long run.

In response to a previous statement of the chairman I wish to say that I do not put this in the category of the priority on Indian education. Our committee had extensive hearings on Indian education, and we saw the great need there. That is a problem involving human beings, but food supply and health are also very important considerations.

This is less than \$1 million and will add to the food supply. By a study of contamination we hope fish could be eaten in safety, without endangering the lives of birds or man.

Mr. President, the amendment would provide funds for construction of support facilities at the Western Gulf Marine Laboratory at Port Aransas, Tex., and a fish hatchery at San Marcos, Tex. This comes under the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

These two items are of great importance to Texas, and have been the subject of long study and planning. The House recognized the need to carry through with the planning and preparation already devoted to these projects by providing the necessary construction funds. I submit that this body should similarly recognize this need and provide these funds for construction of these facilities.

The Western Gulf Marine Laboratory is located in the center of the important recreational fishing area of the western Gulf of Mexico. In 1965, this portion of the gulf coast provided nearly 740,000 anglers with fishing recreation. They are estimated to have spent \$65 million and realized a catch of 188 million pounds of fish.

In the fight against pollution and for its kindred subject, conservation, nothing could be more important to the wholesome ecology of the western gulf than completion of this laboratory. An extremely important feature of the laboratory and its location is its association with what is fast becoming an important marine research complex. Located nearby in the greater Corpus Christi area is the Institute of Marine Science of the University of Texas, the Rockport Laboratory of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, the Ocean Science and Engineering Laboratory of the Southwest Research Institute, and the Marine Science Facility of the U.S. Geological Survey at the University of Corpus Christi at which will be controlled the research for the entire gulf and Caribbean. Let me emphasize that this laboratory and the program it will carry out complements rather than duplicates the efforts of these other institutions in the marine science field. Its program will include studies of marine game fish disease, fisheries hydrography research studies of the estuarine ecosystems, and other areas of interest.

The estimated cost of construction of a laboratory building similar to the one now planned for the Eastern Gulf Marine Laboratory at Panama City, Fla., is \$700,000, which is the amount proposed for this facility in my amendment. With construction costs escalating at the approximate rate of 7 percent per year,

it is clear that several hundred thousand dollars can be saved by proceeding with the third phase construction on this meritorious project in fiscal year 1971.

My amendment also calls for \$250,000 to construct the first hatchery at San Marcos, Tex. In a previous administration, this project was budgeted and recommended as a new construction project for \$1.2 million. The present proposal is a very modest one. Last year Congress appropriated \$100,000 in planning funds for this project. It is important that we proceed with this project in a smooth and orderly fashion. This is one of the most important programs within the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, and I am most grateful that the shortage of sport fish is being given the attention it deserves. The San Marcos proposal not only calls for the construction of one of the most modern facilities in the country, but it also provides the focal point for an outstanding marine biological study complex, available at Southwest Texas State University.

This project represents a textbook study in cooperation between school, State, and Federal Governments. The university has agreed to the land use, the State legislature has passed special legislation giving this land for the stated purpose, and the Federal Government has provided the necessary planning funds.

The university has demonstrated its serious intent in carrying this program through to completion. A portion of the proposed site was already owned by the university, but in order to have full use of the necessary land, the university purchased an additional 75 acres at \$410 per acre. The total purchase price was \$30,750. Then, this 75 acres was combined with the existing property to provide the needed 126 acres. It would be a serious mistake if we permitted this progress to be halted at this time.

The number of Federal fish centers in the United States is not increasing at a dramatic rate. In Texas, the number has actually declined. There are approximately 90 to 100 Federal fish hatcheries in the United States. At one time, Texas had four, but with the recent closing of the Federal fish hatchery in Austin, we now have only three. Texas is still brimming with fresh water and clear lakes. We are a State of fishermen and conservationists and our need for such a center is self-evident.

As further evidence, the 1965 National Survey of Needs for Hatchery Fish indicates that 5 years ago, Texas suffered a fish production deficit of about 170 million fish. With the demise of the Austin fish hatchery, our problem is more critical.

I submit to you that our need is clear. Our Government should not leave this project dangling. It would be oddly inconsistent that we would begin with \$100,000 one year and program nothing for the next. We have the contractor on the ground doing the preliminary work. The money-saving move would be to go ahead with stage one action. This is the development of the water supply systems, which includes the pumping stations and the connecting pipelines from

the water wells at the source of the water, to the ponds for the ultimate use of the water.

There are three other Federal fish hatcheries in Texas—at Inks Lake, at Fort Worth, and at Uvalde. In fairness, they are excellent facilities, but none can hold a candle to what we have on the drawing board for San Marcos. Here, we are planning more than merely a fish hatchery. Here we plan to incorporate the latest developments into a sports fishery center. Here, we will run an efficient hatchery in addition to developing proper fish farming techniques for raising sports fish throughout the Southwest.

Mr. President, these two items are of great importance to Texas, and they have been included in the House Interior appropriation bill. I submit that we should act now to carry through on these projects in an orderly fashion. The planning has been accomplished, and postponement of the construction will only result in higher costs of these facilities in the future.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my two proposed amendments may be printed in the *Record* at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BYRD of Virginia). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments presented by Mr. YARBOROUGH are as follows:

On page 21, line 17, strike out "\$3,497,000" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$3,747,000 of which \$250,000 shall be available for the San Marcos National Fish Hatchery, Texas."

On page 21, line 17, strike out "\$3,497,000" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$4,197,000 of which \$700,000 shall be available for Support Facilities, Western Gulf Marine Laboratory, Port Aransas, Texas."

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I appreciate the great courtesy of the chairman of the committee. I am hopeful that in conference these two very modest items can be left in the bill.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I shall respond briefly. I have many reasons that led to the final committee determination. I cannot accept the amendments for the reason I have given. This will be in conference and it will be ably argued. I would hope if any of these items emerge from conference that we have some indication from the administration that funds we appropriate will be expended. This is always one of the problems. I share the concern of the Senator. We will look with a sympathetic eye to these measures as we go forward in this matter.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I hope, too, that the administration will spend the money and that the Bureau of the Budget will not freeze it. In these two cases a great deal of planning has been accomplished. The wells have been drilled and free water has been found at a good depth along the Balcones faultline of the Edwards Plateau where water accumulates. We get a wonderful supply of water along that faultline. There should be considered also the building of seawalls and storage equipment. Everything is ready for the Gulf Coast Laboratory, everything except the build-

ing itself. I hope the administration will consider the work that has been done over the years, the drilling of the wells, and the building of these facilities. We are ready for the capstone, the construction of the building itself. If they are going to freeze something, I hope they freeze something new on which work has not been started.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I appreciate the statement of the Senator from Texas.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I wish to make some general comments in regard to the appropriations contained in this bill for Indian health and education, then I will offer some amendments.

First, I wish to commend as strongly as I can the distinguished Senator from Nevada (Mr. BIBLE), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agency Appropriations, the distinguished Senator from Delaware (Mr. Boggs), and members of that subcommittee for presenting to the Senate what is probably the most generous bill that we have seen in the Senate in regard to the needs of Indian people of the country. The budget from the President is in many ways, perhaps most ways, a better and more responsive budget in regard to Indian needs than we have seen. That budget has been improved upon in some ways by the Committee on Appropriations in the bill now presented to the Senate. So I cannot praise too much the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Delaware, and members of the subcommittee and the committee generally for the especially warm attention that they have given to the needs of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts.

There are some amounts in certain categories which I hope the Senate will be willing to consider adding because of the needs that exist in particular subject matters. I want to present those to the Senate. In doing so I will not present these amendments for myself alone, but also on behalf of other Senators who are interested in these matters: the distinguished Senator from New Mexico (Mr. MONTAYA), the distinguished Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE), the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), the distinguished Senator from California (Mr. CRANSTON), and others. All of us have been working together to get these amendments prepared, and our arguments in regard to them prepared. We shall present them in concert, each taking some part or another of the subject matter for presentation to the Senate.

Mr. President. American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts are rightly proud of their heritage and the contribution they have made and are continuing to make toward helping America achieve its full promise.

But for too many native Americans themselves, the American dream is still far from reality. They rank last in all statistics concerning health, education, housing, employment, and income.

The average age of death for American Indians is still only 44 years, far less than for non-Indians.

Indian children still complete an average of less than 9 years of school,

compared with more than 11 years completed by non-Indian children.

The unemployment rate for American Indians is more than 10 times that of non-Indians, and the average income of American Indians is still only \$30 per week, far below what the Government defines as the poverty level.

These wretched statistics grow out of three historical causes. First, there has been a purposeful and deliberate effort on the part of the Federal Government and others in the past to destroy the cultural identity, heritage, and language of American Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos. Students in Government Indian schools were whipped by school officials if they spoke their own tribal language.

The effect of much of what is being done today is not much better. Too many Indian young people are still required to leave their home areas, families, and friends to attend Government schools, often hundreds of miles away. For example, Chilocco Indian School in Oklahoma has a high number of Indian students from Alaska, and a majority of the student body at Fort Sill Indian School in Oklahoma is composed of Navajo Indian young people from Arizona and New Mexico.

One former teacher in an Indian school—a non-Indian himself—wrote of the results of Government-sponsored education for one of his pupils:

Herbert . . . was a product of boarding school regimentation and had returned to the reservation with bitterness . . . and a trade he could not use, with only a froth of academic learning, and with no place in white civilization and only a precariously held position in his own society.

More than half of American Indian young people now attend public schools. Weighted down by years of discrimination and pressures against pride in heritage and background, they are often isolated from the non-Indian students and frequently are found to believe the harmful stereotype images about themselves which many non-Indians hold.

Second, programs of the Federal Government have for years kept Indians in a state of dependence, not allowing them to make decisions of real importance concerning their own lives. Even today, despite growing changes in the philosophy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and in the Federal Government generally, not enough has been done to implement recent congressional directives for greater self-determination for American Indians through the establishment of Indian school boards and hospital boards with real authority to make decisions and other such moves to allow American Indians to have the same right of participation in decisionmaking enjoyed by other American citizens.

Third, when the Federal Government, particularly, began to institute new programs for improved housing, education, and other such social concerns, American Indians were not given the same attention accorded to the general public. By and large, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with terribly limited funds, continued to constitute the entire Federal Government for most American Indians. It has only been recently that President Johnson established the National Coun-

cil on Indian Opportunity, which has pressured other Federal agencies, such as the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Office of Education and others to join with the strong, new, and innovative force represented by the Office of Economic Opportunity in recognizing that American Indians are, first of all, American citizens and are entitled to all of the services of the Federal Government, not just those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Though yet too small, this is an especially important beginning. Particularly is that true by reason of the fact that, now, approximately half of all American Indians live in urban areas, away from their traditional homes and reservations, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs has not felt that these Indians, who have moved away, are any longer entitled to special attention, despite the fact that they have come to urban areas with generally more disabilities to adjustment than is true for most rural-to-urban migrants.

Those of us who are presenting these amendments today will first offer an amendment in regard to Indian health which proposes to increase the total appropriation contained in this bill for that purpose by \$9,726,000.

The level of health of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts lags 20 to 25 years behind the health advances of the general population in America. The average age of death for American Indians is 44 years of age, about one-third less than the national average of 64.

American Indians are 8 times as likely to suffer from tuberculosis as the rest of us, and deaths due to influenza and pneumonia are nearly 2½ times for American Indians. There are 3½ times as many homicides and 2 times as many suicides among American Indians as there are among the general population.

If one is an American Indian, he is 10 times more likely to suffer from rheumatic fever, strep throat, and hepatitis. The incidence of otitis media, a middle ear disease which leaves hearing impaired, is far more prevalent among American Indians than among any other people in our society.

Twenty-eight percent of all Indian homes still lack running water and an adequate means of waste disposal. The average American Indian family of five or six members still lives in a one- or two-room house, and only about 24 percent of the dental care needs of American Indians are being met.

Because of personnel shortages, it is not uncommon for one nurse in an Indian hospital to be responsible for more than one floor. Members of a patient's family, untrained in medical care, often have to be called upon to assist.

Physicians in Indian hospitals frequently have an impossible patient load, and those physicians going to field stations or clinics see as many as 80 patients a day. One physician at an Indian hospital in Oklahoma has a patient load which allows him only 3 minutes per patient per day. The result is long lines and degrading treatment.

The Indian Health Service estimates that outpatient visits for the past 2 years have increased 6 to 7 percent a year, but there has been no provision for any staff increase in the past 2 years—until we come to the appropriation bill now under consideration. In fact, since expenditure controls were implemented in 1968, there has been a decrease in personnel working in the Indian Health Service—218 vital positions in the hospital health activity of the Service have been lost.

It is estimated by the Indian Health Service that, in order to meet the staffing requirements for Indian hospital facilities, 225 to 250 employees are needed for each 100 average daily patients hospitalized, and that 120 employees are required for each 100,000 outpatient visits. In fact, however, in 1968 the Indian Health Service was staffed with only 165 employees for each 100 average daily patients and with only 47.8 employees for each 100,000 outpatient visits.

Along with shortages of personnel, most of the Indian hospitals have serious drug shortages. More will be said about that later in connection with the health appropriations amendment.

As the Indian members of the National Council on Indian Opportunity stated on February 16, 1970:

In light of the dire need for all health facilities and health needs, it is criminal to impose a personal and budget freeze on Indian health programs. Even without a freeze, Indian hospitals are woefully understaffed and under supplied, even to the extent of lacking basic equipment and medicine. We deplore the budget decisions that have caused this state of inadequacy.

In order to add to the additional efforts recommended in the field of Indian health by the appropriation bill now before us, the first amendment offered will attempt to add \$9,726,000 to the appropriations item for that purpose.

The first portion of that amendment will be for \$500,000 for mental health care, to be presented by the distinguished junior Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE). The second portion is for \$3,750,000 for meeting the critical sanitation needs of American Indians, and \$500,000 for the treatment of otitis media, the ear disease from which American Indians especially suffer. That will be presented by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY).

The third portion of the amendment is for \$1,269,000 for additional hospital positions and \$957,000 for drugs and supplies, which I shall present.

The fourth portion is for \$750,000 for California rural Indian health boards, to be presented by the distinguished Senator from California (Mr. CRANSTON). The final portion is for \$2 million for an urban Indian health pilot program, which all of the sponsors of the amendment will comment on and related to their respective States.

Indians in America today can be considered for program purposes in five broad groups: First, residents of federally recognized Indian reservations; second, Indian people in a migratory

status of living in "border towns" close to reservations; third, Indian people entitled to Federal services who live on rural, nonreservation land, as in Alaska and Oklahoma; fourth, groups living on State reservations not recognized for Federal services; and fifth Indian people living in urban centers throughout the Nation.

Without judging the adequacy of the governmental services, at least the first three groups do have the entitlement to programs administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Public Health Service, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and several other Federal agencies. The major challenge today is some systematic support for Indian people in the last two categories; those living on State reservations and those in America's towns and cities. The distinguished Senator from California (Mr. CRANSTON) will speak further about the need for hospital boards in rural areas of California; and he may, as perhaps others will also, touch upon the problems of Indian people who live on State reservations which are not recognized for Federal services.

Of these two groups—that is, those who live on State reservations and those who live in cities and towns—the urban Indians are in overwhelmingly greater numbers. In fact, most authorities agree that now over half of the Indian people in the United States live in urban areas. So the anomaly exists that virtually all of our Federal programs are designed to meet the need of a minority of Indian people as they lived decades ago.

Theoretically, urban Indians receive the same range of services available to other citizens in the cities in which they live. But at least two phenomena inhibit the actual delivery of these services. There is a widespread belief among local and State administrators that "the Federal Government takes care of Indians." Consequently, when an Indian approaches a public agency—local, State, or Federal—he is often referred back to the Bureau of Indian Affairs which, as a result of legislative and regulatory restrictions, feels powerless to help him. Enough of this kind of bureaucratic unresponsiveness, and the individual is apt to develop the well-known failure expectancy syndrome.

One unhappy dimension of this dilemma was brought to light in a series of hearings on urban Indian problems recently conducted in five major cities by Mrs. Fred Harris, now president of Americans for Indian Opportunity, on behalf of the National Council on Indian Opportunity. Administrators of local, State, and Federal programs who testified at the hearings were shocked to learn that the only entitlements of urban Indian people were those services available to all citizens. They had sincerely believed that some other agency of Government must be responding to Indian needs. There was apparently no studied conspiracy to deprive Indians of services. Instead, there was simply a lack of knowledge of Indians' needs and conditions. Indeed, often there was even a lack of awareness that Indians lived in the community served by the agency, al-

though they often numbered in the thousands there.

It is for this reason in particular, Mr. President, that the health appropriations amendment which we will offer includes a proposal for a demonstration pilot project with regard to the health needs of Indians living in urban areas.

We shall also later offer an amendment which will seek to add \$2,813,500 for various needs in the field of education, and the distinguished junior Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. BELLMON) and I shall offer a separate amendment for \$585,000 to restore to the Senate bill an item in that amount which was added by the House of Representatives for a badly needed dormitory at Eufala Indian Board School in Eufala, Okla. This Indian boarding facility boards Indian students of the area in which the school is located, but the students are actually schooled in the Eufala, Okla., public schools—a practice which I strongly approve.

This school had its dormitory facilities destroyed by fire back over 8 years ago, and there has not been complete reconstruction because of the scarcity of funds. This \$585,000 item, which Senator BELLMON and I shall discuss later, is for that principal purpose, as well as for some other minor purposes.

Mr. President, in any society the transition from youth to adulthood is a difficult one. In America today, it is increasingly obvious that the symptoms of a society under severe stress and in the midst of great change are most acute among its young.

That is true for relatively average middle-class white young people. It is even more true for American Indian young people who are not only caught between generations, but are also caught between cultures.

Too often, for them pride in heritage and group identity has been purposely discouraged. This policy and the attitude of a patronizing Federal Government which has encouraged dependence, coupled with years of discrimination, combine to make it extremely difficult for many American Indian young people to have or retain a positive individual self-image.

American Indian students confront a range of critical educational obstacles which are largely unknown to the majority of non-Indian young people: the Indian boarding school which often isolates the school from the Indian family and Indian community; the severe lack of Indian teachers and guidance counsellors or specially trained and sensitive non-Indian teachers and guidance counsellors; the almost complete absence of special curriculum or teaching materials which favorably reflect the realities of Indian heritage and experience; and the discouragement of Indian parents from active participation in the life of the school.

It is no surprise, therefore, that the dropout rate among American Indian young people in high school is as high as 70 to 80 percent or that such a small percentage of those who do complete high school ever get to or through college.

The problem feeds on itself. The low

number of high school and college graduates among American Indians means that there is also a low number of role models, successful American Indian individuals whom American Indian young people can emulate and pattern their lives after.

This lack of role models, discrimination, and the other special problems facing American Indian young people too often means that they come to hold a negative self-image. One young Indian girl in Lawton, Okla., was typical of many others questioned in a recent survey of Indian students. "I never knew an Indian who made straight A's," she said. "I do not believe that Indians can make straight A's."

Obviously, the special problems facing American Indian young people cannot be solved until our society, itself, changes—until the attitudes of non-Indians are improved and government policies are altered. But, in the meantime, there is much that can be done.

We come today, Mr. President, also to request additional funding in the field of Indian education. The basis of our request is need—dire and urgent need—for changes and improvement in the education of young American Indian people.

These are the statistics that convey some idea of the depth of the problem:

Ten percent of all American Indians over 14 years of age have had no schooling at all; 60 percent have had less than an 8th grade education; and the average schooling of Indian children is only 5 years. The average school dropout rate is 50 percent, compared with a national average of only 29 percent.

Only 57 percent of Indian men are in the labor force, compared with 70 percent for non-Indians—a reflection of levels of education and skills. The rate of unemployment for American Indians remains close to 40 percent, reaching 80 percent in some areas at certain seasons. Median income of Indian men is only a little over one-third the median income for non-Indian men.

Mr. President, these are not just abstract figures and statistics. They stand for human beings with less than a full chance to achieve the American promise. They should disturb us greatly and move us to action—and action means, most importantly, more money.

The amendment we will offer later, totaling \$2,813,500 for Indian education, includes an item for teaching and guidance personnel in Federal schools in the amount of \$2 million; an item for development of courses in Indian language, history, and culture, and teacher training programs in local Indian culture and values, in the combined amount of \$500,000; an increase in higher education scholarships for Indian young people, in the amount of \$200,000.

I may say, parenthetically, that the Senate Appropriations Committee and the House Appropriations Committee are both to be commended greatly for adding \$1 million to the present budget for that purpose. But I hope that we will be able to increase that amount by an additional \$200,000, because in the Department of the Interior budget justifications for

fiscal year 1971 it is set forth that there has been a sharp increase in the number of applications for scholarship aid. It is further set forth that one of the major reasons for Indian students leaving college has been a lack of adequate funding.

Therefore, Mr. President, I think it is especially important that this amount, rather small, \$200,000, be added, together with additional funds for counseling and guidance in the public schools in the amount of \$50,500, and additional funds for teacher aids in the public schools, in the amount of \$63,000.

These funds would be very helpful in improving Indian education and would offer hope that new educational concepts might be developed.

The Indian members of the National Council on Indian Opportunity recognize the great need to completely restructure the basic educational concepts of Indian education, stating:

A full generation of Indian adults have been severely damaged by an unresponsive and destructive educational system. At a time when economic survival in society requires increasing comprehension of both general knowledge and technical skills, Indians are lost at the lowest level of achievement of any group within our society. We must not lose this generation of Indian children as well.

In 20th-century America, can a people retain their individuality, their unique pride in their past, and still participate fully in the promise of this country? Mr. President, not simply for the sake of American Indians but for every minority group, for every individual, for all of us who probably call ourselves Americans, the answer is "Yes."

With respect to that answer, I now send the first amendment to the desk, the one dealing with an increase in health appropriations, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

On page 35, line 7, strike out "\$115,660,000" and insert in lieu thereof, "\$125,386,000".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. MONTROYA. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I am very pleased to yield to the distinguished Senator from New Mexico. He is a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee. Because of his good work in supporting the efforts of the distinguished Senator from Nevada (Mr. BIBLE) and others, the appropriations for the needs of Indian people this year were better than they have ever been in the past; and I know that much of this bill bears the evidences of his handiwork. I am pleased to yield to him at this time.

Mr. MONTROYA. I thank the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma for yielding to me, and I commend him for the very fine statement he has made this morning with reference to Indian health, education, and economic opportunity—or lack of it. I think the statement bears out the concern we have in the committee for the fate of the American Indian.

I attended many of these hearings. I

listened to the testimony. I participated in the hearings by in-depth questioning of BIA officials. The chairman of the committee, the distinguished Senator from Nevada (Mr. BIBLE), and the ranking minority member, the distinguished Senator from Delaware (Mr. Boggs), were at all times most sympathetic to the problems of the American Indian with respect to health, education, and social welfare. I believe that the appropriation, as stated by my distinguished friend, the Senator from Oklahoma, reflects great sympathy on the part of the subcommittee as well as the full Appropriations Committee.

Of course, we have to face reality—we are making a late start with respect to the American Indian. He has been left behind. He has been the silent segment of the American population, not giving protest to the inaction of our Government with respect to his welfare, but waiting for the day when we would recognize him. I think that day has arrived. I think we are making a beginning in behalf of the American Indian, and the beginning is not as much as it should be. But I think that within fund availability, the committee is doing a wonderful job, and I agree with the Senator from Oklahoma that the committee is to be commended.

I know that the distinguished chairman of the committee has a very good grasp of the needs of the American Indian, and I know that he has a strong desire to implement this beginning in the future. I certainly hope that this Senate, this Congress, and this administration, as well as the American people, will become more cognizant of the American Indian and his problems, so that together, in concert, we can do something about bringing the American Indian into the mainstream of opportunity and bring help to his community and education to his children. This is what we should do. After all, the American Indian is the first American; and in economic opportunity, in educational opportunity, and in health he is the last American, and he should not be.

I wish to join the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma in offering the amendment with respect to Indian health. I also wish to offer commendation again to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee (Mr. BIBLE) and to the distinguished Senator from Delaware (Mr. Boggs), the ranking member of the subcommittee. Although Delaware has no Indians, the Senator from Delaware has a strong grasp of their problems and has manifested a sympathetic understanding of the problems of all American Indians.

New Mexico has approximately 80,000 Indians, which is close to one-sixth of the American Indian population. That is why I have manifested so great an interest in the welfare of the Indian children and in the health problems of this forgotten segment of our population.

When Commissioner Bruce was before the committee, he manifested great sympathy for the Indian problems, I am sure that he deserves a word of commendation from us, because, indeed, he has

traveled all over the reservations and has shown an interest in all the problems which we have mentioned this morning. He has endorsed many of these fine projects.

The chairman of the subcommittee approved some projects for New Mexico, and I think him for his assistance. He was most generous in his approval because the items were unbudgeted. I hope that in conference the House will retain these items, because they represent a good beginning in trying to establish better health facilities and better educational opportunities in some of the areas of New Mexico where Indians live.

I thank the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma for yielding. I again commend him for his excellent statement.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I commend the distinguished Senator from New Mexico. No Member of this body has a greater depth of understanding of the special needs of the American Indians than does he. He has traveled in my own State and in other States and has met with Indian organizations which are engaged in efforts of self-help and other efforts to improve the living conditions of American Indians. No one has done more to assist in the improvement of Indian health and education than has the distinguished Senator from New Mexico. I appreciate what he has said this morning.

Mr. President, I am now pleased to yield to the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, who has been one of the guiding lights in promoting renewed national interest in the problems of the American Indian, not only in the cause of education, but of health, as well. He will speak to a portion of our joint amendment.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma, who rises often in these Chambers to bring to our attention the many unmet needs of American Indians.

I wish also to express my warm appreciation to the members of the committee, especially the distinguished chairman (Mr. BIBLE), the distinguished Senator from Montana (Mr. MANSFIELD), and other Senators for their attention to the many problems on which we are focusing at the present time.

Mr. President, in the development of these amendments, we have tried to highlight some of the special needs we consider to be priority relating to Indian health and education. As a cosponsor of the amendments to add some \$12,539,500 to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Services appropriations, I urge their passage.

These amendments represent a combination of several individual proposals, and I believe that in balance the proposed additions to these appropriations are indeed modest. But I think that it should be made clear as to how the additions are intended to be allocated; the committee has already expressed concern with the manner in which funds appropriated for fiscal 1970 were used by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. A year ago over \$3 million were provided for specific purposes, such as curriculum improvement and development, Indian

boards of education, and research and evaluation of the educational system. Yet we recently learned that a substantial portion of these funds were lumped into the Bureau's operating budget and were not used as intended by Congress. I join the committee and its distinguished chairman in the expectation that the wishes of Congress will not be so flagrantly ignored in the future.

INDIAN EDUCATION

The work of the Special Subcommittee on Indian Education, which I chaired last year, resulted in a number of recommendations for improvements of Indian education programs. The Congress has already responded with amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act relating to assistance to Indian children. Just last week the Senate approved substantial funding for activities to be carried out under that act, including special funds to go into Indian education programs. The bill before us reflects a substantial commitment to Indian education in Federal schools; the \$2,813,500 added by this amendment would round out the picture for next year.

Both the Indian Education Subcommittee and the National Council on Indian Opportunity urged substantial increases in teaching and guidance personnel in Federal schools, and counseling and guidance personnel in public schools serving Indian children. Funds are provided in the amendment offered today to provide for some of these increases. I fully support the addition of \$2,813,500 to the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget.

INDIAN HEALTH

I likewise support the increase of funds for the Indian Health Service. The Senator from Minnesota made an able and extensive presentation in hearings on appropriations for mental health programs. The unusually high alcoholism and suicide rate among Indians, among other factors, attests to the need for major commitments to mental health programs.

Mr. President, the Indian Health Service estimated that over \$63 million would be necessary to bring existing Indian housing facilities up to minimal sanitary standards. This is without regard to the building of new houses, thousands of which are desperately needed on reservations across the country. This amendment proposes adding \$3,750,000 for sanitation facilities, which I believe are sorely needed. Likewise, the additional funds for drugs, supplies, and hospital positions provided in the amendment are needed immediately. Reports have come in that some Indian hospitals are out of insulin and other severely needed drugs, or have had to close wards and limit admissions because of personnel shortages. Only yesterday the Senate showed overwhelmingly its intention that hospital care to our citizens should not be drastically curtailed despite rising costs. This should go for our Indian citizens also.

OTITIS MEDIA

Mr. President, I was pleased to see that the committee has included, as a special item in the Indian health budget, the sum of \$438,000 for the treatment of

otitis media—middle ear disease. This is especially significant since the administration did not ask for special funds in this area, although it is recognized as the No. 1 health problem among American Indians and Alaska natives today. The representative of the Indian Health Service testified before the Appropriation Committee as follows:

Otitis media, middle ear disease, is one of the most prevalent infectious diseases among Indians and Alaska Natives . . . It has replaced tuberculosis as the major health problem among Indians in all areas, inflicting serious and often permanent damage to those persons who contract the disease. Children are affected hardest, often suffering severe hearing loss which results in physical incapacitation and social, vocational and educational retardation.

In this amendment to the Indian Health appropriation, I propose an additional \$500,000 to be added to the fiscal 1971 budget to combat middle ear disease. This brings the total to just under \$1 million, still far below estimates given by the health service of the amount necessary annually to meet this problem.

When I visited Alaska last year with the Subcommittee on Indian Education I heard testimony about the extent of otitis media and its affect on the education of native children. The group hardest hit by this disease is the children; of the cases noted since 1968, 59 percent of the total were in children under 5 years of age. And both in Alaska and the lower 48, statistics indicate that this trend is continuing and that the extent of the problem is increasing in scope and in numbers of cases, despite efforts to resolve this major health problem.

Testimony before the Indian Education Subcommittee from officials of the Alaska Native Medical Center in April 1969 suggested that hearing loss is the primary disability that interferes with education and learning. Even if permanent damage is not inflicted by middle ear disease, its presence during the years of language formulation may permanently impair the individual's ability to communicate and learn.

Dr. Kurt Deuschle, professor and chairman of the department of community medicine at Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York, did an extensive study of the middle ear disease problem among American Indians and Alaska Natives. His study traced many of the apparent causes of otitis media to the poor living conditions of native Americans, including inadequate housing, nutrition, hygiene and sanitation, education, health education, and accessibility to medical care. As Dr. Deuschle concluded:

The human misery associated with middle ear disease includes not only the pain and discomfort, and frequently draining ears, but also varying degrees of hearing impairment. Under ordinary circumstances the American Indians and Alaska Natives more often than not start life at a serious disadvantage compared to the white urban American. But when the crippling effects of middle ear disease are superimposed on the growth and development of the Indian or Eskimo child, serious retardation in educational and vocational development can result. There is already an almost scandalous back-log of middle ear disease requiring medical, surgical, and rehabilitative therapy. Moreover, new cases of acute and chronic middle ear dis-

ease are occurring every day and not receiving the benefits of modern medicine.

Mr. President, this problem comes into better focus if we examine the financial implications if an all-out program to combat middle ear disease is not undertaken.

It has been established that the cost of educating a hard-of-hearing child is around \$3,000 per year. At Pine Ridge, S. Dak., 116 grade school students were confirmed to have hearing impairment in 1968; in the Albuquerque area 245 children with hearing problems were found. The incidence of middle ear disease in schoolchildren in the Billings area was 25 percent, and 25 percent in the Portland area. In Alaska 25 percent of the children under 15 years of age surveyed by the Indian Health Service were found to be deaf because of middle ear disease: 625 children. Assuming the \$3,000-per-pupil cost of providing special education to these deaf students, the cost would be \$1,875,000 per year in Alaska alone. Of course there are presently no programs in that State to provide adequate rehabilitative or special services for these children, who, unless such become available, will grow up deaf, uneducated, and unprepared vocationally. Welfare support for only half of the people, through their adult lives, would cost over \$20 million.

Mr. President, there has been a 60 percent success rate in the hearing program so far. Applying this to the Alaska figures, it is clear to see the millions of dollars that potentially could be saved by presently increasing preventative and corrective medical programs relating to this specific disease.

We are not talking about speculative programs and generalized needs. The Indian Health Service has specific statistics and program information on the needs in every part of the country. As the Indian Health Service has observed:

The prevention of human grief and the salvage of human resource justifies attention to the resolution of this major health problem.

URBAN INDIAN HEALTH PILOT PROJECTS

Finally, Mr. President, I am proposing the addition of \$2 million to the Indian Health Service budget for pilot and demonstration projects to provided health services to Indians in urban areas. This is an area that has received relatively little attention in the past, but I believe it warrants our attention at the present time.

Large numbers of American Indians have begun a new migration from the reservations and more rural areas of the country to the cities, where they hope to find jobs, education, and a generally better life. This phenomenon in the American Indian picture has gone largely unnoticed until recently, when angry groups of these resettled people in San Francisco, Minneapolis, and Chicago began to rise up in protest against the unacceptable living conditions they are encountering in their new homes. For most of them, life in the cities is proving little different from life back home, and in many cases it is considerably worse.

A report by the National Council on Indian Opportunity following a survey in 1968 and 1969 revealed that one-half

of the Indian population in the United States is located in urban areas. "Yet none of the Federal Government programs are aimed with any meaningful impact on the special problems which Indians in these urban environments face," the report observes. It also says the majority of the new urban Indians have arrived at their present location through the Federal Government's relocation program, and "this program is seriously deficient in funds and in professional direction for economic, social and psychological adjustment to an environment that is almost totally strange, impersonal and alien."

Most vital among the Government programs that Indians find lacking in the urban areas are the health facilities provided by the Indian Health Service. A staff report by the Indian Health Service had the following to say about the growing problem of health for the urban dwelling Indians in this country:

Services to the Indian by both the Indian Health Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs are restricted by administrative and congressional policies that were designed to serve the pre-World War II demographic and social characteristics of the Indian community. At that time the vast majority of all Indians were living in relative isolation in rural reservations, or 'former reservations,' and only a few had ventured to migrate to the urban or metropolitan centers of the nation. Since that time, however, economic and social pressures have combined to change the picture drastically, and there are now clearly as many Indians in 'off-reservation' urban communities as there are in the traditional Indian communities.

When the move to the city first began, in the post war years and the 1950's it was the impression of the policy makers that any Indian who moved to the city automatically improved his lot and he was considered to be 'self-emancipated' from the reservation to a progressive, modern, 'acculturated' life in the mainstream of the American society. It was assumed that community services in the city were capable of meeting any human needs he might have that exceeded his personal resources.

This attitude found expression in the aggressive efforts of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to relocate as many families as possible from the depressed economy of the reservation to what they felt was an adequate basis for personal and family fulfillment through employment in industry in the larger urban centers of the Nation.

For some, this, in fact, proved to be an acceptable and effective process of adaptation, just as it has been for other Americans who have gone through the mass migration from rural to city life during the same period of time. For thousands of others, however, the social and cultural barriers have proven to be too great for them to cope with, and the results are an endless series of personal and family tragedies.

During all these years family after family helplessly encountered health problems in the cities and found that the wealth of human and material health resources of the urban centers were frequently inaccessible to them for any one of a number of reasons. The comprehensive health services programs of the Indian Health Service stop at the reservation line. The IHS is, in fact, budgeted

only for facilities and services for a population base of an estimated 400,000 Indians still residing in reservation or "traditional" Indian communities. All that it offers the city Indian is health care if he returns to the reservation. There are few exceptions to this policy, such as efforts to meet his needs for serious emergencies until he may meet residence requirements for health services under welfare health programs, but these do not begin to meet the needs or fill the gaps in services. In most urban centers today the city Indian is far more isolated from adequate health services than the reservation Indian.

Until the 1970 census count has been tabulated, no exact figures can be cited on the number of Indians now living in American cities. That the number is growing is definite. The Indians themselves have some fairly accurate estimates: Mr. Joe Vasquez, president of the Los Angeles Indian Center, pointed out a survey made by the center showing that approximately 60,000 American Indians representing 102 different tribes are now residing in the Greater Los Angeles Area; the Dallas-Fort Worth Indian Association estimates there are roughly 8,000 Indians in that area, mostly from the Southern Plains tribes; and some 25,000 Indians are reported now living in the San Francisco Bay area. Chicago, Denver, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Seattle, and Wichita are other large cities with substantial and growing Indian populations.

Two examples of cities with large Indian populations are Oklahoma City and Minneapolis. Oklahoma City Indians, in order to be served with routine outpatient services, must travel 40 miles to the Indian health center at Shawnee. If they need to be hospitalized, they must travel a minimum of 90 miles to get to the Lawton Indian Hospital. This may provide some of the health services needed by the Oklahoma City Indians, but there are thousands who are presently unable to meet their personal health needs in this fashion and are falling through the cracks between other available health resources in the city.

The average Oklahoma City Indian is marginally employed with income levels often just high enough to disqualify him for health services under the welfare programs but insufficient to meet the costs of adequate services from the private sector. If he does make it to the existing facilities, he is forced to sit for 4 to 8 hours in a busy clinic waiting passively for someone to come and tell him what to do. Oftentimes the person who finally comes tells him instead to leave the clinic because its closing. In numerous meetings the Oklahoma City Indian leaders have requested that the Public Health Service establish a clinic to serve their needs.

The city of Minneapolis recently commissioned its Public Health Department to conduct a study of health conditions among the city's estimated 10,000 Indian citizens. Some of the tragic findings include:

That 88 percent of the pupils in a grade school with a predominantly Indian attendance had not been examined by a doctor since birth;

That the infant mortality rate for Indians was 12 percent, compared to 2.4 percent for the entire city population.

That the estimated Indian life expectancy was 44 years compared to 67 for the whole population; and

That virtually no prenatal services for prepaid services existed in the city for Indians.

And at Minneapolis' Hennepin County General Hospital, care is limited, except in emergencies, to those who have established legal residence in the city, which excludes many of the Indians.

Another study of the Indian health situation in Minneapolis made by the League of Women Voters revealed that even where health services are not tied to length of residence, Indians are frequently discouraged from using them. The report states:

They have been given the run around so much they feel they're being given another runaround; they don't bother to listen to the reasons. As a result, they often end up not going because they figure nothing will be done there either.

For those who make the effort to seek the health care that is available, the extensive paperwork and long wait often proves to be another deterrent. And once treatment finally is made, many of them fail to return for followup treatment.

I am sure my colleagues could outline city after city with the same kinds of problems facing Indians in Minneapolis and Oklahoma City. This past spring I visited Missoula, Mont., and spoke to a group of Indians living in that city. The problems first and foremost in their minds was that of obtaining adequate medical care and treatment. When I inquired about this problem at the Indian Health Service, Dr. Emery Johnson cordially replied that assistance in this area was simply beyond their means. He wrote:

As with other off-reservation Indians, the Missoula Indians are receiving minimal service directly from Indian Health Service although they are eligible for the same services as those provided for other residents of the state, through state and local health programs. Unfortunately, we are able to meet only 60 to 70 percent of the health needs of the reservation Indians coming within the scope of the Indian Health Service program at the present time. While legislatively we have authority to provide health care to off-reservation Indians, a substantial increase to our financial base would be required to make this administratively possible.

In Montana the Governor's Task Force on Indian Problems recently passed a resolution calling for Federal health services to Indians residing off the reservations. That resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, A majority of American Indians now live off reservations and

Whereas, Due to budgetary limitations, the services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Division of the Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare have been limited largely to residents of the Indian reservations, and

Whereas, Such limitations are gravely prejudicial to the development, security and welfare of Indian both on and off reservations.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Montana Governor's Indian Task Force, meeting this 4th day April, 1970, at Billings, Mon-

tana, that the United States Congress be urged to appropriate sufficient funds for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Division of the Public Health Service to finance full and adequate services to Indians residing off the reservations, as well as those living on the reservations, whether they be treaty or non-treaty Indians, to the end that the United States meet its responsibilities to the Indian people regardless of where they may live or work what technical legal status they may hold.

The evidence clearly and strongly suggests the need for a major Federal initiative to provide adequate health services to American Indian citizens now living off the reservations in urban areas. I do not pretend the \$2 million provided in this amendment will be adequate to the full task, but I likewise reject the suggestion that we should merely look into this problem or study it. These funds will provide the basis for a few demonstration projects and represent a new Federal involvement and commitment in this field.

As Dr. Johnson's letter to me indicated, the Indian Health Service has full legislative authority to establish programs to reach urban Indians. In fact, a few years ago, under congressional direction, it launched a special program in Pine Ridge, S. Dak., and I understand that this program has met with some success. We should act now to extend this precedent to other cities where the Indian populations are substantial, where the availability of local services is limited, and where the level of the Indian populations is unduly low. I think that in every program special efforts should be made to coordinate Indian Health Service efforts with other Federal programs and with State and local programs. Much can be done in the area of delivery of available health services to the Indian population. Model cities health components, medicare and medicaid, existing hospital and outpatient facilities should be fully utilized by the urban Indian where they are available to him, and the Indian Health Service can work with other agencies in incorporating the benefits of those resources into its own pilot programs.

This amendment holds immense potential for thousands of native Americans who have left their reservations in search of a new life in the cities. I hope that the Senate will take the initiative and will respond favorably on this issue.

Mr. President, every one of the increases discussed today is important. The needs have been firmly established. Our response to them will represent the measure of our ability to meet the national challenge and face up to the national tragedy resulting from the inadequacies of our dealings with the Indian people throughout our past history.

I want to thank the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. HARRIS) for yielding to me and, once again, to commend our distinguished chairman, who has been sensitive to and concerned about the problems of the American Indian. He has given these problems much thought and attention as has the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. MONTONA).

Great interest is developing in these

problems, Mr. President, in Congress and in the private sector. The needs of our native Americans are extraordinary. We realize that budgetary restrictions have been placed upon the committee. But I feel that this amendment provides for only a bare minimum of the funds needed to begin to deal adequately with some of the problems. I hope that these amendments will meet with favorable consideration.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I commend the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts for an excellent statement in regard to the needs of the American Indian, and particularly in regard to the two items in the joint amendment which he covered.

Would the distinguished chairman of the committee want to respond to the particular items as we go along in this overall amendment, or would he care to respond after the entire matter is presented?

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I am perfectly willing to follow any particular course that meets the convenience of this illustrious group of men who are now up to bat on this particular amendment. It is a five-man amendment, I see, in seven sections, with very able leadership.

Perhaps they could be presented en banc or in any other way the Senator may prefer. I notice that the Senators are coming into the Chamber at the proper time, ready for recognition. I am happy to proceed on the total picture, and I shall be happy to comment at the end of the complete presentation. I think perhaps that would be a little more orderly way to proceed, if I might make that suggestion.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, may I add on this particular amendment, regarding sanitation, that the undisputed fact that lack of safe water and adequate waste facilities contributes greatly to gastroenteritis, which is second among the reportable diseases for Indians, and to amoebic and bacillary dysentery, which is 35 times worse among American Indians than in the general population, demands that we give these problems high priority. Twenty-five percent of all patients discharged from Indian hospitals last year were treated for infectious diseases which could be traced to poor sanitation.

The death rate for American Indian infants 1 through 11 months of age is three times the death rate of the same age groups in the general population, and this sad situation is largely attributable to poor living conditions.

I therefore greatly hope that we may be able to increase this item in the appropriation bill.

Mr. President, I am very much pleased now to be able to yield to one of the sponsors of this Indian health amendment, the distinguished Senator from California (Mr. CRANSTON), who will speak generally about it, but in particular about the need for rural health boards in California and other matters upon which he is highly knowledgeable.

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma for yielding. I also express my admiration for the leadership he is providing on this vital matter.

Mr. President, I also thank the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BIBLE), who is from a neighboring State to mine, for his very effective work in this area. It is a problem which we share in our part of the West and in our particular State.

Mr. President, I am proud to be a cosponsor of this amendment to provide increased funds for health services to American Indians through the Indian Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This amendment is of particular interest to me because my State has one of the largest Indian populations in the Nation, with one-sixth of the Nation's Indians residing in California.

As far as our State is concerned, the amendment has bipartisan support. The senior Senator from California (Mr. MURPHY) is in favor of the amendment, and, if possible, will be here to speak in its behalf during today's deliberations.

Indians are the fastest growing ethnic group in California, increasing from 40,000 in 1960 to an estimated 100,000 in 1969. Between 1950 and 1960, the State's Indian population underwent a marked shift from rural to urban areas, and it has been estimated that approximately 65 percent of the Indian population is concentrated in four major urban areas: Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, and San Jose. Most of the rural Indians live on poor, unproductive lands in isolated areas of the State. They are poorly educated and inadequately housed; they have large families and the lowest of incomes; their unemployment rate is staggering and what work they can get is seasonal or intermittent.

The Indians in our cities are, for the most part, relocatees from the reservations of other States. They flock to California either on their own or under the Bureau of Indian Affairs relocation program, and they come at the rate of 6,000 to 10,000 per year. Many return to their home reservations after only a brief stay; some are successful. But far too many discover that they are unable to cope with the demands made by an urban environment—they find the city impersonal, if not hostile; they frequent "Indian bars" and they compound the already severe urban ghetto problems of California.

Historically, Federal services for California Indians have been sparse. No treaties with California Indians were ever ratified by the United States. No appreciable land base was ever authorized for Indian bands or tribes of the State. For some, reservations were established and held in protective trust by the Federal Government, exempting the trust land from local taxation. Rancherias were later purchased by the Federal Government at intervals for a few "homeless and landless" California Indians and held in trust. The rancheria system is unique to California, and these isolated small land plots provide little other than homesites, which are often without water or sanitary facilities. The majority of Indians received no land base at all.

Whatever benefits were derived from Federal services to Indians, however,

were ended in 1953 with the passage of House Concurrent Resolution 108, the Senate concurring, which declared it to be the policy of Congress to end the status of American Indians as wards of the Federal Government, and to abolish all Bureau of Indian Affairs offices in California, Florida, New York, and Texas. The special Johnson-O'Malley funds for Indian education were withdrawn over a 5-year period, but other Federal services, including health, were completely terminated by 1955.

Especially in the area of health, it became immediately apparent that a serious problem of coordination would accompany the termination of Federal services. Neither Indians nor departmental personnel were sure which agency had jurisdiction and responsibility to provide needed services. The resultant inaction has contributed to the deterioration of California Indian health.

The termination of direct services was not accompanied by a termination of lands held in trust. Less than 1 percent of the reservations and rancherias were terminated. The BIA was given the mandate to terminate these lands in California, but the termination bill included responsibilities for the development of domestic water supplies, sanitation facilities, and roads before termination. Congress failed to appropriate sufficient funds for the California termination program, however, and domestic water systems, and provisions for sanitation facilities were seriously neglected. The final report of the State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs—1969—reports that lack of domestic water and sanitation facilities in homes is a major factor contributing to poor health and poor health habits.

Between 1955 and the present, very little county funds and no State funds have been made available to continue the services terminated by the Federal Government, and Indian health has deteriorated. Indian health has deteriorated in communicable diseases as well as chronic diseases. The leading causes of death among Indians are tuberculosis, accidents, cirrhosis of the liver, influenza and pneumonia, and congenital malformation. The death rate from these causes is many times higher for Indian men than for Indian women. The average life expectancy for an Indian in California is 42 years—20 years shorter than the life expectancy of the average Californian. Eating habits are poor and diets unbalanced. Health care is not obtained on a timely basis and little preventive medicine is practiced. The average hospital stay of an Indian is two and a half times longer than for others, because by the time he reaches a hospital, his illness is likely to be in an advanced stage.

A major factor in inadequate health care is isolation— isolation that is economic, geographic, social, and cultural. That is a wide gap to bridge, but significant strides in this direction have been made.

In 1967, the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health of the State Department of Public Health undertook to initiate a pilot project specifically directed toward the improvement of Indian health.

A commitment of \$245,000 to the State Department of Public Health by the U.S. Public Health Service, Indian Health Service, was made to conduct a 1-year rural Indian demonstration health project in nine rural areas. Additional funds were received to continue the project at that level for an additional 6 months, until June 30, 1969. These funds were subcontracted to Indian tribal organizations who administer the nine health projects.

The local projects supported by these demonstration funds were of limited scope, stressing Indian participation and control. Indian health aides employed by their tribal organization, were used to provide community health education and assistance for isolated rural Indians to obtain health services generally available in each community. With the help of these aides, Indian communities have also been successful in developing new areas of direct services such as dental and medical clinics staffed by volunteer doctors and dentists.

In September 1969, two Indian representatives from each of the nine project areas met in Berkeley and formed an interim statewide rural Indian health board, as a planning and coordinating body for rural Indian health programs in California. Four months later the California Rural Indian Health Board was officially organized and held its first annual meeting.

The board's major function is to oversee the California Rural Indian Health project, which will provide a comprehensive health program to approximately 9,000 rural California Indians. Administration, training, and consultation will be available from a core staff in the State Department of Public Health. A complete medical and dental program will be provided by means of a series of contracts negotiated with representative Indian groups. A multiracial group will operate a mobile health care unit—providing dental care, emergency care, case-finding, and preventive services—and eight permanent local projects will provide continuity of health care. The goal is to expand this project to encompass all rural California Indians.

Mr. President, I believe that the California rural Indian health project has proven itself to be efficient and effective. With these desperately needed funds, and the expression of trust in the Indian community which support for these funds will imply, the project will provide sorely needed comprehensive health services to a number of rural California Indians, as well as jobs and training to the community health aides. I am also hopeful that the funds for the urban Indian health pilot program can begin to tackle the massive problems of California's urban Indian population.

California's Indians have been neglected for too long. It is time that we face our responsibility to provide the necessary support and services to make them first class citizens. I strongly urge that this amendment be approved.

Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma again for yielding to me and for his leadership in this matter.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I concur with the statement of the distinguished Senator from California in regard to the need for a California Rural Indian Health Board.

Mr. President, in case I did not do so earlier, I want to make sure that those who are cosponsoring the amendments are properly shown in the RECORD.

I therefore ask unanimous consent that the cosponsors of the amendment be shown as, in addition to myself, the distinguished Senator from California (Mr. CRANSTON), the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), the distinguished Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE), the distinguished Senator from New Mexico (Mr. MONTOYA), and the distinguished Senator from Alaska (Mr. GRAVEL).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GRAVEL). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I now rise to speak about two particular items in the amendment, one in the amount of \$1,269,000 for additional hospital physicians and the other for \$957,000 for drugs in Indian hospitals and in the Indian Health Service.

These items constitute a continuation of the efforts to obtain similar funds which I began during last year.

As I said in my earlier remarks, Mr. President, there are severe shortages of personnel in Indian hospitals and in the Indian Health Service.

The physicians and nurses in Indian hospitals frequently have an almost impossible patient load because of this great need for additional personnel.

Mr. President, I may say that while the need for staff has increased in recent years, there has, in fact, because of expenditure controls, been a net decrease in the personnel working in the Indian Health Service.

Mr. President, because of the great need for additional personnel, I offered in the Senate in the closing days of the last session an amendment to the supplemental appropriations bill, which contained \$1 million for Indian health programs, to provide for another \$2 million.

The amendment was agreed to by the Senate by a vote of 88 to 0. But the conference between the House and the Senate reduced the \$3 million to \$2.48 million. Of these funds, \$1.48 million was to be used for providing additional physicians in Indian hospitals.

However, the administration, instead, thereafter used these funds for last year's employee pay raise for personnel of the Indian health program. The shortages of last year, therefore, continue to exist.

Even though Congress clearly recognized the need for 300 additional positions in Indian health, the budget for 1971 did not contain funds for these positions. Funds are provided for 178 new positions but of that number 100 would staff new facilities and 78 would be positions in nutrition and mental health programs. Fortunately, the House of Representatives did provide—and the Committee on Appropriations in the Senate has agreed—\$1.245 million above the request by the President for additional

hospital positions which would take care of approximately one-half of the needed additional positions.

In order to fund the full additional 300 positions, the need for which has been overwhelmingly approved, this item in our joint amendment asks for \$1.269 million above the item approved by the Committee on Appropriations.

To many American Indians it is a life and death matter, and I think it is clearly our duty to respond to the facts which have been presented. Testimony which has already been presented to the subcommittee establishes that because of the shortage of personnel, treatment of health problems of many Indians is being deferred. While from a medical standpoint some of these people may not need immediate care, it is indeed sad that because of a lack of funds some Indian hospitals have had to adopt a policy of treating only the most serious health problems which cannot be ignored and which demand immediate treatment. Having accepted the responsibility of providing medical care to the American Indians, we must endeavor to meet that responsibility fully.

To provide the 300 positions for the fiscal year 1971 would cost approximately \$2.514 million, a small sum in relation to the need and the resources of this Nation.

Mr. President, lack of personnel is not the only crisis. A severe shortage of drugs and supplies also exists.

Recently my office chose at random an Indian hospital in Oklahoma and telephoned to determine its needs for drugs and supplies and personnel.

The administrator of the hospital reported:

We have in the past, run out of essential antibiotics—penicillin, ampicillin injectible, tranquilizers such as the anti-depressant librium, and analgesic (pain relievers), as well as Darvon and aspirin on occasion. At the present time we are completely out of Florinal—dentists use this for pain from extractions.

Essidrix which is a diuretic most essential for removal of fluid from the body is often not in stock. From time to time, we have run out of birth control pills.

At the present time there are no baby vitamin drops and they have not had any for at least one month. On occasions we have run out of cough syrup. Also, a very inexpensive item, sodium salicylate, used for rheumatoid arthritis, is often out of stock, as well as Indocin which is a more expensive drug for rheumatoid arthritis.

The hospital stock room would need \$18,000 in order to bring their stock up to a safety stock. These items are surgical items such as sutures, examination gowns, gloves, x-ray film, band-aids, bandages, paper towels, and other items. In the past we have had to give diabetics reusable syringes because we did not have disposable syringes.

Our basic problem is that we cannot obtain sufficient supplies so as not to run out before we can get funds to replenish the supply.

At present we have a shortage of approximately 21 people in the hospital and the lack of help has required a lot of unpaid overtime on the part of the whole staff in order to care for the sick.

Earlier reports from other hospitals in Oklahoma indicate that testing for tuberculosis has from time to time been discontinued because necessary supplies

are not available. Influenza shots could not be given to more than 600 Indian students at Chilocco Indian School because the vaccine was not available. Almost all the hospitals in Oklahoma were from time to time either out or "low in supply" of many of the basic needed drugs. The same is true of most Indian hospitals throughout the Nation.

These are an appalling set of conditions which ought not to be allowed to continue for 1 additional day.

Therefore, the particular item in our printed amendment in the amount of \$957,000 above the budget and the recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations is severely needed.

Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE) is on the way to the Chamber from the special Committee on Education, of which he is chairman, to present the proposal of \$500,000 for mental health.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I think I can respond to some of the areas of concern to which the distinguished Senator referred. He has made a very able presentation of many of the health problems of Indians. Those of us who work on the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee are aware of many of these matters and I think we have been responsive to them; and particularly we have been responsive to them in the bill before the Senate at this time. I call to the attention of the Senate the fact that in the bill before us has a total of \$3 million more for Indian health than the budget request, and the amount for Indian health services is more than \$11 million over the amount allowed last year.

Referring to the items which have been suggested by the very distinguished Senator from Oklahoma, I will not comment on mental health except to say we did add an additional \$500,000 for this purpose. That was upon the request and urging of the junior Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE). I thought it was a very generous allowance and one we should be able to hold in conference.

The next item referred to was the item on sanitation needs for American Indians. In that item there is a request for an additional \$3.750 million. The total amount allowed by the committee is in the range of \$18 million.

We think that is very close to their capability. This is the amount they asked for. It is the amount that the House gave them. It is the amount we gave them. And I think it is the amount that represents about the total maximum capability.

Comment was made by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) on the subject of otitis media. I am very happy to report that, in that particular item, we recognized the problem of the ear disease of Indians, particularly of Alaska natives, and we allowed \$438,000 for that item.

I do not see the distinguished junior Senator from California (Mr. CRANSTON) on the floor now, but I am somewhat familiar with the item which was presented by him, since I am a neighbor of his and since we have on the borders between Nevada and California some of the Indian health problems to which he

alluded, where medical care beyond the reservation has, very honestly, deteriorated. He suggested a sum of \$750,000. I think there is some justification for an additional allowance over and above the \$300,000 which we have already allowed. We have allowed \$300,000 for that, and I think, in complete justification, there could be an additional allowance for it.

I think the Senator from Oklahoma makes an excellent point on the additional hospital positions. The comment in our report, found on page 6, under the heading "Unapproved Use of Appropriations," with respect to the Bureau of Indian Affairs section, is very similar to the comment made by the Senator from Oklahoma about the diversion of funds over and above and different from that for which they were appropriated. We usually ask for a reprogramming. We are very emphatic on the point that that should be done. We have also commented on it on page 3 of the report. There was a diversion of these funds mainly for pay raises, as I recall.

I think the point the Senator from Oklahoma makes on the additional hospital positions has considerable validity. I hope we can reach some accommodation as to the amount we can add there and take to conference, because I want to take to conference amounts which are reasonable and justifiable and which we have some opportunity and chance of holding and sustaining.

With respect to the item of \$957,000 for drugs and supplies, I am inclined to think we could make an additional allowance over and above what we have in the bill now. I want to stress again that this budget contains \$115 million for Indian health services. Over and above the items for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, additional funds for Indians are shown in a table on page 5 of the report, which includes the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Defense, the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—except Social and Rehabilitation Services—Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of the Interior—except Bureau of Indian Affairs—Department of Labor, and Small Business Administration. There is an additional total Federal funding of \$291,620,000.

So I think our committee has been most generous in this whole area. I think we have been responsive to the needs of the Indians.

I would hope that, in time, perhaps during a quorum call, we could reach an accommodation. Very frankly, I am trying to prevent a rollcall vote. I have no worry about it. If any Senator wants a rollcall vote, it is all right with me, but it may be that we can reach an accord and come to some kind of accommodation.

Mr. President, I now suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, resuming the discussion of the joint Indian health appropriations amendment which is now the pending business, I wish to say a word in support of the item contained in the amendment, in the amount of \$500,000, for mental health.

As the distinguished Senator from Nevada has pointed out, the committee has already added \$500,000 for this purpose. I commend him and the committee for recognizing this important need in the field of Indian health. The high rates of suicide and homicide, as well as the problem of alcoholism, are all symptoms of the deeper failures in American policy toward American Indians. We must correct those failures, and not just treat the symptoms. But we must also give greater and immediate attention to the problems of mental health.

Only \$984,000 was provided for this purpose in the 1971 administration budget. The committee has already added \$500,000, as has been stated. But the Indian Health Service estimates that before a good program can be offered, an additional \$1 million will be needed. The enormity of this problem justifies, at a minimum, an increase of \$1 million to provide additional mental health care, which is \$500,000 more than has been allowed in the Appropriations Committee bill now before us.

Mr. President, I am now pleased to yield to the distinguished Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE), a joint sponsor of the pending amendment. He is particularly interested in mental health, which we are now discussing, but also may I say, Mr. President, that the distinguished Senator from Minnesota is, I think, one of the most enlightened men in the United States in regard to the special problems and needs of American Indians generally. He has been one of the most valuable Members of the Senate particularly in regard to the field of Indian education. He continues to do what he can, both within and outside this body, to help make real for all American citizens, and for American Indians, the full promise of America.

I am pleased to yield to the Senator from Minnesota at this time.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, one item on the Indian health amendment which I am jointly sponsoring deals with the mental health program. I understand that the Senator from Oklahoma has started discussing that. May I say how much I appreciate the privilege of joining with him on these amendments, in trying to bring assistance and funding to Indian programs.

I was shocked, during the hearings of the Senate Subcommittee on Indian Education, to learn that there were only three psychologists in the whole Bureau of Indian Affairs apparatus, despite the fact that Indian suicide rates among teenagers between 15 and 19 years of age, are three times the national average, and in some areas 10 times the national average.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield to me for the purpose of requesting the yeas and

nays on final passage? There have been a number of requests and suggestions that, since this is an important bill, involving the appropriation of \$2 billion, we ought to have a rollcall vote.

Mr. MONDALE. I yield for that purpose.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BIBLE. I thank the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may request a quorum call without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MONDALE. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, these two amendments, I think, have been quite widely discussed. They include a request for an additional half million dollars for mental health programs, which I think is desperately needed. They involve a series of innovative, creative and, I believe, necessary programs in education and health. These include funds for counseling and guidance service, for teachers' aides in the public schools, for development of courses in Indian languages, history, and culture, and for other items with which the manager of the bill is familiar.

I wish to say how much I appreciate the thoughtful concern which the chairman of the subcommittee (Mr. BIBLE) has shown toward these matters. I am hopeful that he will accept our amendments.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Minnesota for his support of our joint amendment in regard to Indian health. I conclude our presentation in regard to this amendment by addressing myself, lastly, to the item contained in the amendment in the amount of \$2 million for an urban Indian health pilot program.

Mr. President, as I stated earlier in my opening remarks, more than half of all American Indians now live in urban centers. In 1960, about 70 percent of the general population of the United States lived in urban areas, and about 30 percent were rural. The figures for the Indian population were almost the reverse. However, that situation has continued to change. American Indians, as has been true of other rural residents and residents of small towns, have continued to move from traditional Indian areas into the cities, so that today more than half of them live in the cities.

Mr. President, we can expect to see that influx into the cities by American Indians continue.

If one looks at the average age of American Indians living on reservations, he will find, I believe, that it is 17.6 years, which is considerably younger than the average age of the country generally, which I think is something like 30 years, and in some areas higher than that.

In addition, one will note from a look at the statistics in regard to Indian population that in addition to the young average age of 17.6 years, the average number of children for women of child-bearing age among American Indians is much higher than for the general population. We can expect that if economic opportunities continue to be very low in the areas of high concentration of Indian population, this great influx of American Indians into the central cities will continue unabated in the immediate future. Already—and this is rather unknown to most people—the American Indians rank as very large minorities in most of the major cities of the country—in Chicago, in Dallas, in Phoenix, in Minneapolis-St. Paul, in Los Angeles, in San Francisco. Today American Indians are the fastest growing minority in the city of San Francisco.

American Indians coming into the cities, in addition to the regular problems of the rural-to-urban migrants—adjusting to a different kind of life style and to the special environment of the urban area—because of difference in background, in culture, in language, and in skin color, have particular inhibitions against assimilation. American Indians in this country ought to have the right to remain different and still be entitled to all the opportunities afforded our people in this country. They do have that right. And they are entitled to our special attention, whether they live in rural areas or in urban areas, because they are American Indians wherever they live.

Recent surveys indicate that the health needs of American Indians in the cities are not being met. With the exception of Rapid City, S. Dak., the Indian health facilities of the Government are located in rural areas exclusively. In most instances, to get care in the Indian health service, an urban Indian or one living off the reservation or one living away from traditional Indian areas must travel great distances. Many times, as is true with many people of lower income, transportation is very difficult for American Indians to come by when they need health services.

In Oklahoma City there are approximately 5,700 Indians, 4,200 of whom are below the age of 21. These figures are approximations and may not be very accurate because we do not really know much about the numbers of American Indians in this country except through self-identification. In the 1960 census there was no particular place for an Indian to indicate the fact that he was an American Indian. We have corrected that in the 1970 census forms, and I hope we will have a more accurate listing of how many Indians there are in the various parts of the United States.

The closest Indian hospital to Oklahoma City, where a survey shows this number of Indians, is 40 miles from Oklahoma City, and a similar situation exists in Tulsa, Okla. At the present time, Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity, a statewide Indian organization funded primarily by the Office of Economic Opportunity, is developing a pilot demonstration program for the Oklahoma City

area that would attempt to serve these people.

Mr. President, we have already seen that the Indian hospitals and the Indian health clinics of the country are hopelessly overloaded. Personnel is drastically short, and the other needs are not being met, particularly in regard to drugs and supplies. Therefore, to require urban Indians or nonreservation Indians—even if they can get the transportation and will go to the extra trouble—to go long distances to those hospitals and clinics will not solve the problem, because the existing facilities are overloaded, even with the additional amounts we are asking here.

What happens often when an American Indian goes into a public hospital or to a private hospital which is not a Government operated hospital, or into a city-county public health clinic which is not operated by the Indian Health Service, is that he is immediately asked why he does not go to the Indian Health Service hospital or clinic.

We all know from our own experience that when any of us checks into a hospital, the first things we are asked have to do with payment: "Do you have Blue Cross-Blue Shield? Do you have some kind of hospital insurance? Are you entitled to medicaid or medicare?"

Indians are asked one further question: "Are you an American Indian?" If the answer is "yes," in most instances the next statement by the person checking the patient in, either to the hospital or the clinic, is, "Why don't you go over to the Indian hospital?" or, "Why don't you drive from Oklahoma City 40 miles to the Indian hospital?" or, "Why don't you go to Shawnee, to the Indian health clinic?"

Mr. President, American Indians are American citizens. They are entitled to all the services of this country, in city-county health clinics, in the hospitals of this country, as well as to the special health services available to Indians alone.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I am very pleased to yield to the distinguished Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. MONDALE. The Senator directs his remarks to the need for the requested \$2 million for the urban Indian health pilot program. Minneapolis is one of the communities in which we have a large number of urban Indians. Yet in Minneapolis, Hennepin County General Hospital, the city's public hospital, limits care to those who have established legal residence in the county.

Since many of these Indians spend part of the year on reservations in northern Minnesota and part of the year in cities, they do not qualify. So they are in a city, in the worst part of the ghetto of the city of Minneapolis. They are alone. They feel alien. They can't get a job. They become ill. Some go to the county hospital, only to have the question asked of them, "Are you a resident of Minneapolis or, are you a resident of Red Lake Reservation?" Many of them would rather remain ill than try to sort that

out. It seems to me that this unnatural distinction between whether you are an urban Indian or a rural Indian or a reservation Indian is ridiculous.

I am personally convinced that the health problems—both mental health and physical problems—are greater in the core cities. This \$2 million would be an experimental effort in developing decent, comprehensive health programs for urban Indians. I do not think it is necessary to dwell on this further, but this is one of the great areas of health needs today. I am delighted to join the Senator from Oklahoma in this effort.

I would like to make one other point. I note that the committee has a section on page 6 of its report entitled "Unapproved Use of Appropriations." This section points out the fact that the last time we met on Interior appropriations, we thought we had appropriated money for scholarship officers, curriculum program development, a college work study program, training of Indian boards of education, as well as several other programs. We have since learned that all the money which was appropriated for those purposes was diverted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for regular overhead. They almost did the same thing in the kindergarten programs for which money had been appropriated. It was only some months later that we discovered that apparently they had no intention of developing the programs for which this money had been specifically appropriated. I am very grateful to the committee for having written this very strong language, in which they state that the law, the committee, and the Senate have been flagrantly disregarded in the diversion of these funds.

I do not see how the Bureau of Indian Affairs can maintain its respect in Congress if it takes funds for programs which Congress has determined to be necessary, and diverts them for regular overhead purposes without telling anyone. I think that is an outrageous practice and hope we will not see any more of it.

Mr. HARRIS. I thank the distinguished Senator from Minnesota for his knowledgeable statement about the problems of health in the central cities and other places for Indians, and also his statement in regard to Indian educational needs which will be the subject of another one of our joint amendments later.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I should like to ask a few questions of the Senator from Oklahoma, if he will permit it.

Mr. HARRIS. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. Why is it that Indians are treated differently when they come to Oklahoma City than other people? Are they looked down upon by the local people?

Mr. HARRIS. May I say first, in regard to American Indians, that they are the only conquered minority in our country. Therefore, they started out differently. They are the only minority in the country which we started out, as part of official policy, to kill off or to change into middle class white people. As official Government policy, we tried to destroy the language and the culture

of the American Indians. We still do that, not so much intentionally, but by what we do.

The American Indian thus comes from a background of attending inferior schools, which have helped to destroy or to damage his own self-image. He has been taught in the textbooks and materials in the schools that Dick and Jane are little white kids, living somewhere in a tree-lined suburb, which has nothing to do with his kind of life except, perhaps, to depict Indians as savages, or yelling, screaming, wild people who had to be put down by Government policy and to be killed off because they had the temerity to attempt to defend their homeland.

That comparison comes up from that kind of background, where the Indian has been taught that if he speaks his own language or tries to cling to his own culture, he is behind the times and is engaging in activities and speaking a language that he should leave behind. So, when the American Indian comes to the city, he has all the problems of being a rural migrant, as every immigrant who moves from one place to another, plus the additional fact that his skin is of a different color—we all know that in this country we have not shown ourselves to be fully ready to treat people the same way when their skins are of a different color.

Mr. ELLENDER. Does that same situation apply in Minnesota and other parts of the country?

Mr. MONDALE. We had testimony before the Indian Education Subcommittee by Will Antell, the Minnesota Indian Education Director. Mr. Antell testified that textbooks were being used in Minnesota in which Indians were depicted as savages, drunkards, and ne'er-do-wells. This in Minnesota in 1970.

Mr. ELLENDER. The reason why I asked the question is that there may be something wrong with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, because I do not think that Congress has been niggardly in providing for the Indians.

Mr. HARRIS. One thing, Senator, is the feeling that the overall services to be provided our American Indians must be done through the Bureau of Indian Affairs. We have said to the Indians, "If you are an Indian, do not go to HUD to talk about housing. Go to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Do not go to the Commission of Education if you want to talk about education. Go to the Bureau of Indian Affairs." We have made the Bureau of Indian Affairs the entire Federal Government so far as the Indians are concerned. Yet, we have not provided sufficient funds to make the Bureau of Indian Affairs the entire Federal Government, so far as the Indians are concerned.

Furthermore, I think we have been wrong in failing to recognize as well as we should, that American Indians are American citizens first of all and are therefore entitled to all the services of our Government. Like every other citizen, we have not yet been willing to allow the Indians to do things for themselves. We have been doing things to Indians and for Indians.

Now I believe it is time that we allow

the Indians to do for themselves. That is what is involved in these amendments.

Mr. ELLENDER. I have often thought that that is the way we should approach it. Has the Senator any method by which that could be accomplished?

Mr. HARRIS. I believe that the Senator missed the earlier words that I and other Senators have spoken in the Senate today when we went into more detail on this subject.

Mr. ELLENDER. I have heard a lot about it.

Mr. HARRIS. One example that I could give to the distinguished Senator from Louisiana is that Congress last year said to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, "Where you have these Indian schools, let us quit running them. Let us quit having white people dictate to Indians how to run their schools. Let the Indians have the same rights the rest of us have."

Congress specifically appropriated funds for Indian school boards. Has the Bureau of Indian Affairs used the funds for that purpose? No; they have not. That is what the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE) was referring to a moment ago. Despite that specific appropriation, the Government still clings to the feeling of keeping the Indians dependent. It is time we stopped that.

Mr. ELLENDER. I agree with the Senator. I have felt that way for quite some time. I thought I would read off here, for the benefit of Senators, the moneys which have been appropriated in recent years in order to take care of the Indians. As I understand it, there are about 600,000 Indians throughout the country—

Mr. HARRIS. I think there are a great many more than that, Senator.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is the information I have.

Mr. HARRIS. That could well be wrong, if I may say so respectfully to the Senator. As I indicated earlier, the number of Indians in this country, up to now, is not known by anyone. Just ask the Bureau of Indian Affairs for any figure in any category and we will find that they cannot answer the question as to any figure. The number of Indians has been based primarily upon self-identification. In the 1960 census, there was no place on the census form where it was asked, "Are you an American Indian," and then there would be a place on the form to check whether you were an American Indian, and so forth. If a person wanted to badly enough, and if he was proud enough and could figure out how to do it, he might be able to list that he was an American Indian. This year, we changed that and I think we will have a more accurate figure. But I hope the Senator will go ahead, despite the fact that the number of Indians he lists may well be too small.

Mr. ELLENDER. It is an estimate given to me by people who ought to know.

Mr. HARRIS. If based on information from the Bureau of Indian Affairs it may well be, as I said, too small.

Mr. ELLENDER. The record shows that during fiscal year 1970 the Government appropriated \$304,599,000 for Indians. That is a little over \$500 per

capita, if we use the figure 600,000, and that is quite a sum.

The year before that—1969—\$249 million was appropriated.

The record shows that since 1961 the Federal Treasury has appropriated \$2,181,443,547 for the benefit of Indians. I am just wondering: What more could we do? It strikes me that what ought to be done is to make some plans by which the American Indians can be absorbed into the rest of the population in some way, so that they could work alongside other people rather than remaining on the reservations.

Mr. HARRIS. First of all, I do not think the American Indian must be absorbed into the rest of the population. For one thing, he is going to continue to look different to some degree. He will be of a different color to some degree than the rest of us. I think the American Indian, just as anybody else in our society, has a right to look different, speak different, dress different, be different, and still be entitled to the benefits of Americans. The American Indian has a right to all that America stands for—the right to be different and to be proud of it.

But American Indians, while retaining the right to be different, also are entitled to all the opportunities that our society offers; but unfortunately at present that often is not true. Many American Indians must, whether they want to or not, now remain on reservations because they have not had sufficient training in skills or the degree of education to allow them to go away from the reservation and still have any hope of being employed.

Many Americans and Indians are forced against their will to leave the reservations because there are not sufficient opportunities, economic, educational, or otherwise there. I think that the American Indian ought to have the right to live where he wants—on the reservation if he wants, in the cities if he wants—without the barriers which now restrict his choice.

He ought to have freedom of choice to live where he wants. He ought to have a real choice without the economic, social, or other barriers which now restrict his choice and right of individual self-determination.

The Senator talks about the amount of money we have spent with regard to the American Indians over the years. A great deal of the import of the Senator's comments are well taken.

I repeat what I said a while ago, that much of what we have spent has added to the sense of dependency that has existed far too long in regard to American Indians. That is why I think it is so important that what we spend now is spent in agreement with a new kind of Government policy that recognizes, first, that the Indian has the right to individual self-determination; second, that he is entitled to all of the services of the Government wherever he lives, as is every other citizen; and, third, that he has some right to say what his schools and hospitals will be like and how the other services will be performed.

He should have the same kind of powers over his life and the lives of his children that others in our society have.

Mr. President, I do not feel impressed by the amounts of money which the distinguished Senator from Louisiana has mentioned in regard to what has been spent for the American Indians in the past and as to how much that figures out per capita.

We might as well ask how much we are spending each year for non-Indians. My judgment is that if we add up the budget and divide it by 200 million or so, the figure will be a good deal more than the paucity sum we have spent on the Indians each year.

We could do the same thing with regard to farmers or other groups in this country and give the same kind of comparison with which I disagree.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the group that the Senator mentioned contributes to the operation of our Government. I understand that the Indians do not.

Something ought to be done to assist them, I agree, so that they might become Americans and go where they desire.

In the appropriation for 1970, which

ended yesterday, the amount of \$304,599,000 was appropriated.

The record shows that \$192,502,000 was spent for education and welfare services.

For resources management, \$60,320,000 was spent.

And for construction, \$26,264,000 was spent.

For road construction—liquidation of contract authorization—\$20 million was spent.

For general administrative expenses more than \$5 million was spent.

I agree that we ought to take care of the Indians, but that we should give them more leeway in trying to find their own way of life and should not continue to make them dependent as has been the case in the past.

I think if we continue this process, the Indians will never rise to the point that the Senator expects them to do. I think they should. I agree.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD excerpts from the tabulation to which I have just referred.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1970 (INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTALS) (EXCLUDING TITLE III PAY COSTS)

Appropriation title	Budget estimate to House	House allowance	Budget estimate to Senate	Senate allowance	Appropriated
Education and welfare services.....	\$200,244,000	\$191,799,000	\$200,244,000	\$193,302,000	\$192,502,000
Resources management.....	60,770,000	60,320,000	60,770,000	60,320,000	60,320,000
Construction.....	23,373,000	25,373,000	23,373,000	26,264,000	26,264,000
Road construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
General administrative expenses.....	5,626,000	5,513,000	5,626,000	5,513,000	5,513,000
Total.....	310,013,000	303,005,000	310,013,000	305,399,000	304,599,000

APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1961 TO 1970 (INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTALS)

Appropriation title	Budget estimate to House	House allowance	Budget estimate to Senate	Senate allowance	Appropriated
1961.....	\$123,749,000	\$123,349,000	\$123,749,000	\$129,950,000	\$126,186,000
1962.....	162,132,000	155,718,000	167,102,000	169,546,000	165,324,000
1963.....	208,186,250	201,760,600	208,186,250	208,814,600	203,835,600
1964.....	212,056,000	203,886,300	213,056,000	212,774,400	209,023,550
1965.....	228,703,197	221,852,197	228,703,197	233,069,697	228,041,697
1966.....	242,350,400	204,896,400	243,688,400	210,407,400	207,862,400
1967.....	244,041,000	240,452,000	244,041,000	242,696,300	241,595,300
1968.....	251,034,000	242,684,000	251,034,000	247,460,000	245,333,000
1969.....	279,644,000	247,074,000	285,268,000	249,393,000	249,643,000
1970.....	310,013,000	303,005,000	310,013,000	305,399,000	304,599,000
Total.....	2,261,908,847	2,144,677,497	2,274,840,847	2,209,510,397	2,181,443,549

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, may I respond further, but very briefly, to the distinguished Senator from Louisiana.

He mentioned the administrative expenses in the Bureau of Indian Affairs which money, as the Senator knows, does not go directly to individual American Indians.

Mr. President, as I have said before, I think that one of the best things we could do to free American Indians would be to take a part of this superstructure in Washington off his back. We could start out by cutting the Bureau of Indian Affairs personnel in about half. And I believe we could see a lot better record if we were to allow American Indians to make more of their own decisions than they are presently allowed to make. I agree with the Senator has said in that regard.

I think that if we were to ask the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or any department interested in this matter, how much Indians have been involved in decisionmaking, they would say that by and large the decisionmaking is all done for them.

I would say that if we went out this afternoon and picked out any Indian reservation in America and asked how much the tribe is getting for this or that item, they would say that they had not been consulted in the budget process or decisionmaking process. One reason that is true is because it involves Parkinson's Law or a piece of it. Somehow or other, bureaucracy feeds upon itself. And none of us apparently has any burning desire to do away with it.

The overwhelming majority of the personnel of the Bureau of Indian Affairs

are dedicated people, with excellent backgrounds and qualifications. I commend them for what they are doing. They have much higher quality as a whole than many people. One would not realize that unless he went around the country and talked to them and saw that they did. However, in Washington I believe that we could cut down some of this overhead and superstructure. I think that we must—not can, but must—move with a great deal more alacrity to allow decisionmaking by the American Indians themselves.

I commend the amendment concerning Indian health to the Senate. It would add \$9,726,000 to the recommended appropriation presently pending before us.

I would appreciate any comments that the distinguished Senator from Nevada may have or any ability he feels he may have to take all or any of this amount to conference.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, let me first compliment the very energetic, fiery, and enthusiastic Senator from Oklahoma who has pleaded the cause of the American Indian extremely well.

I certainly believe, as I said earlier in my statement, that we have treated them extremely well in this bill.

I indicated with respect to the five- or six-pronged attack involved in the amendment involving Indian health, that I thought we had some possibility of making an adjustment.

The problem that bothers me the most out of the six or seven items which the Senator from Oklahoma and his very able battery of teammates have given us is the last item on an area Indian health pilot program. The thing concerning me about that is that I have never heard about that program until day before yesterday. There has been no testimony on it. The figure is rather big. It is a figure of \$2 million. There may be this need in the country but we have no record. I think we can probably reach some accord and adjustment on the other items.

I would like to know how we would spend this money. What cities would we choose? Would we build a building for the Indian people to which they would go as an Indian health center? Would they have a chief of staff, a corps of doctors and nurses, and anesthesiologists? I think the Senator has referred not only to the equipment required but also to a hospital to which Indians could go.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BIBLE. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. I intended to speak further about that item before but I became engaged in colloquy with the distinguished Senator from Louisiana.

I had mentioned earlier that a private organization, Oklahomans for Indian Problems, was going to try to set up a pilot project in Oklahoma City. I hope they secure funds, and if they do, funds will come from private sources, unless we pass this amendment and some of that money might be used for a portion of that expense.

I do not believe special needs in the field of health of urban Indians—which,

as I have said, represents one-half of all American Indians—should be left to private efforts such as that. I believe we should spend some money here in pilot demonstration program projects which would help as far as the health of urban Indians are concerned and the use of referral centers to get them in existing hospitals and facilities. For one reason or another they have been excluded from private facilities.

The Indian Health Service would be able to start one or more health pilot programs. They could testify and furnish additional evidence, if that were needed, between now and the settlement of the conference. I believe by another year we will know more than we know now and we would be able to launch an essential program if we are going to do something about the wretched statistics in Indian health. I hope the Senator will be able to take some portion of this to conference.

Mr. BIBLE. I am still confused about how this would work. The Indian in an urban city falls sick and he goes to public facilities. As an American citizen he is entitled to go to public facilities and to the same public health facilities to which any other American citizen could go.

Mr. HARRIS. That is not happening. He either feels excluded or he is excluded.

Mr. BIBLE. What would this facility do? Is this for the exclusive use of the Indian?

Mr. HARRIS. It would take the form of outpatient clinics; there would be nurses, and it might be mobile, similar to facilities we have in rural areas with Public Health nurses and physicians. It would operate also on a referral basis to existing facilities. Obviously we would not build new facilities but use public facilities and try to match up the facilities with the Indians. At present there is a barrier between the two. The health services we now furnish to others and health services we furnish to Indians are not getting together.

If the Senator could agree to get some portion of this money in conference, I think he would find it is the best money we will spend.

Mr. BIBLE. Who is going to spend it?

Mr. HARRIS. The Indian Health Service.

Mr. BIBLE. The Indian Health Service?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes. They can do that under present services.

Mr. BIBLE. How many people would they employ in a particular city?

Mr. HARRIS. This would be a demonstration project, as the Senator recognizes.

Mr. BIBLE. How big would it be?

Mr. HARRIS. I am not able to say what we will find must be done. The idea is to make it an experimental demonstration project, because, as I indicated, we do not know how many Indians there are in these various cities except as some private association might try to make an enumeration.

Mr. BIBLE. Could that information be ascertained from the census?

Mr. HARRIS. That will become identi-

fiable in the 1970 census. There was a place where people could identify themselves as Indians in the 1970 census. There was no such place in the 1960 census. Within the last 10 years there has been greater migration by Indians into the cities, and this migration has only lately been recognized by many people, including the Indian Health Service.

Mr. BIBLE. I think we should know more about the scope of this program. I do not have any idea from our colloquy this morning what is involved. It has been very educational and informative. We have no evidence whatever before the committee. We must have met for a couple of months on practically every other phase of this bill. At no time did we have a presentation. If the matter had had a hearing in committee it would have given us an opportunity to probe into the matter and discover more about it.

I believe this request really is premature and perhaps next year, when a case could be made, we could go into the matter further and perhaps allow something for a study.

Would the Senator have any idea what it would cost to set this up in one city? Who would determine that city?

Mr. HARRIS. The Indian Health Service.

Mr. BIBLE. It would not take too many people to run a study if the 1970 census does not supply the answer, as to the number of Indians and the needs.

Mr. HARRIS. If under the heading "Area Indian health pilot program" we could get perhaps not the \$2 million, but even one-fourth of that, that would give us an opportunity in several cities to begin demonstration projects in the cities to set up referral centers, to get Indians into existing facilities, and get essential information to present to Congress next year.

I hope the committee will be able to take some amount. Then, perhaps, I and others could furnish more detailed information.

Mr. BIBLE. This is so nebulous an endeavor. I am not questioning the sincerity of the Senator from Oklahoma in any way, shape, or form. I know of his intense feelings in this matter, and he knows the subject better than I. I would think that within the average cities we have within the Indian Health Service enough people. They are employing 6,000 people in the Indian Health Service today. With that number carried in the present budget we could make a strong directive that they go into the problem to which the Senator addresses himself and then consider some concrete figures to work on.

We are shooting in the dark. I would be happy to work with the Senator. I think I informally discussed some of the other items.

Mr. President, I think it would be proper at this point to suggest the absence of a quorum and perhaps we could resolve this one phase.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, would the Senator withhold that request?

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I withhold my request.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I apologize for delaying the negotiations, but there

is a policy committee luncheon to which I am now preparing to go.

Mr. President, it is my understanding that included in the funds appropriated under this bill for the National Park Service are funds to begin work on restoring the Frederick Douglass home in Anacostia. Since there is no specific mention of this project either in the bill or in the Senate report, I would like to ask the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee (Mr. BIBLE) whether my understanding is correct and the bill as presented to us here on the Senate floor does indeed provide funds for that purpose.

Mr. BIBLE. The answer is "yes," it does, in the amount of \$190,000. I think the colloquy we have just had should show that we expect to spend the \$190,000 for that purpose.

Mr. HART. I am very grateful to the chairman of the subcommittee. I want to express not only my appreciation but the appreciation of many Americans all over the country who have been concerned over that project. Without the continued interest and concern of the Senator from Nevada, there would be no Frederick Douglass home set aside for future inspiration. Having been set aside, it would continue to be locked up, if it were not for the Senator from Nevada.

Though the amount is small, I think the action will have enormous significance in terms of inspiring Americans, black and white.

I am very grateful to the Senator from Nevada for his continued interest, and I am grateful, too, for his inclusion of the specific amount of \$400,000 for the continued operation of the fisheries laboratory at Ann Arbor. Many of us in the Great Lakes Basin who are aware of the value and need of the work of the laboratory are appreciative that this work will be continued.

I think I can presume to say, without doing violence to the fact, that I bespeak the appreciation of all of us in the Great Lakes Basin for the work of the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, it has been a distinct pleasure for me to work with the distinguished Senator from Michigan. I have known of his longtime interest in this particular project. It is not easy, but we have made headway, and we are getting a start here with \$190,000.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from California. I am rather anxious to complete the negotiations on the first phase of the bill, but the negotiators are negotiating among themselves, so I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. MURPHY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An amendment is pending.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, was it the Senator's desire to call the amendment up?

Mr. MURPHY. I had planned to call the amendment up, but I would just as soon if the chairman, when he has heard

the basis for it, and if it be my good fortune, that he would accept, I would be glad to have the chairman take my suggestion to the conference, and I would be satisfied.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I would be very happy to have the Senator from California make his presentation. I am not going to bind myself to accepting anything until I hear it presented. So I shall listen to what the Senator from California says.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I shall be very brief in my presentation. I thank my distinguished colleague.

The amendment which I propose to offer, but which I hope will not be necessary, has to do with the addition of \$91,000 to the budget of the National Park Service for the planning of an administration building in the Redwood National Park.

As Members of this body will recall, the Redwood National Park was established as one of the Nation's foremost scenic recreation and conservation areas during the 90th Congress.

Since then it has received an enormous amount of publicity and great attention. It has been used by literally millions of visitors. It is an experience that is well worthwhile, and I am pleased that the 90th Congress saw fit to establish this fantastic park.

However, the headquarters for this vast and popular area is now in, in a trailer. It is obvious that it is inadequate, inefficient, and really ridiculous, when we think of the size and importance of the Park Service, that they are trying to administer this entire area from a trailer.

Now Crescent City has made available a very choice downtown site in an urban renewal area for the park headquarters building. The Park Service has indicated that planning for the headquarters can begin as soon as funds are made available.

The need is great, and the funds being requested today I do not think are exorbitant. As a matter of fact, I think they are very slight.

I ask that the amendment providing \$91,000 for the headquarters be considered and approved. I would like to add that the amount has already been added by the House of Representatives in its bill, and I can think of no better immediate use for this amount of money than to start the planning and get on with the work of building the headquarters facility that is so badly needed.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURPHY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. BIBLE. I am completely familiar with the Redwood National Park. I was privileged to handle the legislation for its creation and helped fight the battles through the Crescent City area.

Mr. President, the item is one that was included in the House bill. It is an add-on by the House of Representatives. It is an unbudgeted item.

We have some unbudgeted items in the bill, but, by and large, we try to stay pretty close to the budget, and we hope we finally end up that way. That remains to be seen later in the day. But I would hope that the Senator from California would not press for that amendment,

because this matter will be in conference, anyway. It will be a matter of settling differences between the Senate and House conferees. The Senator from Delaware (Mr. Boggs), who is present on the floor will be one of the Senate conferees.

One of the problems, very frankly, is that acquisition of the park lands is a \$100 million item. That is a lot of money, and we have not acquired all the lands. We find we have run into some major problems. The money is drawing interest. I do not know what the rate of interest is, but it is at least 6 percent, and it is becoming a very costly Government project.

I am just as anxious as anybody else to dispose of it, but I would hope the Senator from California would not offer his amendment and rest assured that we will give it every consideration when we go to conference.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I will be guided by the advice and suggestion of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee. I understand that, in its entirety, this will be a very costly project. As a matter of fact, it would have been more costly if it had not been for the Senator from California. It will be recalled that I objected to even greater extension of the lands suggested by the Secretary of the Interior. We had a study on the trading of lands, where we might trade State lands for Federal lands, so that the encroachment of the full Government lands into California would be restrained.

I am willing to place my faith in the wisdom and judgment of the distinguished chairman, and, at his request, I will withhold the amendment. If he sees any possible way that this item can be added in conference, I hope he will realize the importance of it and particularly the fact that at the present time there is made available by the people of Crescent City an extremely desirable location for these headquarters.

I think that this fact would, to a great extent, cut the eventual cost. The amount of money we are talking about is not a great amount. It is merely for the planning of the headquarters, the need for which will increase every year as the use of the park increases.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURPHY. I am delighted to yield.

Mr. BOGGS. I commend the distinguished Senator from California on his interest and his presentation in behalf of administrative headquarters facilities for the Redwood National Park and for the work he has done on it.

I agree with the chairman of the committee, the distinguished Senator from Nevada. I join him in expressing understanding and sympathy for the Senator's proposal and assure him that, so far as I am concerned, I believe the Senate side in the conference will be very sympathetic to the Senator's proposal.

Mr. MURPHY. I thank both my distinguished colleagues, and will rest with great faith on their judgment in this matter.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I commend the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BIBLE) on his leadership in the

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on behalf of the problems that we face in the mining industry, more particularly in the field of mining and mineral research. There has been some budgetary action here, which the Senator has explained, or which is represented in the bill, which means, certainly, a far better future for much of the mining research which affects my State of Oregon. Up until that time, I had been disturbed by reports which I have read calling for drastic cuts in the research budget for the Bureau of Mines, because it had been my understanding that both Congress and the mineral-oriented segments of the Department of the Interior have long followed the laudible philosophy that Government not do research that could be effectively done by industry. However, now Interior will turn aside from spending any money for research or development studies if it can be anticipated that industry will do the research and development. The criteria of priority will change from the needs of the entire Nation to those of industries with the most resources to expand on following up ideas for their benefit.

This will result in a radical change in the position from which Government defines minerals problems and leads in solving them. We will no longer have a responsive organization that will be prominent in understanding the entire minerals situation of the country, if that trend continues.

Industry and foreign governments have long recognized the excellent products of our research. In my own State of Oregon, there is solid evidence of the value to the whole country of government research efforts in the field of mineral processing and utilization.

If it had not been for the expert competence the Bureau of Mines developed through a well-planned research effort, the atomic submarines needed for our defense would have been behind schedule. Zirconium was the key for the reactor construction. It was necessary to sheath the uranium fuel elements. Industry could not guarantee production so the Navy called on the Bureau for help. The Bureau of Mines had started with a simple project to find a use for the black specks in our beach sands. The work ended as a vital part of the Nation's defense. After the necessary facilities were built and operated, the Bureau turned them over to industry. Now, the area near Albany, Oreg., is a center for processing zirconium, hafnium, tungsten, columbium and silicon. It is also the third largest titanium producing and processing area in the United States. The Bureau of Mines contribution to these developments led to worldwide recognition of Interior's research competence. Many other similar achievements are recognized worldwide. Is it not a shame that the Department of the Interior no longer seems to recognize its own worth and abilities?

The Government must continue to undertake research in areas of national interest where industry does not have the incentive or resources to use when there is no profit motive.

I would say again, Mr. President, that the Senator who has given very good leadership in this area in the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, on which I serve, is to be commended for taking the action necessary to make certain that these Bureau activities continue and are not totally abandoned. I am hopeful that the Department of the Interior will take another look at the Bureau of Mines and the vital role it plays.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, I join with the distinguished Senator from Oregon in expressing appreciation to the distinguished Senator from Nevada for the leadership he has shown in protecting and furthering the public interest of everyone in the United States.

It is easy, in these days of growing concern over our environment, to overlook the extremely important role that the mineral industry plays in our lives. In recent months, I have had occasion to give attention to our energy picture. We are all aware that since Congress authorized the mandatory oil import program about 11 years ago, as I recall, there has been an erosion of that policy, as spelled out by Congress, brought about through exceptions and exemptions, largely made during the two immediate past administrations.

Nevertheless, today we find ourselves, a very sophisticated country, dependent upon oil and natural gas for fully 75 percent of all of the energy used in the United States. Even more important is the role that oil and natural gas play in the transportation industry, providing more than 99 percent of all of the motive power that propels our ships, planes, trains, cars, and trucks.

We cannot, we must not, and I think we will not risk the possibility that we shall ever become dependent upon any other country for something as vital to each of us as is a continued abundance of energy. I know, because of the exemptions which have been made in the mandatory oil import program, that for each 4 barrels of oil we produce in this country, we now import another barrel. What I am concerned about is that the public might understand that there need be no energy crisis within the United States, if we have the ability and the wisdom to look down the road, to see what steps we might now take in order to avert a situation that could have catastrophic implications for us in the future.

We have tremendous oil resources to be developed, if we will but provide industry with the necessary incentive to conduct the increasingly costly operation that is required to discover these untapped resources and develop them. Given this encouragement, following public understanding of the facts, we can be certain that our independence, our national security, will never be placed in jeopardy.

Obviously, many people are concerned about the long-term adequacy of oil and natural gas. It is to this point particularly that I address myself now, because what we must do is to take advantage of all the important sources of energy available in the United States, and they include, in addition to oil and natural gas,

coal, tar sands, oil shale, and uranium.

But I speak with specific reference to coal. Within my own State of Wyoming are coal resources of a magnitude sufficient to supply all the energy needs of the United States for several centuries to come. What is needed now is a forward-looking policy by the Government of the United States that will dedicate itself to the expansion of technology of new uses for the coal resources and of bringing about the conversion of this latent energy into new sources that man may use.

It is in this regard that I think it is tremendously important that we see to it that the U.S. Government not only continues but also expands research in this important field.

Wyoming, surprising to some people, has coal that is lower in sulfur content than is most of the oil that is imported into the United States from the Middle East. Of course, not too much oil comes into the United States from the Middle East at present; most of it, as Senators know, comes from other parts of the world. Venezuela is a very important contributor to our oil imports. But the coals of Wyoming, because they are low-sulfur coals, now provide, by using conventional methods, increasing amounts of energy for a power-hungry United States.

But that is only a part of the function that coal can perform. If we are to make full use of all of the miraculous qualities that this unique high-carbon energy has, we shall have to make certain that enough money is plowed into research to hasten the development of the full potential of this fossil fuel. Thus, we can greatly expand the contribution that coal can make to better living and to greater national security for all Americans.

Because of that conviction on my part, I compliment both the Senator from Nevada and the Senator from Oregon for their efforts in seeing that we shall not default in this most important undertaking because of a lack of awareness on the part of Congress.

I am pleased that recent changes in the budget have been made so as to assure the continued activity that characterizes these research efforts throughout the United States now, and I look forward to the time—which I hope will not be far off—when we will find even greater amounts of money put into this very worthwhile program—because it is the means by which we can be assured of that independence of action on the part of this country, which comes from not having to depend upon any other country for our energy supplies.

Mr. President, the appropriations measure we are considering contains funds for a number of vital programs and projects in America, including some in Wyoming. I hope this measure will be approved by the Senate as it was reported out by the Senate Appropriations Committee, and I wish to commend the distinguished members of the committee for the special consideration they gave to programs that would help protect our natural environment and enhance recreational opportunity throughout the country.

The committee saw fit to provide funds for a number of projects involving Wyoming and surrounding States which had been pending for some time—some as long as several years. I would like to call the attention of Senators to the merits of some of these projects.

In connection with funds allocated to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, I want to note that there has been real concern for some time regarding the inadequacy of funding for law and order programs on Indian reservations. In April of this year, I met with representatives of the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of my State to discuss this problem and it was pointed out by tribal representatives that significant increases in funds for law and order maintenance would be needed if the program was to be effective. The Senate Appropriations Committee had included in the BIA budget an increase in funds for maintenance of law and order, \$120,000 of which is earmarked for the program at the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming. I know this money will be tremendously helpful in carrying forward programs to combat alcoholism, illegal use of drugs, and the crime that has been a blight on the reservation's record of progress.

The committee also acted to provide funds for initial construction of an access highway through the Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area in Wyoming and Montana. This proposed highway has been on the drawing board for years, and its completion by the National Park Service is an integral part of the master plan for allowing increased access to and use of this scenic country by our citizens.

In 1969, and again in February of this year, I appeared before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies to urge that funds be made available to begin construction of this 45-mile highway. This year, I accompanied a delegation of some 18 persons from Wyoming and Montana, including representatives of the Crow Indian Tribe, to a meeting with Interior Secretary Walter Hickel and with the Senate Appropriations Committee to stress the importance of early construction on the Big Horn Canyon Highway.

This delegation to Washington pointed out that the estimated cost of the highway was rising by incredible amounts every year as a result of the effects of inflation on wages and construction costs, thus demonstrating that the longer the project was delayed, the more it would cost the taxpayers.

They noted that further development of recreational facilities in the area depended on the completion of the highway, pointing to National Park Service plans for establishment of campgrounds, marinas, trails, and other facilities that would be linked by the proposed highway.

And they noted that the economic status of the entire area and the Crow Indians, whose reservation borders the area and who will be managing visitor facilities and concessioner operations in the northern part of the area, would be greatly enhanced if the highway were built, because tourists would have access to the tribe's facilities.

I am very pleased that money for construction of the first segment of this highway has been included in the committee's bill, and I wish to commend committee members for focusing attention on this program.

Mr. President, the committee also took note of another endeavor which could have far-reaching significance in connection with Federal involvement in the problems of coal mining areas. The committee endorsed the commitment of \$55,000 by the U.S. Bureau of Mines toward the total cost of a demonstration project to be carried out at Rock Springs, Wyo., to test a new technique for backfilling abandoned, underground coal mine voids. The Government has spent considerable sums of money and devoted tremendous resources to the problems of surface subsidence in urban areas located above vast mined-out areas. Millions of dollars in damage to property has been caused by subsidence in eastern areas, such as Pennsylvania, and this problem in recent years has become serious in the Rock Springs area.

The Bureau of Mines recognizes the potential of a proposed technique developed by the Dowell division of the Dow Chemical Co., for backfilling mine voids to stop subsidence which could be far cheaper and technically sounder than any process tried to date. This new technique will be demonstrated in a subsided area of Rock Springs within the next few months, and if its feasibility is proved, it is possible the process could be used in other parts of the country where subsidence is widespread and serious. If backfilling mine voids can be accomplished, the process of surface renewal in affected urban areas by local government and by such agencies as the Department of Housing and Urban Development, will be greatly aided.

I would also like to call attention to the committee's action to provide an additional \$200,000 over the budget request for research on the magnetohydrodynamic process of energy generation.

This appropriation of a total of \$600,000 for contracted MHD research authority not only will aid in the development of a new use for coal, one of the natural resources this Nation possesses in great abundance, but will be a first step in providing a new means of power generation which could greatly contribute to the control of both thermal and air pollution.

The item in this budget is the first real commitment of the U.S. Government to a process which can be of great benefit to the people of the Nation. Private industry has already invested in MHD research in spite of the great sums which will be required before the technique is commercially feasible. Now that the Government has expressed its interest in MHD research, the day when MHD will be making a contribution toward meeting ever-increasing energy needs is nearer at hand.

The amount appropriated is far from what is required, but it is a start, and I congratulate the administration and the committee for this action.

As a member of the Interior Committee, I have participated in a number of hearings on the subject of the energy

needs of the United States. The testimony at those hearings should cause every member of the Congress to be concerned about the ability of this Nation to continue to meet the skyrocketing energy demand of its citizens. I was delighted to note the decision of the Senate Committee on Appropriations to insure that the House action on H.R. 17619 will not reduce the petroleum research activities of the Bureau of Mines at energy centers below the level requested by the President's budget.

The Bureau's Energy Research Center at the University of Wyoming provides much-needed knowledge for the development of this vital resource. The natural resources of the West are required to meet our needs, and the energy research centers in the West must be funded at a level which will insure efficient and responsible development of those resources.

Mr. President, I would like to comment on one more item in this bill of importance to the recreation and tourist industry. Included in the National Park Service's budget allocation is the sum of \$712,000 for the lengthening and renovation of the runway at the airport providing access to Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks.

This project, like others funded by the committee, has been on the drawing boards for many years. The extension of the runway will enhance the safety of the airport facility at Jackson and will allow the landing of smaller jets and propeller aircraft. It will also allow for increased use and, hopefully, new flights.

The committee has done a commendable job of providing for the continuation of important and effective programs of the Department of the Interior and related agencies, and has, in addition, exhibited great farsightedness in allocating funds for new projects with exceptional merit. I commend the committee's members on their efforts.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the Record a letter I wrote on June 29 to the Honorable Fred J. Russell, Under Secretary, Department of the Interior, arising some questions which I think are relevant and timely now, as we contemplate the course of action that America will take in trying to see that we have no energy shortage in this country.

There being no objections, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

JUNE 29, 1970.

HON. FRED J. RUSSELL,
Under Secretary, Department of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Last week, published reports announced a budget slashing proposal made by you which would wipe out the Department's coal research program entirely within the next year and would slash other mineral research programs.

My efforts to investigate these reports through the conventional Department information offices have met with the response that budget memorandums cannot be made available.

I am sure you can appreciate my interest, especially since one of the four energy research centers which supposedly would be closed under the proposal is located in Laramie, Wyoming. Because of the published reports, the inability to obtain information

from the Department, and a report of your denial that coal research programs would be sharply curtailed or phased out, I would appreciate a response from you personally indicating just what was proposed and the impact which the proposal will have.

I would like to know how your request will affect the energy research center in Laramie, Wyoming, and any other research funded by the Department of the Interior in the State of Wyoming. The newsletter of the National Coal Policy Conference dated June 25, 1970, stated that you had asked the various Interior offices to look for duplication in the field of coal research as they prepare their budget plans for Fiscal Year 1972 and that you wanted to be sure the government is not conducting research that is being duplicated by industry.

If your request will affect the expenditure of research funds in Wyoming, I wish to have the background information on which the decision was made that the Wyoming research is being duplicated by the industry.

Because of the importance of this subject and the widely differing reports which are circulating, an immediate response will be most helpful.

Sincerely,

CLIFFORD P. HANSEN,
U.S. Senator.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on June 25, 1970 the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 887. An act to further extend the period of restrictions on lands of the Quapaw Indians, Oklahoma, and for other purposes;

S. 1479. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize a maximum of \$15,000 coverage under servicemen's group life insurance, to enlarge the classes eligible for such insurance, to improve the administration of the programs of life insurance provided for servicemen and veterans, and for other purposes; and

S. 2940. An act to amend the act of June 28, 1948, as amended, relating to the acquisition of property for the Independence National Historical Park.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session, the Presiding Officer (Mr. EAGLETON) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting the nomination of Glenn T. Seaborg, of California, to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission, which was referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 3215) to amend the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, and for other purposes, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 88) to create a commission to study the bankruptcy laws of the United

States, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 16739) to extend for a period of 10 years the existing authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to maintain offices in the Republic of the Philippines.

The message also announced that the House had passed a point resolution (H.J. Res. 1284) authorizing the President's Commission on Campus Unrest to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills; and they were signed by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. METCALF):

H.R. 2047. An act for the relief of Roseanne Jones; and

H.R. 5000. An act for the relief of Pedro Irizarry Guido.

AMENDMENT OF RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACT OF 1937

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President on behalf of the Senator from Missouri, the Presiding Officer, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on H.R. 15733.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. EAGLETON) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 15733) to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a temporary 15-percent increase in annuities, to change for a temporary period the method of computing interest on investments of the railroad retirement accounts, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. BIBLE. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments and agree to the request of the House for a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair be authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. EAGLETON, Mr. PELL, Mr. NELSON, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. SMITH of Illinois, Mr. SCHWEIKER, and Mr. SAXBE conferees on the part of the Senate.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, last night, in the confusion on the last vote (207-Leg.), either my vote was not heard correctly or it was recorded incorrectly. I am recorded as voting against the postal reform legislation, which I did not do. I voted for it. So I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be changed accordingly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the correction will be made.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS, 1971

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H.R. 17619) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

INDIAN HEALTH

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, the health of American Indians has shown a marked improvement since the Indian Health Service was transferred to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare from the Department of the Interior in 1955. Within HEW the Health Service has undertaken positive programs which are slowly cutting at the tragically high Indian health statistics.

For example, infant death rates have declined 48 percent since 1955; tuberculosis rates are down 70 percent; and death rates from influenza and pneumonia are down 40 percent.

But much remains to be done. Dr. Emory Johnson, the most able Director of the Indian Health Service, estimates that Indian health is still 20 to 25 years behind that of the general population.

The Indian health amendment which we propose here today tries to decrease that lag in Indian health. The amendment would add \$9.7 million to the committee's recommendation of \$115.6 million for the Indian Health Service appropriation. There are a number of important items in this appropriation. The \$500,000 additional moneys for the treatment of otitis media—the tragic infectious ear disease which has replaced tuberculosis as the major health problem among Indians in all areas—is a necessity if this problem is to be conquered. In Alaska I saw the tragic results of this disease on children. They suffer such a severe hearing loss that they become physically incapacitated and socially, vocationally, and educationally retarded. The need for funds for sanitation facilities, hospital positions, and drugs and supplies are equally crucial. The mental health program needs an additional \$500 million. One program I want to call particular attention to today, though, is the urban Indian health pilot program.

URBAN INDIAN HEALTH PILOT PROGRAM

The urban Indian health pilot program tries to develop some coordination in the delivery of health services to urban Indians. It would provide the Indian Health Service with \$2 million for enlisting local Indian groups in developing comprehensive Indian health programs for urban Indians.

Indians are becoming increasingly large segments of the population of a number of cities—including Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, San Francisco—Oakland, Dallas, and Minneapolis. Minneapolis has one of the largest urban Indian groups—between 10,000 and 15,000 Indians.

This group of Indians has been one of the most neglected of the minority groups in our society. They are ineligible for the health benefits accrued by reservation

Indians, and they are often forgotten by health officials in large cities.

In some cities, residency requirements keep the mobile Indian from receiving the health care other citizens receive. In Minneapolis, for example, Hennepin County General Hospital limits care—except in emergencies—to those who have established legal residence in the county. Since many Indians spend part of the year on reservations in northern Minnesota and part of the year in the city—often looking in vain for employment in an alien environment—they do not qualify.

Urban Indians become a victim of the lonely city. They are not aware of the health services that exist for them, and they fear the white man's bureaucracy.

Yet the need for help remains high. There are few complete studies on the health needs of urban Indians, but one of the best I have encountered was done in 1968 by the Minneapolis League of Women Voters. I would like to submit that study for the RECORD.

The report points out dramatically that:

First, Indians are not aware of programs existing for them.

Second, They are not motivated to use those services.

Third, Medical personnel are not familiar with Indian culture and values.

The Minneapolis situation is not atypical. The need for a comprehensive, coordinated Indian health plan is just as great in numerous other cities.

Pilot programs in urban centers would be a tremendous help to urban Indians and would be a big step forward in solving urban Indian health problems.

Mr. President, I urge adoption of the amendment increasing Indian health appropriations.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD at this point my testimony before the Appropriations Committee on this matter and a recent study by the Minneapolis League of Women Voters.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TESTIMONY OF SENATOR WALTER F. MONDALE

During the course of its existence the Senate Indian Education Subcommittee heard considerable testimony on the serious emotional problems suffered by the American Indian today. The high incidence of suicides and alcoholism is tragic evidence of the seriousness of these problems. The suicide rate among Indian teenagers between 15 and 19 years of age is three times the national average. In some areas the figure is 10 times. In the small northern Minnesota community of Ponsford, there were two teenage suicides and seven attempted suicides in a 10-month period last year.

Data on excessive alcohol usage is just as serious. We have had a report from at least one tribe that almost every male member between 18 and 30 has a serious drinking problem. The Subcommittee found that the vast majority of arrests, fines and prison sentences in the Indian population are alcohol-related.

I had the opportunity in October of 1968 to chair an Indian Education Subcommittee hearing at which some of our nation's leading mental health authorities, including Dr. Karl Menninger, testified in regard to the

reasons behind the high statistics I have mentioned.

Dr. Menninger made a point at that hearing which I believe bears repeating. He agreed that suicides were dreadfully tragic incidents. But suicides, he said, were only an alarm signal—"A call for help for the whole tribe." As he stated it in his testimony that day:

"I think what disturbs us most is the recognition that the suicides are an expression of great misery and great disorganization of spirit and of life which comes to our public attention here and there via the suicides. But where one commits suicide, scores are in despair or their talents are being wasted, their lives are oppressed. . . . Suicides are the dramatic aspect of it. The chronic, slow death of a people's spirit is worse."

Dr. Menninger's recognition of the reasons for the suicides, the alcoholism, the school dropouts, have been documented in numerous studies. Working on the Oglala Sioux Reservation, Dr. John Bryde found marked differences in the results of psychological testing of eighth grade Indian and non-Indian students. On 26 of 28 variables studied, Indian students showed greater personality disruption than did the non-Indian control group. The Indian students revealed strong feelings of rejection, depression and anxiety. They showed strong withdrawal tendencies, as well as tendencies for social, self and emotional isolation. Dr. Bryde mentioned as especially significant the widespread feelings of powerlessness and discouragement.

I visited the Navajo Reservation last year and saw for myself some of the conditions which bring on these problems.

I visited Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding schools, for example, where students as young as five years of age live in lonely, depressing, impersonal dormitories, separated from their parents. I was told there is usually one staff member caring for over 60 children, and that at times the ratio rises to one staff person for 120 children. What can you expect of such a system than to produce feelings of isolation, loneliness, depression, identity, diffusion and self-doubt?

Just last week several Indians from Ramah, New Mexico, stopped by my office. They want their own community school because they don't like seeing what is happening to their children when they are sent away to boarding school. One mother told me her son pleads with her to visit him on weekends, but that the distance and cost of staying at a motel make it prohibitive for the family to maintain weekly visits. You can guess how a child will perform in school when he wants to see his parents but is denied the opportunity, and must instead settle for custodial care.

Dr. Daniel J. O'Connell, a Harvard psychiatrist who has served as Executive Secretary of the National Committee on Indian Health of the Association of American Indian Affairs, told the Subcommittee that when a child is taken out of a family in which the parents have a drinking problem, both the child and the parents suffer. According to Dr. O'Connell:

"We have then taken a family on the verge of disintegration and pushed it over the brink. The removal of the children removes the motivation to overcome the problem. The impact of the loss of the children only aggravates the emotional problems of which the excess drinking was symptomatic, and we may well have set into motion a downward spiral from which this family may not recover."

One of the bright spots in this field of so much gloom and despair is the work of the mental health staff of the Indian Health Service. When I visited the Navajo Reservation I was accompanied by several mental health workers, and I saw how they worked with teachers, dormitory workers and chil-

dren. I was told they have conducted child care training programs for the staffs of more than 20 boarding schools, and that their work has resulted in an increased sensitivity of the staff to the needs of the children. Many children who had been thought to be mentally retarded, for example, or who were on the verge of being dropped from school because of behavior are now succeeding academically.

Two key elements to any successful mental health program are a continuing effort to understand Indian life, ideas and culture, and the participation of Indian people in the programs. I am happy to report I have been these elements at work in the Indian Health Service's program.

I have met Navajo mental health workers who have been trained to work with Navajo psychiatric patients and their families, as well as to help non-Indians work more effectively with Navajo children and adults. In the past, Indians in need of psychiatric care were referred to psychiatrists who didn't know a hogan from a hayseed. The psychiatrists were located in off-reservation hospitals, they didn't speak Navajo or understand Navajo customs and were generally frustrated in their attempts to deal with the Indian's problems. The Indians were equally confused. But now fellow Navajos are working with Navajo patients in state mental hospitals. They can communicate with the patient and his family. As a result they have made it possible for patients who have spent years in the institutions to return home and live more independent lives.

This help is the only resource in dealing with the mental health needs of Indians on the reservation. Yet there are so few mental health personnel, they can barely make a dent in the problem. On the entire Navajo reservation—an area the size of the state of West Virginia and the home of some 115,000 Indian people—there are only THREE mental health workers. Despite conditions just as serious in other areas of the country, including reservations in my own state of Minnesota, there are no such positions on any other reservation.

Starting from scratch five years ago, the Indian mental health program has shown tremendous progress. Dr. Emery Johnson, the Director of Indian Health, reported to your Committee earlier this month that since 1968 the number of mental hospital days on the Navajo Reservation has been reduced 20 per cent—this despite the fact many more patients are being treated. The Fort Hall, Idaho, Reservation, which was the scene of an epidemic of suicides two years ago, went 18 months without a suicide after the mental health people joined the Fort Hall Tribal Council in establishing a halfway house.

But it has taken those five years to determine the kind of help needed and how to give it. What is done is important, but how it is done is more important. Judging from the mental health personnel I have met, I believe they know what to do and how to do it. They are sensitized to Indian culture and traditions, and I think they should be allowed to proceed with the kinds of services they now know how to design. These people are highly trained and competent people, and I fear that if they are not given the resources which they feel are essential to accomplish their task, they will leave the service for jobs where they believe they can be more effective. If that should happen they would not be replaceable. This is a new field, and experience in it is rare. If they are lost, the program will have to start all over.

Recently I asked the Indian Health Service to tell me their plans for increasing the scope of the mental health program. They informed me that an increase of \$165,000 was appropriated last year, but that it was lost to them due to administrative action. I understand that this year the proposed budget includes an increase of \$218,000 for the overall pro-

gram and an appropriation of \$187,000 for the establishment of a psychiatric ward in the Gallup Hospital.

I have no question about the Gallup Hospital request. The need for psychiatric care as close to the reservation as possible, where Navajo people can assist in identifying patients and seeing that those patients get early treatment, is evident.

But, I believe that, in light of the job which remains to be done, an increase of only \$218,000 over last year's budget, hardly allows any significant expansion of the current program. Dr. Johnson testified that an increase of \$218,000 would mean an additional 20 positions. Those 20 positions would undoubtedly contribute to solving the problem, but they still wouldn't bring about the significant gains needed to really get at this problem.

Dr. Johnson testified that in order to "make real inroads," an additional million dollars over the present budget request would be needed. I have seen the lonely depressed children of the boarding schools. I have talked to the teachers and friends of teenagers who have committed suicide because they are convinced an Indian has nothing to live for. I have seen what happens to a man's life when he feels alcohol is his only means of maintaining sanity.

I personally believe Dr. Johnson's million-dollar figure is too modest. It may be that under existing limitations, such as the specially qualified personnel needed in this area, no amount of money will purchase both the medical qualifications and cultural sensitivity required in this most delicate situation. But I think it is imperative that those who have been working in Indian mental health continue to do so, and that the Indian Health Service continue to employ Indian personnel to assist the mental health specialists in facilitating communication and understanding between Indians suffering from poor mental health and those health specialists who can help them.

In his remarks several weeks ago, Dr. Johnson indicated that was how additional funds would be used. I don't think we can, with good conscience, do less than provide an increase of one million dollars. I urge you, Mr. Chairman, to adopt this change. In the long run it will save dollars which would otherwise be needed for life-long institutional care. In the short run it will save lives.

HEALTH

(From "Indians in Minneapolis," by the League of Women Voters of Minneapolis, with the assistance of the University of Minnesota's Training Center for Community Programs, April 1968)

"They have been given the run around so much they feel they're being given another run-around; they don't bother to listen to the reasons. As a result, they often end up not going because they figure nothing will be done there either."

Much needs to be done in health education and preventive medicine to meet the needs of Minneapolis Indians, health officials say. Although care at Hennepin County General Hospital is limited except in emergencies to those who have established legal residence here, a rather large number of other health services exists to provide care which is not tied to length of residence. Indians are not always motivated to use them, however. Even when health agencies reach out into Indian neighborhoods, as the Minneapolis Health Department did last summer with a cancer detection clinic, the result can be disappointing. Although 10,000 flyers were printed and distributed through the neighborhoods, only 14 Indian women showed up. "You have to start somewhere," the health educator commented. The department plans another clinic soon.

Generally, headway is being made in meeting the health problems of Indians accord-

ing to the director of the Minneapolis Health Department. In the area of personal health care, the department includes clinics for family planning services, maternity and infant care, immunization clinics, child health clinics, a cervical cancer detection project, visiting nurse service and communicable disease control. For these services there is no charge or, in some cases, only a nominal fee if the family can pay. To qualify for most of these personal health services, persons must be of a required low income level or live in a poverty target area. The department reaches about 50,000 individuals (about 30% of those in the target areas) through its programs.

A program of Comprehensive Health Care for Children and Youth under 18 years of age, financed by the federal government, was launched by the health department two years ago. Health screening, diagnostic and preventive services are given through Project Head Start clinics, child health clinics, nursery schools and through referrals from school health programs. Needed medical and dental treatment (including care at General Hospital) is financed by the project. In the past, no treatment could be given unless the family had financial resources or was eligible for public assistance programs. In target area schools the project offers these services to children entering kindergarten who do not have a family doctor or dentist. The project is publicized through these schools, housing developments and social agencies including the Citizens Community Centers.

A sub-project of this program was opened in February, 1967, to offer complete health care for children up to 18 years of age in the Greeley, Adams and Seward elementary school districts. The project, the *Community University Health Center*, is federally financed and staffed by University of Minnesota personnel. Its purposes are to offer the best in medical service to children in the Franklin Avenue area and to furnish a model health center as a teaching tool for the University's medical personnel. Eighty-eight (19%) of the 442 low-income persons registered by last December were Indian. It is estimated that in the community being served 3,000 out of 7,000 children are eligible for service. Although the center treats only children, it is "family oriented," and the staff members say they hope to raise health standards in the area through community involvement. A child registered in the clinic starts with a total of four hours of diagnostic examinations. Every aspect of health is considered by pediatricians, dentists, an audiologist and psychiatrists on the center's staff.

The center employs a health educator and 11 public health nurses (who are assigned by the health department) to reach into the community. An advisory committee of area residents meets monthly. Eventually, the program is to be integrated into the Model Neighborhood program.

"Our contacts with Indians aren't as satisfying as with other people because they are hard to reach. They have to learn to trust us before we can reach them, and we have to show them they can trust us."

In order to reach Indians for these and other programs, the health department contacts social workers who see many Indians; they can spread the word if there is a mobile cancer detection unit in the neighborhood, for instance. Health educators work as a liaison between the Public Health Center and community agencies. They have worked through the Upper Midwest American Indian Center in locating Indian patients who need medical follow-up care and have devised an in-service education program for that center's neighborhood aides. The staff at the health department has had Indians in a leadership position in the community speak at staff meetings about Indians' cultural background and ways of working with them. The Minneapolis Health

Department director says his staff is highly motivated in dealing with Indians.

The director of the health department's maternal and child health division says that it is easier to reach the estimated one-third of Minneapolis' Indian citizens who live in the north side, and seem to her to be more established and less mobile than the two-thirds who live in the south side.

An informal sight count of Indians using some of the city health department programs during 1967 yielded these figures: in the child health clinics, 2% were Indian; receiving family planning services, 9% were Indian; in the maternity clinics, 11% were Indian.

"(They don't come to us for health education.) We go to them. We feel we have the responsibility to make the first step. Giving them literature is the likely first step. Information to them requires constant re-enforcement but we're prepared to do it..."

In 1965, 190 Indian live births were recorded in Minneapolis, 2.1% of the city total. This figure, in view of the fact that some Indian women prefer to return to home reservations to give birth, demonstrates that the Indian population is by no means dying out (in fact, the Indian birth rate in the state has been nearly double that of the general population). Premature live births were slightly above average.

The Indian infant death rate in Minneapolis in 1965 was less than half that of the general population; however, because the figure was low (only two deaths), a more reliable clue might be that statewide the Indian infant death rate was one and one-half times higher than the general population in 1963.

The incidence of tuberculosis and venereal disease is quite high. The rate of new active tuberculosis cases in 1967 was 76.8 for non-white males per 100,000 population and 77.1 for non-white females (compared to 19.7 for white males and 7.6 for white females).

The syphilis rate, a three-year average, is 10.7 per 100,000 population among white persons, 152.7 among Negroes and 140.0 among "other non-whites" (mainly Indians). The gonorrhea three-year average rate is 139.1 for white persons, 1,501.9 for Negroes and 1,417.7 for "other non-whites."

"Many young Indian girls we have contacted knew nothing of the existence of gonorrhea or syphilis," the director of the communicable disease control division of the health department said. He emphasized that more health education regarding communicable diseases is strongly needed. He said many of the Indians' health problems are related to poor housing, inadequate nutrition and unemployment, an opinion echoed by many other observers.

"Their biggest problem is that of being Indian; they seem to feel somewhat inadequate, inferior to others. (They have a) problem translating the cultural values to the white culture, a conflict in their minds."

Hennepin County General Hospital is the principal provider of care for poor and medically indigent persons. To help coordinate that care, three health department staff members are assigned to General to assist patients who are referred there by the department's Children and Youth Project.

In 1966, 12,047 persons were admitted for in-hospital care and 83,650 visits were made to out-patient clinics. Approximately 10% of these patients were American Indians. According to staff estimates, use of the hospital by Indians ranges from 7% in out-patient (including 10% each for ear, eye, nose and throat and medicine, 2% each in tumor and dentistry and 15% to 20% in obstetrics) to 3% in admissions and emergency and 2% in the mental health clinic.

The chief psychiatrist in the mental health clinic said he usually sees Indians only when they are ordered by the courts to come for a mental health evaluation and that he

didn't understand why so few Indians use the clinic. He said he thought Indians suffer the same types of stress as other racial groups.

"If we could forget about where they come from and give them care, it would be better."

Because Hennepin County General Hospital is tax-supported (52% of its funds comes from taxes), it is intended for "residents" of the county. A "resident" is defined as a person who has lived in the county for at least one year without receiving public assistance. He is supposed to provide proof of residence through rent receipts or employer statements although staff members say they usually take the patient's word for it. Policy dictates that only such "residents" can be accepted for out-patient care except in an emergency situation. In an emergency situation (defined as "a condition that has become acute within 24 hours"), residence requirements are waived and the patient receives the high quality care for which General Hospital is widely respected.

Usually, unless an emergency exists, a "non-resident" Indian will be asked to return to his home county for medical aid. The feeling among many of the General Hospital staff interviewed was that the residency law should be repealed.

For all citizens, however, the county of legal residence is supposed to reimburse the hospital until new residence is established. It has been suggested that putting "teeth" into reciprocal agreements between counties might facilitate the reimbursement process. Trying to obtain reimbursement is often a long and frustrating experience, involving piles of paperwork, long distance calls and hospital personnel time. Frequently, the hospital cannot locate the patient after he has been discharged, in order to obtain information and required signatures on forms. Moreover, reimbursement requests to other counties are frequently refused for various reasons.

There seems to be a good deal of confusion about what, if anything, the Indian Health Center and hospitals administered in reservation areas by U.S. Public Health Service, Division of Indian Health, will do for Hennepin county's non-"resident" Indians. A recent letter from the Indian Health Field Office in Bemidji stated its policy as follows:

"If an Indian leaves the reservation where he has been getting medical care and goes to a non-reservation area (Minneapolis, for instance) and needs medical care, but, because he has not acquired settlement, is not entitled to it, then the Division of Indian Health will pay his medical bills for one year following his arrival at the non-reservation area. This is to make sure that he will have care if needed until he has acquired settlement. Once he has acquired settlement, he is then eligible for medical care under the county program just as any other person living in the county, and he is expected to take advantage of this program.

"If an Indian family moves from the reservation and the children are eligible for care under the Medical Assistance program, then the Division of Indian Health expects the family to apply for that program for the children. There is no residency requirement attached to this program. Therefore, there would not be any year's wait to make the children eligible. The Division of Indian Health then uses the Medical Assistance eligibility criteria for the parents so that the family will not be fragmented into two eligibility categories. Therefore, during the first year away from the reservation, if the children are eligible for the Medical Assistance program, the parents are eligible for care under the Division of Indian Health program. At the end of the year, the Division of Indian Health discontinues medical care to the Indian adults. It is at this point that the Indian must start using the medical care facilities

available to all people alike. The procedure should be routine and paperwork not more complicated than for the non-Indian."

If the residence requirement is a deterrent to the Indian seeking medical aid, so is the extensive paper work and long wait. The paper work may be a necessary procedure in a large metropolitan hospital but observers felt there was a lack of clerical aid to help fill out forms and eliminate "red tape."

Employees who were interviewed said it was hard to help Indians because of the difficulty in getting them to return for medical follow-up treatment. "The Indian stops coming when the pain goes away," said one employee. Many are so mobile the hospital has trouble keeping track of their whereabouts. One employee in the admissions office said the Indians he saw had no concept of time and would arrive for a 9 o'clock appointment at 1 o'clock.

Interns, resident physicians and other staff members are given no special training in dealing with different ethnic groups. They seem to see their main purpose as healing sick persons, no matter who they are.

"Residency is the last of the old, archaic laws. We get these residency-problem persons in our (clinic) program. A private agency like ours can take them under its own rules. Residency is not a requirement here."

Several other Minneapolis hospitals have facilities for treating the medically indigent. Here families, "resident" or not, can get complete medical care, if they meet the low-income requirement.

The Medical Services Clinic at Fairview Hospital has a friendly, home-like atmosphere and even serves coffee and cookies to its patients. It is currently staffed by four resident physicians from Latin America. The clinic was started to meet the needs of the southside community and many persons are referred from nearby settlement houses or social service agencies.

Each family pays a 25¢ registration fee. In a private interview with the credit manager, an expectant mother determines how much she can pay for the delivery of her baby. Other fees are also based on ability to pay.

About 60 families actively participate in the program. Between 20% and 30% are Indian. In a special feature at the Fairview clinic, the family sees one doctor for all its care. The staff hopes this will provide a closer relationship between family and doctor and better follow-up care, preventive medicine and health practices the larger medical staff at Fairview may also be used). Resident doctors occasionally hear lectures on different ethnic groups and student nurses sometimes make home visits as part of their training.

Mt. Sinai Hospital has 25 hospital beds earmarked for its service and teaching program, which makes medical and surgical care available at reduced cost. Not many Indians use this service although it has been available for four years and is next door to a settlement house used by many Indians. To qualify, a person must be referred by a private doctor. Sometimes patients who do not meet residence requirements for General Hospital use are sent to Mt. Sinai.

St. Mary's Hospital also has an out-patient clinic for low-income persons. Only four of the 609 new patients seen in the out-patient clinic in 1966 were reported as being Indian. Patients pay what they can afford and may be referred by doctors, relatives or friends.

Other health resources in the community include Children's Dental Services, a United Fund agency furnishing care to preschool and school-age children whose families are medically indigent (but not receiving public assistance). Planned Parenthood of Minneapolis had reported serving about 20 Indian women each year (about 2% of its case load) but appeared to see fewer in 1967, with only three coming in the first eight months. The director said she thought the drop was due

to establishment of the health department's family planning clinics.

"Indians are bright and they are good workers but the young men that come into town associate with Indian men who are already deep in a pattern of drinking and irresponsible behavior, and they copy the older men's actions."—manager of a private employment agency which places many day laborers.

Many persons interviewed for this study mentioned the severe alcohol problems many Indians have. Skid row missions and other agencies attempt to channel Indians into Alcoholics Anonymous programs, apparently with little effect: a member estimated that perhaps 25 Indians were members presently. He said the success rate with Indians did not appear to be as high as with non-Indians and noted that the organization appears to have better luck with those Indians who have some religious background.

An agency working with alcoholics is Pioneer House, run by the Minneapolis Division of Public Relief. The agency estimates that 10% of its residents are Indian. A three-week stay is average. Counselors go with the client to court, try to interest the person in Alcoholics Anonymous and help in other ways. They see drinking problems compounded by unemployment, newness to the city, crowded housing, feeling ill at ease in the city and looking for an escape—the Indian is not as independent as other citizens because of his environmental and cultural background, the counselor said. Drinking contributes to poor job references and vice-versa. Four years ago it was reported that Indian use of Pioneer House was "slight," but an improvement over no use at all in the years before. About twenty Indians have recently formed an organization through which they hope to reach Indians with alcohol problems and improve the image of Indians generally.

Because of the great concern of the director of the Minneapolis Workhouse for the problems that bring Indians there, he has worked with the Upper Midwest American Indian Center in drawing up a proposal for an Indian halfway house. Its importance for Indians is illustrated by his own observations and a questionnaire he circulated among 33 Indians who were inmates of the workhouse at the time. Resounding to the statement, "I believe a halfway house is essential if I am ever going to 'make it,'" 26 of 31 respondents "agreed" or "strongly agreed."

The Indian Center is seeking funds to open at least one such halfway house to provide a stable, home-like atmosphere for not more than 15 Indian individuals who would be expected to share in the maintenance and expense of their lodging. It would be located near the Indian Center which, it is proposed, would have counseling, employment and recreational facilities available to the boarders. The success of such a venture, focused on "achievement of a successful transition from the skid row and jail subculture to self-support and independence," would require many supportive services to tackle the complex problems of the "homeless alcoholic."

INDIAN EDUCATION

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, we are living today in a period of renewed interest in the problems, struggles, and aspirations of the American Indian. In recent months a number of the major news magazines have devoted cover stories to the rebirth of Indian self-determination. Newspapers and television have done similar pieces. But regardless of what the news medium is, they all come around to the same point: the key to the Indian's future is education.

I am pleased that our Interior Appro-

priations Subcommittee, under the distinguished leadership of the Senator from Nevada, has also recognized this point, and has recommended for our passage an appropriations bill which treats education as a priority item. Not only that, but the committee has shown itself sensitive to the priorities within Indian education, as is evident in its recommendation to increase higher education scholarships by \$1 million.

It may be that given the last-place position from which Indian education must move, that no amount of money that this Congress will appropriate today will satisfactorily provide for the education of American Indians. You do not have to be an education expert to know that when you have: First, Indian dropout rates at twice the national average; Second, all-Indian schools operated by all-white school boards; Third, an average educational level of 5 school years for Indians under Federal supervision; fourth, 40,000 Navajo Indians, nearly a third of the entire tribe, functionally illiterate in English; that there is a lot yet to be done.

I could go on for hours with appalling statistics and ugly horror stories about the kind of education Indian Americans receive.

The Senate Indian Education Subcommittee, under the able leadership of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), compiled a monumental report documenting that, in education, as in so many other crucial areas, the first American is undisputably the last.

The report contained a set of recommendations designed to drastically alter the course of Indian education and set it on a path toward excellence. Some of those recommendations already have been enacted into law; others are awaiting action in committee; still others are in the process of being drawn up into legislation and approved by Indian leaders.

We have the opportunity here today to endorse one of the report's basic recommendations: That funds available for the education of American Indians be substantially increased.

The Interior Appropriations Subcommittee has made a step in this direction by recommending a BIA budget for education and welfare services which is \$34,412,000 larger than the fiscal 1970 appropriation. Yet this is still almost \$1.4 million less than the Bureau's stated budgetary needs, and \$1.5 million less than the House committee's recommendation.

The Indian education amendment before us today would add \$2,813,500 to the Senate committee's recommendation. This amount includes:

First. Teacher-training programs in local Indian culture, history, values, for public schools—\$250,000.

Second. Development of courses in Indian language, history, and culture—\$250,000.

Third. Teacher aides in public schools—\$63,000.

Fourth. Counseling and guidance in public schools—\$50,000.

Fifth. Higher education scholarships—\$200,000.

Sixth. Teaching and guidance personnel in BIA schools—\$2 million.

The sum of \$2.8 million is hardly enough to change the direction of a nation's approach to the education of its Indian citizens. But I believe that \$2.8 million spent on worthwhile, significant programs can make a difference for a number of Indian children—the difference between staying in school or dropping out, the difference between being proud to be Indian or feeling that to be Indian is to be less than human.

I would like to make one other comment before closing.

Last year the Senate added almost \$4 million to the Indian education budget recommended by the Appropriations Committee. Some of that money was used for kindergarten programs for Indian children which are proving very successful. But over \$3 million was provided for specific purposes, such as hiring scholarship officers, improving curriculum programs, development of curriculum materials, college work-study programs, summer expansion programs and training of Indian boards of education. Several of us here today stood on the Senate floor at that time too, fighting for these programs, only to discover earlier this year that the Bureau of Indian Affairs had reallocated these specific funds to their general operations budget. None of these innovative programs—the kind of programs which are essential for a new approach to Indian education—were started.

That means we are already a year behind schedule. I am glad to see that these funds are back in the budget this year. I remain especially excited about the Indian School Board project, and I trust that this time around the \$300,000 allotted for that purpose will be used for that purpose.

We have got some catching up to do, though, and I believe we can make a good start by adding the additional \$2.8 million to the committee bill. Our commitment to the American Indian is too longstanding and too important to be laid aside.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, this amendment deals with an important matter—health programs for California Indians. I urge the adoption of this amendment which would include much needed funds for California rural Indian health program. In testimony to the Senate Appropriations Committee, I urged \$750,000 be provided for this California program. This amendment includes \$750,000 to the Indian Health Services of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; which is budgeted in the Interior Department appropriations bill.

It is my understanding that presently \$113 million is being spent for Indian health programs in 26 States in this country. California Indians, despite the obvious need, which I will discuss later, do not participate in this national Indian health program. This is a legacy of the movement in the fifties to terminate the special Federal relationship to American Indians. Termination is adamantly opposed by the Indians. In fact, the termination question is so great a fear on the

part of the American Indian that it hampers the reaching of agreement on other important decisions with respect to the American Indian.

As a member of the former Special Indian Education Subcommittee, I became aware of the extent of these termination fears as our subcommittee attempted to make a recommendation regarding the Indian education organizational question. Vice President AGNEW has emphatically indicated the position of the Nixon administration against termination. It is my hope that this matter will be put to rest so that we can address ourselves to the very great problems that face the American Indians—health, education, housing, and others.

Mr. President, there is no question that there is a great need for Indian health services by California Indians. Since 1955, when Federal health programs were terminated in California, the health of California Indians has deteriorated in communicable diseases as well as chronic diseases. The death rate from influenza and pneumonia is twice that of the total population; tuberculosis, six times; accidents, four times; and cirrhosis of the liver, four times. Indian mothers fail to receive adequate prenatal care and their life expectancy is 20 years less than the average for all Californians. Seventy percent of the California Indian families, with an average size of six persons, earn less than \$3,000 annually.

The health status of the Indians in California indicates the dire need for participation in the Federal programs. Beginning in 1967, California was granted \$150,000 by the U.S. Public Health Service to conduct a rural Indian demonstration health project in four areas. Governor Reagan requested the California Department of Public Health to survey nine suggested areas and recommend four for demonstration. Since all of the nine tribal groups of the area surveyed indicated such a great interest, and the needs of all were so great, the State Public Health Service was able to secure a 1-year \$245,000 demonstration grant in 1968. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare then gave California additional funds to continue the program until June 30, 1969. The success of the program prompted the State, at a very restricted level, to assume the cost when HEW funds were exhausted in June of 1969.

After the Federal funds were stopped, I contacted the Department and urged that this program be continued. On January 27, 1970, I was delighted to announce that I had been informed by Secretary Finch that the project would be continued, and that the Federal Government would resume a Federal health responsibility for several thousand rural Indians in California. This Federal grant was for \$25,000 a month, which would be \$300,000 annually, to continue the California Rural Indian Health projects.

These projects have been instrumental in saving many lives—one was a newborn infant with a congenital heart defect, and a number were older people with acute or chronic illnesses. Community health education campaigns were successfully conducted in the areas of

tuberculosis, diabetes, arthritis, family planning, personal hygiene, prenatal care, child care and dental care. Many times Indian health aides were employed by their tribal organizations to provide community health education and to give assistance to isolated rural Indians in obtaining health and medical care.

Mr. Rautenberg, Assistant Chief Administrative, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, California State Department of Public Health, in a letter to me gave some specific example of some of the program's solid accomplishments.

"One example can be found on the Rincon Reservation in San Diego County, where a dentist newly returned from Vietnam has worked with Indian volunteers to completely transform an old shack into a three-room dental clinic. The U.S. Public Health Service, Indian Health Service, has installed indoor toilet facilities. A dental chair and equipment were donated by a retired dentist. Technicians from the Camp Pendleton Marine base assisted in installing the equipment. The California State Department of Public Health provided funds for supplies, and the rural Indian project staff arranges and conducts a community dental education program. This volunteer effort, which is providing free dental assistance to many people who would otherwise be without this service, exemplifies not only the community support which the Indians have been able to stimulate, but the multiorganizational effort which goes into making the community-based project successful.

"Similar success is being enjoyed in Tulare County, where the local health department has been stimulated to provide a higher level of service, now that the Indian health project has provided a base of operation with indigenous staff to interpret needs and programs, and to develop community organizations. Here, help has been received from private physicians, a Catholic convent, the County Health Department and others.

"In Inyo County, for the first time, the local health department is now employing an Indian community health aide who formerly was employed in the Indian health program.

"Unquestionably, the local Indian health projects have shown remarkable ingenuity in establishing the eligibility of their people for existing medical and health programs, such as local health department clinic services, Medi-Cal and medicare benefits, the State Crippled Children's Services program, etc. We can only estimate that the value of any services obtained through these programs would amount to approximately \$150,000 per year statewide."

Both the need that exists in California and the efficient use of Federal funds demand that we stabilize this program. It is impossible to run a program on a month-to-month basis, and although there is an understanding that the Federal program will continue until this June, I am sure the Members will see that this is a frustrating situation.

Therefore, I strongly urge the amendment's adoption which will allow California Indians to participate in the Indian Health Services program by providing \$750,000 earmarked for California

Indians. This will enable the expansion of the present program to cover a substantial number of the over 30,000 rural Indians in my State.

In House hearings questions were asked on behalf of Congressman DON CLAUSEN and Congressman HAROLD "BIZZ" JOHNSON of Dr. Emory Johnson of the Indian Health Services regarding the California program. Dr. Johnson concurred with our evaluation that the program is an excellent one, and indicated that he felt that \$750,000 was needed and could be effectively used.

It would be indeed unfortunate if these projects were not continued. There has been a good response in the Indian community to them and a good rapport developed between the Indians and public and private agencies. Dr. George C. Cunningham, in a letter to me, put it this way:

The urgency of this case in my mind stems from the fact that governmental and private agencies working with the Indians have lacked consistency, integrity and continuity. Having overcome the initial skepticism of the Indian communities and won their confidence, we would have a real problem restoring services if there was any hiatus of funding.

So, I do hope the Senate will approve this proposal I am cosponsoring, which will meet an obviously great need in my State among the Indian population. Simple equity would dictate that California Indians should be allowed to participate in this Federal program.

INDIAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION

Mr. MONTROYA. Mr. President, I rise today to denounce the treatment this country has given, and continues to give, the American Indian. Indians have become a casualty of what is called "fiscal responsibility," but what should really be called humanitarian irresponsibility. Under the excuse of budgetary economy, programs for the American Indian are advancing altogether too slowly, and in many cases these programs are actually being cut back. As a result, the conditions of our Indians remain deplorable. The education and health, the fundamental well-being of these people, will be sacrificed by such action. Forty percent of adult Indians are functionally illiterate.

Health conditions are just as disgraceful; Indians in Shiprock, N. Mex., only have 48 physicians per 100,000 population; the rest of this affluent country has 125 physicians per 100,000 population. We are discriminating against the Indians in the Shiprock area and against all American Indians.

Turning for a moment to the crisis in Indian education, let me quote a few facts. Nationwide, Indians average 8 years of schooling, compared to 10.6 for the general population. In my own State of New Mexico, containing the third largest number of Indian students, the average educational attainment for Indians is a shocking 6.5 years. Only 18 percent of the Indian population is ever enrolled in college, compared to 50 percent of the non-Indians. The high school dropout rate for Indians is 42 percent compared to 26 percent for the Nation as a whole. Fourteen percent of the Indian population has never attended a school of any kind, and in 1960, only one-third

had attended high school. Seventy-three percent of all 5-year-olds are enrolled in kindergarten, but only 10 percent of Indian children in the same age group attend preschool classes.

I have already mentioned that close to half of all Indian adults are functionally illiterate. But these statistics are not new. We have known for decades about the tragic state of Indian education, and yet we have failed to act to improve the situation. Indian programs, and in particular, Indian education programs have been shunted aside while we have concerned ourselves with less urgent and more glamorous topics. We have spent less in a year on education of the first Americans than we have in a day in Southeast Asia. We have aided in perpetuating the stereotyped picture of the American Indians as "dirty, lazy, and drunk." And this picture has had a terrible effect on young Indians whose runaway and suicide rates are unnecessarily out of proportion to the rest of the population. Because of their lack of educational opportunities and because of our unwillingness to try understanding their culture, we have in the past mistakenly and tragically judged many potentially bright youngsters to be mentally retarded.

We have all suffered because of these failures. But no one has suffered from these faults as much as the Indian himself. We are all to blame, and I urge every American citizen to join me in an effort to improve the state of education for the American Indian. The options facing many Indian students for whom reservation schools are unavailable are not pleasant. They are forced to attend classes in quonset huts or converted barracks or they must travel by bus, sometimes for more than a hundred miles each day, over dirt roads to public schools, or they are packed off to lonely and distant boarding schools where the ratio is one staff member for every 60 children. Clearly, this situation is less than adequate.

During the Senate committee consideration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget, I was able to obtain \$70,000 for planning of a new elementary school on the Acoma Pueblo reservation. The existing school is over 40 years old and incapable of providing minimal educational standards for those students attending school. In addition, the size of the structure necessitates transporting most of the Acoma students to Grants, N. Mex. I am pleased with the committee's decision to provide planning funds for a new Acoma school, but I realize there are many similar instances of inadequate Indian school facilities for which no money will be available this year or next year.

The Senate committee recommends \$135.5 million for educational assistance under the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This represents an increase of \$16.2 million over the amount available in fiscal year 1970. This increase is significant, but at the same time, the \$135.5 million for education and the \$18.8 million for BIA construction including construction of schools, does not reflect the true need.

I would like to see Congress make a

determination to provide adequate funding for education of our Indian children. The current budget now being considered is still insufficient to the task of meeting even minimal educational standards for our Indian children. Conditions in my own State of New Mexico alone demonstrate the critical need for a greater effort and an increased financial assist from the Federal Government.

At this point in my statement, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD a table of unfunded educational projects in New Mexico.

Each of these projects is fully justifiable. They are not extravagant proposals but are critical projects needed to provide an adequate education for young Indian children. I urge my colleagues in the Senate to examine carefully the needs for improving the condition of Indian education and to join me in an effort to provide at least a portion of the funding required.

Let me turn now to a subject which is just as crucial as education to the well-being of the Indian people. That subject is health care. Funds for the construction of health care facilities have been reduced by the present administration. This action is unbelievable and unacceptable in light of the acute need of these people. We cannot tolerate such treatment of the original inhabitants of this land. The administration actually requested a cut of \$3 million in funds for Indian health facilities for fiscal year 1971. This would have provided \$19 million, while last year's appropriation provided \$21 million. Mr. President, this is simply taking us in the wrong direction. We should be appropriating more money for Indian health facilities, not less.

Though the action of the Senate Appropriations Committee, some funds have been added to this shamefully small budget request. As a result of this action, New Mexico will receive \$358,000 for planning a hospital at Zuni, and \$202,000 for the conversion of the Albuquerque Sanatorium to an outpatient clinic for Indians. These additional funds, valuable and appreciated though they are, barely scratch the surface of the needs of New Mexico and the Nation.

Alcoholism is a terribly serious problem among Indians, yet the Navaho Reservation still does not have any facility on that reservation for the treatment of alcoholics, and the shocking fact is that there are no plans in progress for providing such a center. Mental health is a related problem for it stems from the same underlying cause, which is the disorganization of life that we have brought upon the American Indian. Indians with mental health problems are forced to leave the only surroundings they know and are placed in institutions where procedures are designed for non-Indians.

This usually worsens the condition, rather than correcting it. As a result of these discoveries, a pilot project is now underway in Gallup, N. Mex., to take patient care out to the mental patient in his normal habitat. We now have one small staff, with one psychiatrist, working in this program; this is simply not enough. Indians throughout New Mexico

would benefit from such programs, but the funds are not available for such an expansion of the program.

The Senate Appropriations Committee added an unbudgeted item of \$500,000 for Indian mental health programs, but this addition only begins to scratch the surface of the unmet needs in this area.

The list of unfunded projects in New Mexico and the Nation could go on and on: hospitals, sanitation facilities, outpatient care units, training programs, additional staff members for health care, basic drugs and supplies—all of these items are needed by the Indians. Because we have not completely met this need, statistics relating to Indian health are shameful:

The average age at death for Indians is 43.8, compared to 63.6 for the general population.

The TB death rate is 16.2 per 100,000 for Indians compared to 3.5 per 100,000 for the general population.

In dental health care, only 13 percent of the Indian children under the age of 4 receive the minimum necessary care; for adults over the age of 19, the figure is barely 6 percent.

Infant mortality for the first month of life is three times as high among Indians as the rest of the population.

All diseases are much higher among Indians.

At this point, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD a table of statistics listing the extent of various diseases among U.S. Indians.

Unemployment, poor education, poor health, unsuitable living conditions, alcoholism, and mental health problems are all interrelated. Unless we attack these problems at once, the American Indian is doomed to the same miserable existence we placed him in many years ago. To engage in these programs means the expenditure of money, but when we look at the vast expenditures made elsewhere in the Federal Government we can surely realize that a few million must be found for the most needy of Americans, the American Indian. We must not allow these people to become the casualties of the stringent false economies of the present budget planners.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNFUNDED PROJECTS, STATE OF NEW MEXICO	
<i>Educational assistance, facilities and services</i>	
Assistance to pupils in non-Federal schools:	
Higher education.....	\$120,000
Johnson O'Malley.....	500,000
Federal facilities:	
Library centers in the Pueblos....	100,000
Summer programs.....	25,400
Construction of buildings and utilities:	
Albuquerque Voc-Tech School completion	5,215,000
Acoma Elementary School....	1,228,453
El Morro Navajo Elementary School	1,200,000
Laguna Acoma Jr.-Sr. High School	1,000,773
New sewerage lagoon—Sanostee School	200,000
Kindergarten (1)—San Juan..	35,000
Kindergarten (2)—San Felipe..	70,000

Relocatable classroom (3)—Isleta	\$45,000
Relocatable classroom (1)—San Juan	15,000
Relocatable classroom (1)—Zia	15,000
Relocatable classroom (5)—El Morro (Ramah).....	*127,000
Kitchen/dining facilities—Albuquerque Indian School....	600,000
Kindergarten, 2 additional classrooms—Taos	75,000
Adult education classroom (1)—Laguna	30,000
Adult education classroom (1)—Taos	30,000
Kitchen/dining facilities and classroom—Jemez	80,000
Kitchen/dining facilities—Zia..	40,000
Acoma School.....	1,225,000
San Felipe School.....	1,200,000
Alamo School.....	800,000
Kitchen/dining facilities—San Juan	40,000
Major alterations and improvements:	
Wingate High School parking road surfacing.....	20,000
Renovate Wingate High School auditorium	20,000
Improve sewerage lagoon—Dzith-Na-O-Dith-Hle	15,000
Improve sewerage lagoon—Huerfano School.....	15,000
Improve sewerage lagoon—Standing Rock School.....	15,000
Aztec Dormitory Road.....	8,000
Enlarge quarters—Crownpoint..	5,000
Rewire school—Taos.....	14,000
Student center—Albuquerque Indian School.....	75,000
Reroof dormitory—Magdalena..	80,000

*Includes \$52,000 for water and sewerage system.

Notifiable diseases, 1967 (per 100,000 population)	Indians in United States	United States
Tuberculosis, new active.....	170	23
Rheumatic Fever.....	22	2
Strep Throat.....	2,943	229
Hepatitis.....	294	21
Measles.....	553	32
Gonorrhea.....	770	207
Syphilis.....	123	52
Pneumonia.....	3,680	(1)
Otitis Media.....	8,099	(1)
Gastroenteritis.....	6,713	(1)
Influenza.....	993	(1)
Trachoma.....	1,077	(1)

¹ Not reported.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Nevada and I, and others, have had an opportunity to discuss informally the various items contained in the pending amendment. The distinguished Senator from Nevada, the Senator in charge of the bill, has been very kind in his willingness to consider thoughtfully and seriously each one of the items which we have previously discussed. He feels that if these items are pressed to a vote in their full amounts, as offered in the pending amendment, he will not be able to accept them on behalf of the committee and will have to oppose the total amount.

He does recognize some of the needs which have been expressed here and is willing, if certain of the items can be reduced and the overall amounts can be reduced, to accept the amendment and take it to conference and do the best he can in regard to pressing Indian health needs.

I am extremely grateful, as I know all

American Indians, are for the past consideration of the distinguished Senator in charge of the bill, and for his cooperative attention to the problems here on the floor of the Senate today.

If the Senator from Nevada will check me on these amounts, it is my understanding that: if the item in the amendment for sanitation is reduced from the amount we requested of \$3,750,000 to the figure of \$1,000,000; if the additional \$500,000 we asked for in the amendment for mental health is reduced to \$100,000; if we eliminate from the amendment altogether the \$500,000 item for otitis media, since it is a figure already provided for a very important item for which over \$400,000 has already been provided for; if we keep the \$1,269,000 for hospital positions and \$957,000 for drugs and supplies in the full amount we asked for; if the request for \$750,000 to provide for a California Rural Indian Health Board, be reduced to \$300,000 since there are other funds that are supposed to be available in the appropriation for this purpose; and if finally we reduce the \$2 million item in the amendment for the urban Indian health pilot program to \$150,000, to survey special health needs of American Indians in urban areas and to fund such demonstration projects as may be necessary in connection therewith by the Indian health service, we would have a total of \$3,776,000 rather than \$9,726,000.

If the Senator is willing to take those amounts to conference, we will modify the amendment accordingly, which we will have to do with the two amendments. This would certainly be much better than our present situation and we could therefore, accept that.

I have discussed this with the other sponsors of the amendment. They have the same opinion. Therefore, I am willing to modify my amendment. If the Senator will accept the amendment and take it to conference, I will certainly be grateful for all that he can do. I am grateful for all that he has done today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. EAGLETON). Does the Senator wish to report his modified amendment?

Mr. HARRIS. I will, after hearing the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. BIBLE. On either point, because I think we have had a very helpful and healthy colloquy throughout the past, almost 3 hours now, on Indian health problems, I think it has been illuminating and helpful. We recognize the problems here. We want to be as responsive as we possibly can within the budgetary limitations under which we operate. I have discussed the figures which the Senator from Oklahoma has just related and modified on the two amendments with the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Boggs) and he is in agreement that we think a good case can be made for the so-called add-ons to the Indian health appropriation. I am perfectly willing to recommend to my colleagues and to the Senate that the modified amendments totaling \$3,766,000 be accepted, and we will do our best to hold all, or a substantial part of it, in conference.

There are many areas of this problem with which I am in complete agreement with the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. HARRIS. I am grateful to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. President, I withdraw the amendment on behalf of the various cosponsors and I send to the desk in its place two amendments totaling \$3,766,000 and ask unanimous consent that they may be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. EAGLETON). The previous amendments are withdrawn. The clerk will report the new amendment.

The ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 35, line 16, strike the numeral and insert "\$19,510,000." On page 35, line 7, strike the numeral \$115,660,000 and insert \$118,436,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments will be considered en bloc.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, first, on page 35, dealing with all the items on the previous amendment, which has now been withdrawn, with the exception of the item of \$500,000 asked for on otitis media, which does not appear even in reduced amount in the new amendment, this part of the new amendment would change the figure on page 35, line 7, from \$115,660,000, by adding to it \$2,776,000. The new figure then would be \$118,436,000.

The second half, page 35, line 16, instead of the \$3,750,000 additional funds we had asked for in sanitation, would now be an additional amount of \$1,000,000 for that purpose and, therefore, the second half of the present amendment, the new amendment, would change the figure on page 35, line 16, from \$18,510,000 to \$19,510,000.

Mr. President, I move adoption of the amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments of the Senator from Oklahoma.

The amendments were agreed to en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPONG). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NEED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971 CONSTRUCTION FUNDS FOR COUNCIL BLUFF RESERVOIR IN MISSOURI'S CLARK NATIONAL FOREST

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and Senator EAGLETON I send forward an amendment intended to be proposed to the committee-reported H.R. 17619, a bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for fiscal 1971.

Of the \$213,412,700 approved by the House for improvement and develop-

ment of lands under the Forest Service Administration and for related purposes, the House Appropriations Committee recommended \$100,000 for the Council Bluff Reservoir in the Clark National Forest in Iron County, Mo. The Senate Committee report accompanying H.R. 17916 makes no mention of this important recreation impoundment that would also contribute to flood control in the overall Meramec River Basin.

The purpose of our amendment is to assure that funds will be made available in this fiscal year to begin construction of the Council Bluff Reservoir.

The proposal calls for a 100-foot-high dam which would create a reservoir of about 440 acres with 13 miles of shoreline on the upper Big River in Iron County, Mo.

This project has been closely coordinated and planned in cooperation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Forest Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, the Bureau of Mines, and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, together with the State of Missouri and widespread local interests throughout the area. It is one of the first such comprehensively planned programs in the United States. In this connection, three regional planning groups have also been consulted: the East-West Gateway Coordinating Council—made up of the St. Louis metropolitan counties—the Southeast Missouri Regional Planning Commission, and the Meramec Regional Planning Commission.

The Council Bluff Reservoir will bring sound growth planning to the adjoining four-county area, as well as flood control, water supply, water quality control, and recreation.

Economic benefits from the development of this project have been estimated and they are impressive—\$595,044 on an annual basis. Of that \$103,385 would be returned in the form of user and entrance fees to the Federal Government. It is anticipated that the Federal Government would recover its investment in 16 years.

The recreation potential of this project is of particular importance. It is significant to note that this region is served by no natural lakes or large Federal reservoirs; yet during the last decade the demand for recreation, particularly water-oriented recreation, has risen sharply. Thus, this impoundment would help to meet the needs of this rapidly growing area—Dent, Reynolds, Crawford, and Iron Counties—as well as the needs of some 2½ million people who live in the St. Louis metropolitan region, little more than an hour's driving distance.

As evidence of this, the Missouri comprehensive outdoor recreation plan, developed by the Missouri Interagency Council for Outdoor Recreation, indicates that there is a need for an 81-percent increase in fishing areas.

The Clark National Forest is currently hard pressed to accommodate the large number of visitors that descend on it every weekend. As example, the Clark Forest recreation facilities accommo-

dated 540,000 visitor days in 1965. By 1969, this figure had risen to 798,000 visitor days. The Council Bluff Reservoir will provide facilities for an anticipated 162,000 visitor days annually.

Funds for construction of the Council Bluff Reservoir should be made available this year. Not only has the planning on this project been complete for 6 years, but every year of delay means that final cost of the project will continue to climb.

In order that we might promote rural development, and so that the citizens of this region of Missouri might enjoy a better life, I hope and I urge the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee and members of the committee itself to make available \$100,000 this year to begin construction of the Council Bluff Reservoir.

I ask unanimous consent to have the text of the amendment printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the amendment was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

On page 31, line 8, in lieu of "\$14,188,000" insert "\$14,288,000".

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I am glad to yield to my able and distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Nevada, the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, there are very few Senators for whom I have greater respect and admiration than the very distinguished senior Senator from Missouri. Among his many other abilities and accomplishments, I know of his constant working for his own State.

I have been privileged over the years to handle in various areas some projects—some in the field and some back in Washington—for the Senator. I do not know of anyone who works harder for the good of the State of Missouri.

I compliment him for it.

I recall several years ago when he brought to the subcommittee a proposal for the Ozarks National River. It was a privilege to handle that bill for him and, under his constant urging, to see that it came to fruition and that the money was there with which to complete and move it forward.

This is the same type project in a different area. It is not a park project but, as the Senator stated, it has considerable recreational benefits. It serves a great growing area. This is not a budgeted item and I would add that the House put it in over the budget. We are going to conference and I would look very sympathetically at this item when we get to conference to see if this cannot be kept because I realize this project has been around for some years. The reason we did not add it is that the administration asked us to cut it back, but I think this has unusual merit.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I thank the able chairman for his kind and gracious remarks.

It is his sympathetic cooperation with respect to many of our problems in this field that has resulted in some of the most important developments in my State.

Based on what he has said today, just now, I am very grateful and very hopeful that he and his committee will look favorably on what I think is an unusually important project for my State and the Nation from the standpoint of water and recreation needs.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I appreciate the sentiments of the Senator and we will do our best.

Mr. EAGLETON. Mr. President, Council Bluff Reservoir is a project to be built by the U.S. Forest Service in Iron County, Mo. The reservoir is a part of the Meramec River comprehensive basin plan which includes seven main stream reservoirs, 12 tributary stream reservoirs, 12 headwater reservoirs, nine local protection levees, and 26 angler-use sites in the eastern portion of Missouri.

This comprehensive plan will provide numerous benefits—flood control, recreation, water supply, water quality control, and fish and wildlife conservation—for the expanding St. Louis metropolitan area. Moreover, these same benefits will be provided by this particular project to the growing Leadbelt area of Missouri.

Because of increasing costs of constructing these valuable projects, it is important that progress be made as soon as possible. I therefore concur in the statement of my senior colleague and I request that the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee consider this amendment favorably.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, it is my understanding the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma has an additional amendment he wants to offer.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I have some remarks to make, but first I yield to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

On page 5, line 18, strike out "\$217,115,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$219,928,500".

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, the amendment which has just been read is the amendment I alluded to earlier today, to add \$2,813,500 to the appropriations contained in the bill for Indian education. It is broken down as follows: teaching and guidance personnel in Federal schools, an additional \$2 million; development of courses in Indian language, history, and culture, and teacher training programs in local Indian culture and values, an additional \$500,000; higher education scholarships for Indian young people, an additional \$200,000; counseling and guidance in public schools, an additional \$50,500; teacher aids in public schools, \$63,000, making a total of \$2,813,500 over and above the amount allowed in the appropriations bill now before the Senate.

I offer this amendment on behalf of myself and Senators CRANSTON, KENNEDY, MONDALE, MONTROYA, and GRAVEL.

Now, I am pleased to yield to the

distinguished Senator from Minnesota who, especially because of his important work on the Indian education subcommittee, is particularly knowledgeable in this field.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. President, I do not know of any area fraught with more tragedy than the national program of Indian education. The Indian dropout rates are twice the national average. There are all-Indian children in schools operated by all-white school boards.

On reservations under Federal supervision the average educational level of Indians is 5 years. On the Navaho reservation 40,000 Navahos, nearly one-third of the entire reservation population, are functionally illiterate in English. We could go on for hours with appalling statistics and ugly stories about the kind of education Indians receive.

The Indian Education Subcommittee, under the chairmanship of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) compiled a monumental report, the most searching study ever made of the manner in which the American Indian is educated. The report included a devastating and searing indictment of the present system and funding for Indian education.

The proposal before us today is a modest proposal of \$2.8 million. It would provide for the development of culturally-sensitive teaching materials, counseling and guidance services, for Indian students, special teachers, teacher training, teacher aides, and more higher education scholarship.

This is a modest proposal and I am very hopeful that the manager of the bill will be able to accept it. In a sense it is a catch-up proposal because 1 year ago funds for many of these same programs were added to the appropriation bill. We expected the Bureau of Indian Affairs to implement programs for which money was appropriated. We were later told, to our dismay, that the Bureau of Indian Affairs had diverted those funds for general overhead expenditures. They had ignored the action of Congress and diverted funds without advising the authorizing or appropriating committee.

Mr. President, if society can afford \$110 million for the design of a space shuttle, we should be able to afford \$2 million to give the Indian children a chance.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, this is one of the most successful teams I have seen in a long time. When the team of HARRIS and MONDALE present something it is hard to resist.

However, on this one I think we must resist, for this reason. We have placed our emphasis on Indian health programs. We added \$3.776 million by the last amendment. I think we can sustain a great part of that in conference.

On Indian education it is recommended we add \$2 million for teacher counseling and guidance. That is the big item in the amendment. I suggest again that we have been most generous in these two areas.

In 1970 we appropriated \$38.1 million. This year we appropriated over \$2 mil-

lion more, for a total of \$40.4 million. This would add 134 teachers over the level last year. It adds additional guidance personnel of 158. This is a total add-on of almost 300 teachers and guidance personnel. I think that should be adequate.

Higher education scholarships is an item we increased. The House increased it by \$1.050 million. We stayed with the increase of \$1 million. The item for teacher aides in public schools was increased \$63,000 over last year and the teachers in counseling and guidance in public schools was increased \$50.5 thousand.

I think we have been responsive in these various areas and I hope the amendment will be rejected.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, may I take the items in this amendment one by one and call the Senate's attention to the very serious need for each one of them. They are very modest. As a matter of fact, they are almost shamefully small requests for us to bring in here and ask to have added, but I think they are the bare minimum.

First of all, I direct the attention of the Senate to that item in this amendment calling for a \$2 million increase in teaching and guidance personnel in the public schools. The budget for 1971 provided \$7,701,000 for operation of Federal schools and dormitories, but I believe this amount should be increased by \$2 million as requested.

The purpose of this item is set forth at page 1A-16 of the Department of the Interior budget justifications for fiscal year 1971, in which it is stated in part:

Without increases in appropriations to offset rising costs, Bureau schools have been forced to curtail purchases of textbooks and instructional supplies, postpone replacement of dormitory furnishings and supplies, and operate schools with inadequate staffing. Pupil-teacher ratios of 30 to 1 are common. Pupil personnel services (guidance and counseling, recreation, school social work, psychological services and special education) are extremely limited. The only meaningful pupil personnel services are guidance and counseling in secondary schools and these are staffed at less than half of national standards for public schools. Textbooks and other educational and dormitory supplies have been depleted, and summer program activities were drastically curtailed. The increases requested will permit the Federal school system to operate at minimum adequate standards—giving schools sufficient text books and teaching supplies to meet needs of the students, allowing for filling of vacancies, and providing furnishings in dormitories at a level adequate to create a homelike atmosphere and acquainting the students with desirable standards of living as well as to make their surroundings safe and comfortable.

I certainly commend the distinguished manager of the bill and other members on the Senate Appropriations Committee who have recognized the need here for increasing these funds for this purpose, as does the 1971 budget request. Quite obviously, the \$7,701,000 is a much-needed item in the budget, but there is little reason for rejoicing since only "minimal adequate standards" are thereby assured. Furthermore, even though the high teacher-pupil ratio is admitted and there is obvious inadequacy in guidance counseling, no

funds are asked for meeting these needs in the breakdown of the \$7,701,000 shown in the Interior Department justifications.

I would think that, as a minimum, an additional \$2,000,000 should be provided for more teachers and for more counseling and guidance personnel, as provided by the Interior Department appropriations justifications and by the testimony before the committee.

Secondly, we are asking for \$500,000 for development courses in Indian language, history, and culture, and teacher training programs in local Indian culture and values. Funds are needed for training programs for school teachers, dormitory counselors, and others in the local Indian cultures and value systems. When the Choctaws and Cherokees were running their own educational systems, the teachers, of course, understood the backgrounds and ways of the children. Today, teachers without this understanding or training may interpret shyness as lack of ability. The Indian members of the National Council on Indian Opportunity in discussing this problem stated:

There is no excuse for a quiet, shy Indian child being labeled and treated as dumb and un-responsive by an uncomprehending teacher.

It would be highly beneficial if a training program in the local Indian cultures and value systems could be provided.

Further, we recommend that Indian studies courses in the languages, histories, and cultures of American Indians, be established in all Indian schools or schools of high Indian population—as well as in similar colleges and universities. As a part of this request, funds should be made available to provide better and more relevant, less derogatory textbooks and other teaching materials concerning American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts.

A recent article in the Saturday Review, entitled, "A Usable History for the Red Man," sets forth the urgent need for this funding. Therefore, for this item, our amendment asks an increase in the appropriation of \$500,000.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield.

Mr. MONDALE. One of the most shocking things one notices in visiting Indian schools and Eskimo schools in this country is the absolute lack of any teaching materials that are culturally sensitive. We visited an Eskimo school in the midst of frozen tundra. There were no trees, no grass, no suburbs, no white people. But what we found were white teachers teaching Eskimos out of a Dick and Jane reader. The children were supposed to identify with white suburban families, in a green-grassed suburb, where there were cars, telephone poles, and airplanes.

They knew nothing about that way of life, and it contributed absolutely nothing to their pride and culture—in fact, it probably was damaging.

Wherever the subcommittee visited schools, we asked to look at their culturally sensitive materials, materials that would produce pride and understanding in their own history and their

own culture. I do not think there is a teacher worth his salt who does not believe that that is where one begins. Until a child has pride and respect in his own beginnings and culture, he is not a worthwhile student. The only place we found culturally sensitive materials was at Rough Rock, the OEO-initiated school on the Navajo Reservation. The Navahos developed their own curriculum materials, based on their own culture, and the children love it.

We are asking only for \$250,000 to begin the development of such culturally sensitive and language-sensitive curriculums and teaching materials. I do not see, in the name of any kind of reasonable understanding of what the children need, why it is not necessary.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield to the Senator from Alaska.

Mr. STEVENS. I want to add to what has been said about these materials, that Alaska has pioneered in this activity as far as some of the State schools that serve our native children are concerned. I would like to ask the sponsor of the amendment whether this money is in any way earmarked for specific reservations or specific schools. I would like to be a little provincial and know whether any of this money is going to filter to the provinces up north.

Mr. HARRIS. I would hope it would, because the problems in this connection are as great in Alaska as they are anywhere else where Indians live.

There is no earmarking for particular areas or regions of the country contemplated in this amendment.

Mr. STEVENS. I thank the Senator from Oklahoma for that assurance, because the Bureau of Indian Affairs still operates many of our schools in northwestern Alaska. The State is trying to take these over as rapidly as possible from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, but the transition still goes on, and I am more and more of the opinion that there has been merely a holding operation on some of these schools, which should have been modernized, and particularly some of the curriculums should have been changed, to meet changed conditions and improved communications in that area. Therefore, I am happy to hear the statement that funds are not earmarked as far as any region is concerned.

Mr. President, I commend the chairman of the committee and the ranking minority member of the committee, and call to the attention of the Senator from Oklahoma that there is a very significant new program in this bill, the program to try to control otitis media. This is the inner ear disease which, in Alaska, has resulted in the deafness of about one-fifth of the native children, and has definitely hampered their ability to respond to the educational process.

I am sure that my friend, the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE), recalls some of the examples of what we saw when we were in Alaska early last spring. This effort certainly is most worthwhile. I commend the Senator from Nevada for instituting this program. I hope it will be a full 5-year program. We hope further,

if the program works, that we will be able to eliminate one of the worst diseases to hit any portion of the American population in recent years. I am grateful to the committee for instituting this program.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Alaska for his enlightening remarks.

With respect to otitis media, it is true that, particularly in the Senator's State of Alaska, it is a very difficult health problem. Otitis media is a middle-ear illness which is particularly suffered by American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts.

My next door neighbor where I now temporarily live in McLean, Va., Dr. James McFarland, came to me and my wife a year or so ago, he being an eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist, together with a partner of his, and asked whether or not we might be able to arrange with the Indian Public Health Service for he and his partner to go to Alaska, on their own time and at their own expense, during their summer vacation, and work among the children there, the native children in Alaska, in regard to the problem of otitis media. They were particularly interested in treating the disease by the emplacement of small plastic spool like devices in the ears of children suffering from the disease which have been found to help clear up the infections involved, and to prevent the loss of hearing which is such a sad and usual result of otitis media.

Dr. Rabeau, who was then the head of the Indian Public Health Service, was delighted to arrange that volunteer effort. It was carried forward, and it was found to be very useful. I heard a detailed report on the project was later given, and I commend people such as Dr. McFarland and others who are willing to volunteer their own services and their time. I think what they have shown indicates to us how important it is that we spend the little amount of money involved here to do what obviously can be done. I agree with what the Senator has said, and commend the committee for putting in the bill these needed funds.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. HARRIS. Did the Senator from Alaska ask me to yield?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes.

Mr. HARRIS. I yield.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I am pleased to have the comment of the Senator from Oklahoma regarding Dr. McFarland who, together with other specialists in Alaska, such as Dr. Milo Fritz of Anchorage, who is also an eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist, has developed a new procedure to deal with this very serious disease.

But I should also like to call the attention of this body to the fact that we are dealing with the disease, and not with the cause. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) and I sponsored an amendment to this bill last year to deal with the basic cause, which is the pollution of rivers in northwest Alaska. I hope that next year we can fund that program, so that we can begin to put safe water supplies into these villages.

I thank the Senator from Oklahoma. Mr. HARRIS. I thank the Senator

from Alaska. I think what he has said has been very useful to the Senate in considering this amendment.

I yield now to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I am delighted to be given this opportunity to make one further observation about the need for development of culturally sensitive curricula.

I ask the Senator from Oklahoma to refer to page 24 of the report of the Indian Education Subcommittee. This describes what we saw wherever the subcommittee went. We would ask, "Where is your Indian textbook? Where is your history of Indian culture?"

Always, we would be told, "There is one coming. There is one being developed."

We would ask, "Where is it being developed?"

"Well, we are not sure; in Washington, or one of those regional laboratories, but we have heard one is on the way."

None had ever arrived.

I am going to read a typical, first-hand report, this one is of a visit which the late Senator Robert Kennedy, who served as chairman of the Indian Education Subcommittee, made to the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho. This kind of incident was repeated many times.

Senator Kennedy asked if they had any books about the history of Indians. As the report states:

After a frantic search in the back closet of the school's library a school administrator came running up to the Senator with his find. It was a book entitled "Captive of the Delawares," which had a cover picture of a white child being scalped by an Indian. When the Senator later inquired whether the culture and traditions of the Indians there were included in the school's curriculum he was informed that "there isn't any history to this tribe."

This is the story all over this country. Indian children, who have a rich history, a rich language, and a rich cultural background, go to school and, at best, are taught nothing about their backgrounds. They are taught only the white man's history, which leads them to believe there must not be much of importance in their background.

That is the best that happens. Usually they have to read about whites being scalped by Indians, or how savage Indians are.

This is terribly damaging. It is a disgrace. The least we can do, while we are appropriating these funds, is to provide funds for culturally sensitive teaching materials.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Minnesota. He knows what he is talking about. What he has said is exactly right, and demonstrates eloquently the need for this item of \$500,000 we have been discussing in regard to Indian history, language, culture, and values.

I would conclude the discussion of that item by quoting from the book "The Indian Heritage of America," by Mr. Alvin Josephy, in which he wrote, concerning the survival of the American Indians, of its being one of the most miraculous facts of the mid-20th century. He continued:

Despite almost five hundred years of a history marked generally by attempts to exterminate American Indians or force them, by one means or another, to adopt the cultures of their conquerors, they—and their attachment to their Indian heritage—are far from extinct.

Mr. President, there is nothing that is more powerfully motivating than pride in background and heritage. Too often, the materials and textbooks which are used by American Indian young people tend to destroy, not reinforce—tend to damage, not build up—that pride in heritage. This small item of \$500,000 can, I hope, begin a program in the other direction.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the distinguished Senator from South Dakota (Mr. McGOVERN), the chairman of the Interior Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, a man who is especially knowledgeable and dedicated in this field, be added as a cosponsor of this Indian education amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, the third item of this amendment is for \$200,000 for higher education scholarships. In the Department of the Interior budget justifications for fiscal year 1971, it is set forth that there has been a sharp increase in the number of applications for scholarship aid. It is further set forth that one of the major reasons for Indian students leaving college has been a lack of adequate funding. Because of the inadequacy of scholarship funds, many married Indian students have not been able to secure scholarships, and those who do find that they are inadequate.

The Indian members of the National Council on Indian Opportunity, earlier this year, stated the need for more Indian teachers, and they rightly recognized that one way to solve this problem is to strengthen the scholarship program.

Mr. President, I am grateful that the Senate Appropriations Committee agreed with the House of Representatives to add \$1 million for Indian higher education scholarships. We feel that we are quite justified, however, because of the demonstrated need, in asking that that program be increased further by an additional \$200,000, as our amendment would do.

Last, I call attention to the rather small items in our amendment, one being counseling and guidance in public schools, an increase of \$50,500; the other for teacher aids in the public schools, an increase we are asking for in the amount of \$63,000. These are rather small increases in the amounts for contracts with State departments of education and public school districts for partial costs of educating increased numbers of Indian students and to meet increased operational needs.

The need to increase the \$63,000 for teacher aides in the public schools contracts is well documented. No increase has been provided in the number of teacher aides, despite the fact that the budget justification contains the following comment:

Indian-speaking aides have proven invaluable in primary groups of Indian-speaking children.

Both the counseling and the teacher aide programs I believe have much merit and should, in keeping with increases in enrollment, be increased as we ask in our amendment.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, this is another one of the Indian amendments in the field of education. The amendment requests \$2,813,500. I feel that we have been very generous in our treatment of the various areas that the Senator from Oklahoma has just described. This is a matter of opinion. We added a great deal; he thinks we should have added more.

I have made a suggestion to him that possibly we could resolve this part of the bill, and then I think the bill will move quickly to final passage. I do not think we have any other amendments that require rollcall votes.

I suggest that, instead of taking the figure \$2,813,500, which is the pending amendment, we take a figure of \$1,563,500, which is a reduction of \$1 million in the teaching and guidance personnel, and it still has adequate funding, as I commented a few moments ago. It would reduce the development of courses in the Indian language, history, and culture from \$500,000 to \$250,000, to give us a new figure, a recommended or suggested figure, which I am perfectly willing to accept.

I have conferred with the Senator from Delaware. The new figure would be \$1,563,500.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I am grateful to the distinguished Senator from Nevada and the distinguished Senator from Delaware for their willingness to take this reduced amount to conference. The \$1,563,500 increase for Indian education would include all the items I have previously mentioned at exactly the figures we had asked in our amendment, with the exception of reducing teaching and guidance personnel in Federal schools to \$1 million instead of \$2 million, and reducing development of courses in Indian language, history, and culture, the teaching programs in local Indian culture, from \$500,000 to \$250,000. I wish we could get it all, but I am grateful for the willingness of the committee to take these vital items to conference.

Accordingly, I will modify my amendment to change the amount asked for.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order. Senators will please take their seats.

If the Senator from Oklahoma would repeat the figure, the Chair would appreciate it.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I therefore modify my amendment at the desk as follows: On page 5, line 18, strike the existing figure of \$217,115,000 and insert in lieu thereof, rather than the figure now at the desk, \$218,678,500, which would mean an increase of \$1,563,500.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be so modified.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma, as modified.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, has the Senator concluded this item?

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, as I understand it, the amendment has been agreed to, as modified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. BIBLE. No further amendments are pending at this time.

Mr. BELLMON addressed the chair.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I wish to state to the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma that I have on a number of occasions promised to yield to the distinguished Senator from Florida, but we always got caught up in some extraneous problems—some germane and some not—and I am happy to yield to the Senator from Florida at this time.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the manager of the bill, the distinguished Senator from Nevada; and I assure the Senator from Oklahoma that I shall be only 3 or 4 minutes.

First, I want to thank the Senator from Nevada for having recognized in the bill two objectives which are very, very important to me, personally.

One if for retaining in the bill the \$12 million budgeted and approved by the House for the Biscayne National Monument. The Senator will recall that I handled that matter on the floor at the time of its authorization.

Mr. BIBLE. And with great dispatch, I might add.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator.

The second item I am especially appreciative of his having retained in the bill is \$1.5 million for the Ding Darling Refuge on Sanibel Island, Fla. I am particularly interested in that because, when serving as Governor, I was able to help in dedicating, as part of the refuge, State lands which will be permanently used as part of that wildlife refuge. I thank the Senator for having included that item, and, likewise, I express these thanks to the distinguished Senator from Delaware.

On the third point, I note with regret that the \$1 million item for land acquisition in the Everglades National Park was omitted. I think I understand the reason for it, but I would like to have a brief colloquy on it.

As I understand the matter, the endangered species bill, which was Public Law 91-135, passed in 1969, provided, among other things, that there should be available in 1970, 1971, and 1972—in each of those 3 years—not to exceed \$1 million to carry out the provisions of this endangered species bill in acquiring needed lands.

My understanding is that \$944,000 of that amount was obligated in 1970 for the acquisition of land in the Everglades National Park for the protection of the alligator which happens to be one of the species which is endangered, and that that amount has been allowed in the bill as part of a larger item of \$30 million for taking care of obligations already made. Am I correct on that?

Mr. BIBLE. The Senator from Florida, as usual, is 100 percent correct. That is exactly how it works.

Mr. HOLLAND. Since the item is not especially mentioned in the bill, I wanted it to be clear.

Mr. BIBLE. The \$30 million in the bill is under liquidation of contract authority.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator. I think, unfortunately, that I am right about this: The fact that the obligated amount in 1970 was not asked for by the department in time to be included in the last supplemental bill for 1970 will mean that the item has to come out of the 1971 appropriation. Am I correct on that?

Mr. BIBLE. That is correct. I might add that does not make it completely responsive, but I know of the Senator's great interest in the Everglades and of his constant fight to pick up the in-holdings. He knows that we will have a bill in here next week, probably, to increase the overall ceiling, and I hope it passes during this session of Congress so that we will have statutory authority to go ahead and acquire additional in-holdings in the Everglades.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator. I want to express my appreciation for the cordial and quick response which he has given to the bill he has mentioned and I join him in the hope that we may soon enact it. The \$1 million which could have been made available in 1970, but was not, was not the Senator's fault, or mine, or anyone else's in Congress because it was not asked for and not brought to the attention of the committee handling the supplemental bill for 1970; so it has been lost as a 1970 item.

Mr. BIBLE. That is true.

Mr. HOLLAND. So that the \$1 million for 1970 will not be available; so that we are now to get the \$994,000, or practically \$1 million for 1971, and there is still a prospect or a possibility of getting some or all of the \$1 million for 1972. Am I correct on that?

Mr. BIBLE. I think that would be correct, as we move forward.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I thank the Senator. I have no fault to find whatever with his understanding of the situation which I regret to say is my own.

The last point I should like to mention is that I notice the House put in the bill an item of \$75,000 in connection with the research station for salt water sports fishing in the eastern Gulf of Mexico, the station which serves that objective in Panama City, Fla. I notice that the item was left out of the Senate bill. I am sorry that I do not have any of the details, but I hope that the distinguished Senator and his associate will keep an open mind in conference, because it may be that that is a critical need, although the Senator from Florida cannot give any facts of his own knowledge in that direction; but he hopes, however, that since it will be in conference, the distinguished Senator from Nevada and the distinguished Senator from Delaware will hold in mind that this is an item to be examined as to its usefulness and, in fact, as to whether it is an emergency item for inclusion in this bill.

Mr. BIBLE. I can assure the Senator from Florida that we will do that. This is an unbudgeted item and we had to deal with the fact that it was not a budgeted figure which came to us from the administration.

Mr. HOLLAND. I want to thank the Senator so much for his kindness, not

just to me and to Florida but to the Indians.

It happens that I have a trace of Cherokee Indian blood in me. It so happens that the Senator from Florida has also the great honor to have been given an honorary Indian name by the Seminoles of Florida with whom I have been friends all my life. I have very great interest in that field.

I should like to say for the record that I have been proud of the fact that in the three groups of 4-H scholars from Florida who have visited me in recent weeks there have been several Indian boys and girls, youngsters from the Brighton Reservation, who go to the Okeechobee High School, and other youngsters from the Dania Reservation that go to one of the local public schools in that area. I have never seen finer specimens than the Seminole Indian youngsters who are members of the 4-H Clubs. I cannot think, so far as our State is concerned, that they are being ignored. I want to say for the record, as one who has always had a great interest in the Indians, that I have felt that the distinguished chairman and his ranking minority associate have been most generous in their treatment of the Indians, and I appreciate that treatment.

Mr. BIBLE. I appreciate the sentiments of the Senator from Florida and merely wish to add that I possess two headdresses, one from the Paiutes and one from the Cherokees in North Carolina.

The Senator from Delaware (Mr. Boggs) and I are both extremely optimistic about receiving additional headdresses as a result of our overgenerous action here this afternoon. [Laughter.]

CAVE RUN RECREATIONAL PLAN

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I am very pleased that the committee approved my request for \$800,000 for the Forest Service's Cave Run recreational plan on the Licking River, in the Daniel Boone National Forest, Ky. These funds are necessary in order for essential work to be completed before the dam is completed and the water rises.

I was glad to testify before the committee and I am grateful for the interest and consideration of the chairman, the able Senator from Nevada, Senator BIBLE, and to the Senator from Delaware, Senator Boggs, and the full committee.

During the committee's hearings Mr. "Red" Nelson, Deputy Chief of the Forest Service testified that it is "very essential" that some elements of the recreation plan should be installed before the water rises. He gave the example that certain of the water and sewer lines to connect various sites should be installed under what will be the low pool level.

I know there is a great interest among local groups, and by the State itself, in the prompt and orderly development of the recreation plan at Cave Run—the development of which has been the subject of so much work and effort in recent years.

Chief E. P. Cliff of the Forest Service has described the Cave Run project as "one of the greatest opportunities for

an outstanding recreation development." The lake will cover 8,000 acres. It will be within an 8-hour driving distance of nearly 50 million people. Again, I am pleased that the Appropriations Committee provided \$800,000 for fiscal year 1971—the amount the Forest Service estimates is necessary for an orderly and efficient development.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, this bill contains \$337,000 for the operation of the Marine Laboratory at Milford, Conn.

The Department of the Interior earlier this year announced plans to close the Laboratory in an effort to save money. I believe this is a false economy, and Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate Appropriations Committee apparently agree with that premise because the money is included in this bill and was included in the measure that passed the House.

The Milford Laboratory is one of only two molluscan research laboratories in the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, the other one being located at Oxford, Md. Milford does most important research work in the fields of oyster genetics, food, and culture.

In the early years of the last decade, the disease MSX virtually destroyed the oyster industry in Delaware and other east coast States. The demise of the industry contributed to problems of unemployment and economic dislocation in the area.

The oyster industry, however, appears to be making a resurgence and the lab at Milford plays a most important part in the effort to restore it.

The Department of the Interior is conducting negotiations with several private institutions with the view to turning over operation of the Milford Laboratory to one of them. I would have no objections if these negotiations bore fruit, but I do not believe we can afford to have the Laboratory stand idle, with the resultant loss of professional employees, until those negotiations are completed.

The Milford Laboratory represents a \$1 million investment by the Federal Government. Its construction program was completed only 4 years ago. I believe we must protect that investment by funding operations of the Laboratory at the same level as in fiscal year 1970.

This bill would accomplish that purpose.

THE NEEDS FOR THE FORESTS

Mr. McINTYRE. Mr. President, I am going to vote for H.R. 17619, the bill which makes appropriations for the Interior Department and related agencies, the most important of these agencies being the Forest Service.

I am going to vote for this bill even though I believe it has shortcomings. I know how hard my friend, the able and distinguished Senator from Nevada (Mr. BIBLE), the chairman of the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee worked to produce this measure. I am supporting it because I believe it is the best that could be achieved at this time.

In the first place, I am disappointed that this legislation does not include funds for the Forest Sciences Laboratory at the University of New Hampshire to

serve the great forest resources of New England.

The Congress appropriated \$75,000 to plan this laboratory in 1966. That phase is now completed, and the construction contract could be let as soon as the necessary funds are appropriated.

This new laboratory is sorely needed. I cannot overemphasize how closely the economic health of New Hampshire and our neighboring States is tied to forest resources. Nor could I overstate how heavily dependent forest resource based industries are upon a productive forestry research program.

My home State is 87 percent forested. Among them, the six New England States have 32 million acres of forests. These forests are a major source of water, recreational opportunity, wildlife and esthetics, and they are a potent factor in the economy of the region. The total annual value of manufactured wood products is about \$2 billion, and the wood-using industries of the area provide steady employment to 110,000 people.

To keep this part of our economy healthy, to assure the perpetuation and the expansion of forest resource based industries, we need a strong research program.

The Forest Service has a research program underway at Durham, but the 14 scientists and an equal number of assistants working on this program are now in totally inadequate quarters. They are located in a renovated hardware store, overcrowded, poorly ventilated, and lacking in the laboratory facilities required for intensive research.

Yet handicapped as they are, they are working on five projects of crucial importance: First, watershed yield improvement and flood run-off reduction; second, genetic improvement of white pine and other associated species; third, production of high-value hardwoods; fourth, control of diseases that degrade northern hardwoods; and fifth, improved management of private forest recreation enterprises.

Rising costs of wood production and growing competition from other materials compel constant search for new knowledge, better methods, and more efficient techniques of timber production and use.

At the same time, increasing needs for pure water and insistent public demands for more forest recreation and esthetics require new knowledge and its application in the intensive management of forest land to coordinate conflicting uses—expending the economic resource while simultaneously protecting and improving the environment.

With the proposed Forestry Sciences Laboratory, the Forest Service could achieve the goals and objectives outlined above for the five projects at Durham and thus make a telling contribution to the economic well-being of New Hampshire and New England.

The region's economic dependence upon forest resource based industries, the compelling demand for research in forest resource production and use, and the ideal location of the proposed Forestry Sciences Laboratory are, I believe, convincing reasons for the funds to construct this Laboratory.

I believe there are equally convincing reasons for improving the facilities in the national forests to serve the visitors.

More and more people find the need to have a place to get away for a few moments from the pressures of our complex living. In New Hampshire's White Mountain National Forest during the last year alone visitor days of recreation jumped from 1,915,000 to 1,980,000, an increase of 65,000. The figure will easily top 2 million this year.

Many of these visitors tell me that areas of the forest lack trails, lack trail markings, lack lean-tos for camping, lack cooking areas, lack benches to rest for a moment, lack tables for picknicking, are sometimes litter strewn, and could benefit from more daily care.

The Forest Service is doing a monumental job in trying to meet these needs in face of the expanding use of our national forests. I do not fault the Forest Service. They just cannot do the job, buy the equipment, and hire the needed personnel with the funds available.

Yet, as I say, I am going to support this bill as it now stands. However, I want to say at this time that next year I cannot stand aside without pressing for action to see that we move ahead with the research laboratory and that additional assistance be given the forests for facilities.

Mr. President, we cannot delay much longer.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, one of the controversial items in the appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies is the funding for the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. The question is raised: Should Government be involved in the support of the arts? Or, alternatively, should patrons, foundations, and private contributors bear alone the costs of symphony orchestras, theaters, opera companies? I have a great deal of sympathy with the school of thought which holds that these enterprises should be self-sustaining. I believe that I understand the scope and vitality which have been lent to the growth of the arts in our country through support from the private sector. However, it is generally agreed that many of our finest cultural institutions are in serious financial trouble. Martin Mayer reported in a recent issue of *Saturday Review* that the big five orchestras—Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, New York, and Philadelphia—had a total operating deficit of \$5.7 million in 1967-68 and that this figure could be projected conservatively at \$7.9 million in 1971-72. He noted additionally that most lesser symphony orchestras are proportionately much worse off.

I do not feel that we should allow the cultural institutions around our land to falter and fail. It is not improper for Government to participate in the perpetuation of our cultural heritage. A degree of support is provided at all levels of Government for libraries, museums, historical shrines, monuments. Are the arts and humanities not equally a part of our national heritage? Certainly there is a proper role for government in the maintenance of this facet of our national cultural life.

The manner and extent of Federal involvement in the arts, of course, present some problems. Government should not be concerned with shaping and directing the development of the arts so much as with the perpetuation of what has been finest in our traditions. As Mr. Mayer pointed out in the aforementioned article:

Traditionally it has been the experimental company and the avant-garde artists who needed help from organized charity, and many of those who would be involved with federal aid programs are still living in an older era. There is a real danger that federal support will be biased toward high-fashion, hermeticism and academia, that orchestras playing to annual audiences in the hundreds of thousands will be allowed to wither, while grants are awarded to, say "exciting" theater groups presenting improvised drama in nonsense syllables to audiences of thirty-seven humorless friends. Someone will have to fight to win adoption of the British Arts Council's policy of allocating most—by no means all—government funds to groups that can show substantial public support at the box office.

I believe that this observation is most important, and I would like to emphasize it, because, ultimately, we in the Congress are the "someone" to which Mr. Mayer refers. Our arts programs are important but it is essential that we observe carefully to insure that they proceed down the right road in the service of the broadest spectrum of our populace.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, during the hearings of the Interior appropriations, I sought an additional \$250,000 for the Forest Service's research center in strip mining at Berea, Ky. I also presented questions to the Forest Service regarding their research to date and their capacity to expand this research at this time. The Forest Service testified that it has "plans to strengthen the work at Berea, Ky., as soon as the Federal budget permits."

The research at Berea is very important to Kentucky, but I believe it is also important to neighboring States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and Tennessee—in fact, throughout the region overlying the Appalachian coalfield.

Excellent progress, especially involving revegetation problems, has been made in this research program. Yet the most difficult problems lie ahead. There is an urgent need for expanded research in strip mining mountainous, steep-slope areas. Since one-third of all the coal produced in the Appalachian Mountains is by strip-mining methods, and since most of the coal reserves in these mountains are located in steep areas, the importance of expanded research in this area is quite apparent. The Forest Service's plans lie precisely in this area—research on steep-slope terrain.

Current stripping and reclamation methods are not geared to the critical environmental problems encountered on mountainous terrain. The effects of strip mining are well known. But there is a tragic lack of scientific knowledge about how to restore stripped land on steep slopes. At the present time there is little factual basis for giving sound recommendations on practical measures for rehabilitating stripped mountainous land.

The gross results of strip mining are too plain for anyone who has flown over the area or has driven through it. In Kentucky, it is estimated that approximately 10 percent of the outcrops have already slumped and slid down the mountainsides.

The overburden from stripping can create unstable outcrops that are subject to disastrous slides, and that in turn may pollute nearby streams with sediment. Excessive erosion and water from the stripped area may add further pollution in the form of sediments, acids, and other toxic materials—as well as increased flooding during periods of high rainfall. It is estimated that over 5,000 miles of streams and 14,000 acres of lakes have been adversely affected by strip mining in Appalachia.

The damage to land, forests, streams, water, and wildlife caused by strip mining must be alleviated. I appreciate the assurance of the chairman, Senator BIBLE, and ranking member, Senator BOGGS, that this committee will go into the subject next year.

Mr. BELLMON. Mr. President, I have an amendment at the desk, the purpose of which is to restore to the construction section of the appropriation for the Bureau of Indian Affairs \$585,000 which was included in the House passed version of the Interior appropriations bill. The \$585,000 was to be used for the construction of a boys' dormitory facility at the Eufaula Indian Boarding School, Oklahoma.

Mr. President, more than 8 years ago, the boys' and girls' dormitories were destroyed by fire. After this tragedy occurred, Congress saw fit to restore the facilities which house the young ladies at that institution, but nothing has ever been done to reconstruct the boys' dormitory facility. The overwhelming number of students that live at this institution are Creek Indians whose parents live in rural Oklahoma or who come from disadvantaged or broken homes in my State. These children attend the public schools of Eufaula, Okla., and only recently the city of Eufaula and the school system there have completed a construction program of over \$300,000 to aid in the education of these students in an integrated public school environment.

Already the Federal Government has spent over \$1,100,000 to reconstruct the girls' dormitory and support facilities. The additional \$585,000, which is my amendment, will complete this facility and will be one step the Federal Government can take in improving the educational opportunities for Indian children in this country.

Mr. President, I send the amendment to the desk the purpose of which is to restore to the construction.

Mr. President, I send the amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BAKER). The amendment will be stated.

The bill clerk read as follows:

On page 6, line 9, in lieu of "\$18,800,000" insert "\$19,385,000".

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, as my distinguished colleague (Mr. BELLMON) has just stated, I join him in the amendment.

I alluded to it yesterday in the Senate and earlier this morning, stating that he and I would offer it later.

My colleague has set forth quite well the strong justification for this item which is contained in the appropriation bill as it came to us from the House of Representatives. It is greatly needed. The Eufaula Indian Boarding School is one which boards Indian children, not from long distances away but orphan children from broken homes who otherwise would have serious difficulty in finding transportation to schools from the very areas in which they are located. These children are actually schooled in a public school system in Eufaula, Okla. This is a practice of which I strongly approve.

As I said earlier, the money is needed to replace dormitory facilities which were destroyed by fire over 8 years ago and have not been completely restored because of lack of funds.

I hope that the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I regret that I must oppose the amendment. I do not do so out of any lack of belief that there is justification for it but because it has no budget estimate. The project is one that was an add-on from the House of Representatives. It was carefully considered in the subcommittee. We tried as nearly as we could to get a uniform policy on construction items.

I would hope that the Senators from Oklahoma would not press the amendment. It is in conference, and when the conferees meet with the House conferees, we hope that we can resolve some of these differences, even though some of them are over the budget.

The administration recommended that, because of fiscal problems of today, the amendment not be allowed. Accordingly, I must resist the amendment. I assure both Senators from Oklahoma that we will look on this amendment with great sympathy in conference.

I yield to the distinguished Senator from Delaware if he has any additional facts he would like to add.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished chairman of the committee for yielding to me. I say to my colleagues, the Senators from Oklahoma, that I share the view of the chairman that since the matter is already in the bill on the House side and is not a budgeted item, we will have it in conference. And I think, as the chairman has said, the Senators can expect us to have a very sympathetic view toward this proposal.

Mr. BELLMON. Mr. President, with that understanding, and with the consent of my colleague, the senior Senator from Oklahoma, I would be very happy to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I appreciate the attitude of the Senators from Oklahoma. We are all realistic and we realize that we need a little running room when we get to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. BELLMON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the amendment was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

On page 6, line 9, in lieu of "\$18,800,000" insert "\$19,385,000".

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the Interior appropriations bill is traditionally one of the more important money bills for Montana.

I am very pleased that this appropriation for fiscal 1971 includes \$600,000 for magnetohydrodynamics coal research and development in the Office of Coal Research. I am also informed there is \$400,000 for this purpose in the Bureau of Mines. While my colleague, Senator METCALF, and I had hoped that amount would be larger, we recognize the stringent budget limitations under which we are now operating. I know you will agree that this program, with its promise of coal utilization, lower-cost electricity, and reduction in pollution, deserves larger support as it becomes possible. And I hope you agree that it is very important that this work be begun as rapidly as possible, even in advance of the final report of the Electric Research Council task force which is mapping out the long-term MHD program. This fiscal 1971 appropriation can be put to work right away to begin this important project, and when the task force reports, the long-term program can take up from there.

And I hope you agree, Mr. President, that it is very important that this program be conducted so that the funds are used in a concentrated fashion aimed at a pilot plant to demonstrate the feasibility of this process of generating electricity. I think it is appropriate for the Government to take the lead in this vital program.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I agree with the distinguished majority leader. We were very happy to add the item. I think it is a very worthwhile amendment.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to increase the item in the Interior appropriations bill for construction under the National Forest Service by \$50,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

On page 31, line 8, strike out "\$14,188,000", and insert in lieu thereof "\$14,238,000".

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, the purpose of the amendment is to make funds available to initiate planning for the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum in the Ouachita National Forest in southeastern Oklahoma. The Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum was authorized for construction by the Congress in 1968. The Appropriations Committee in its report on the fiscal year 1970 appropriations instructed the Forest Service to make the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum top priority in its work plans and urged the Forest Service to initiate planning for the construction of the Arboretum with funds otherwise appropriated. Unfortunately, the Forest Service did not initiate planning on this project during fiscal year 1970, therefore, Congressman CARL ALBERT, the distinguished majority

leader of the House of Representatives urged an increase in the budget request of \$75,000 to initiate planning on this very worthwhile project during fiscal year 1971. The House of Representatives, realizing the significance of this project, increased the Interior appropriations bill by 50,000 in order to enable the Forest Service to begin work in fiscal year 1971. The Senate committee deleted this \$50,000 appropriated by the House of Representatives, and I, therefore, offer my amendment to restore this amount in order that planning might get underway on the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum at the earliest possible date.

Mr. President, the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center as its name implies, would be a lasting memorial to one of Oklahoma's, and the Nation's most outstanding conservationists, the later Senator Robert S. Kerr.

The arboretum is proposed to be located midway between Talihina, Okla., and Mena, Ark., on the recently completed Talimena Scenic Drive through the Ouachita National Forest in southeastern Oklahoma. It would cover an estimated 350 acres located totally within the boundaries of the Ouachita National Forest and would therefore not require the acquisition of additional land. The Talimena Scenic Drive is some 55 miles long and is a part of the national forest highway system and because of its scenic beauty is visited by literally thousands of tourists and school children each year. It is estimated that the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center when constructed would be visited by a minimum of 40,000 school age children each year to view plant and animal life in its natural setting and to study the unique geological formations of this part of our country.

Mr. President, I would certainly hope that the Senate would adopt my amendment to increase the item for the national forest construction by this mere \$50,000 so that the National Forest Service could proceed with the planning and development of this outstanding educational facility. This is, of course, a very appropriate way to honor the late Senator Robert S. Kerr because of his overriding interest in conservation and development of our natural resources and because of his work to further the understanding of our citizens for the need for full utilization of our natural resources. I urge the approval of my amendment to increase the appropriation by \$50,000.

Mr. President, I have had informal conversations with the manager of the bill and other members of the committee. They do not feel that they can accept the amendment at this time. They point out that this item will be in the bill since it was included as part of the House bill, and that it will be in conference and will receive consideration.

Accordingly, I will not press the amendment at this time. I hope that very serious consideration of this matter in conference will be given by the manager of the bill and by the Senate conferees. I hope that they may find it possible to agree with the House position.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, there will be a number of items in conference. This will be one. We will be very sympathetic with respect to this proposal.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I withdraw my amendment at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, if there be no further amendments to be proposed, I suggest that we may have third reading of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BAKER). The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H.R. 17619) was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the bill pass? On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. KENNEDY. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. GORE), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. GRAVEL), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. LONG), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. NELSON), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. RIBICOFF), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. RUSSELL), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SPARKMAN), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. TYDINGS), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MCCARTHY), and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. EASTLAND) are necessarily absent.

I further announced that, if present and voting, the Senator from Alaska (Mr. GRAVEL), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. RUSSELL), and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. RIBICOFF) would each vote "yea."

Mr. GRIFFIN. I announce that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLOTT), the Senators from Arizona (Mr. FANNIN and Mr. GOLDWATER), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. FONG), the Senator from New York (Mr. GOODELL), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. PROUTY) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. SMITH) are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New York (Mr. JAVITS) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. PERCY) are absent on official business.

The Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MUNDT) is absent because of illness.

If present and voting, the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLOTT), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. FANNIN), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. FONG), the Senator from New York (Mr. GOODELL), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MUNDT), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. PERCY) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. SMITH) would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 78, nays 0, as follows:

[No. 208 Leg.]

YEAS—78

Aiken	Bellmon	Burdick
Allen	Bennett	Byrd, Va.
Anderson	Bible	Byrd, W. Va.
Baker	Boggs	Cannon
Bayh	Brooke	Case

Church
Cook
Cooper
Cotton
Cranston
Curtis
Dole
Dominick
Eagleton
Ellender
Ervin
Fulbright
Griffin
Gurney
Hansen
Harris
Hart
Hartke
Hatfield
Holland
Hollings

Hruska
Hughes
Jackson
Jordan, N.C.
Jordan, Idaho
Kennedy
Magnuson
Mansfield
Mathias
McClellan
McGee
McGovern
McIntyre
Metcalf
Miller
Mondale
Montoya
Moss
Murphy
Muskie
Packwood

Pastore
Pearson
Pell
Proxmire
Randolph
Saxbe
Schweiker
Scott
Smith, Maine
Spong
Stennis
Stevens
Symington
Talmadge
Thurmond
Tower
Williams, N.J.
Williams, Del.
Yarborough
Young, N. Dak.
Young, Ohio

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—22

Allott
Dodd
Eastland
Fannin
Fong
Goldwater
Goodell
Gore

Gravel
Inouye
Javits
Long
McCarthy
Mundt
Nelson
Percy

Prouty
Ribicoff
Russell
Smith, Ill.
Sparkman
Tydings

So the bill (H.R. 17619) was passed.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments and request a conference with the House of Representatives on the disagreeing votes thereon, and that the Chair be authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer (Mr. BAKER) appointed Mr. BIBLE, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. McGEE, Mr. BOGGS, and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, may I say that the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada (Mr. BIBLE) has again demonstrated the outstanding qualities that make him a legislator whose effectiveness is unexcelled in this body. This measure funds the Interior Department and related agencies and is one of the most important measures that will come before the Senate this session. In it are contained a great share of the programs and activities that are so closely connected with the on-going battle to preserve the environment of our Nation.

It was with the greatest skill, the deepest devotion and the finest ability that Senator BIBLE handled this measure. He has earned the highest commendation of the Senate.

Notable too were the splendid contributions of the distinguished Senator from Delaware (Mr. BOGGS). Filling in for the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MUNDT), Senator Boggs' cooperation was indispensable to the overwhelming success of the measure.

Others too deserve the commendation of the Senate. The Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. HARRIS), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) all joined with their strong and sincere views on the matter of Indian Assistance; an area in which we all are vitally concerned, an area that for too long has suffered from neglect.

The Senator from Missouri (Mr. SYMINGTON), the Senator from Florida (Mr. HOLLAND) and others also joined to assure a discussion of the highest level. The Senate is most grateful.

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, with the passage of the bill, the Senate has taken some positive steps of benefit directly to my own State, but of great significance to the country as a whole. It is important, for instance, that we move ahead rapidly with the development of recreational potential and that we make it readily accessible to the American people. The bill makes some significant steps forward in that respect. I shall cite two steps in particular.

One is the outlay approved for the National Park Service, in the amount of \$712,000, to finance its share of the cooperative program to upgrade the airport in Jackson Hole, Wyo. With the coming Centennial Celebration in 1972 of the National Park concept and the creation of the first national park anywhere—Yellowstone—this project takes on vital importance. Just a few days ago, the Senate approved a resolution calling for a major commemoration of this event—likely to include an international conference on parks at Yellowstone and nearby Grand Teton National Park, both of which Wyoming is proud to claim. The Jackson Hole Airport is the gateway to both these superb parks for air travelers. I trust the Senate action in appropriating these funds so the Park Service can participate and thereby get this project off the ground, so to speak, will prevail.

Not far away in the relatively new Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area, public access to the scenic wonders of this magnificent canyon area is essential. Our bill being acted upon today also moves, by virtue of a \$120,000 appropriation, to undertake the first phase of construction on the road from Lovell, Wyo., to Fort Smith, Mont.

In Wyoming, Mr. President, we are also pleased to enjoy the presence of citizens of American Indian origin who reside on the Wind River Indian Reservation. These people—and they are excellent citizens—are members of the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes. They occupy a home—the Wind River Reservation—which is spread over 3,542 square miles. The population is approximately 4,000.

At present, to police this sizable community, only six people are engaged in law-enforcement work—and that includes the jailer and the clerk. Clearly, as the tribal officers and Bureau of Indian Affairs agree, this is inadequate. But this bill, Mr. President, will largely help to alleviate that situation by appropriating an additional \$120,000 for law enforcement on the Wind River.

In another area, the committee, in reporting the bill, has included language of great importance, I think, to many areas of the country which are undermined by now-abandoned mine works. While no specific appropriation was required, the committee report does approve the Bureau of Mines' participation in a cooperative demonstration project to backfill abandoned coal mine voids underlying the city of Rock Springs, Wyo. We have great hopes for this project, which may well be proved at a cost to the Federal Government of little more than \$50,000. This is important to the safety of many Americans who reside, as

do the people of Rock Springs, over old mine tunnels.

As a public-lands State blessed both with scenic wonders and vast mineral potential, Wyoming has any number of other measures in this bill which it considers important, even vital. Funds for coal and oil shale research, for construction of recreational facilities I have not specifically mentioned, as well as for management of land and wildlife are examples.

I want also to mention the \$300,000 increase which the bill contains for the Bureau of Mines petroleum research activities, since it will insure the Petroleum Research Laboratory at Laramie, which is vitally important in our part of the country, against curtailment or even threatened closure.

This is an important bill, to Wyoming and the country, Mr. President. I commend the members of the subcommittee and the full committee, particularly the chairmen, for their patient attention to the myriad of subjects and problems covered by this measure, for their understanding of special problems in my State and others, and for their general all-around good work on the bill.

HONOR AMERICA DAY

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 669, recognizing the importance of Honor America Day, and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BAKER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 669

Whereas, the Congress wishes to lend support to the rekindling of the American spirit of patriotism and respect for the individual liberties that made America great; and

Whereas, the Congress wishes to underscore the fact that though Americans face problems as individuals and as a Nation they are proud of their country and welcome the opportunity to honor America: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress recognizes the importance of the July 4, 1970, Honor America Day celebrations and calls upon the people of the United States to observe such celebrations with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Passed the House of Representatives June 29, 1970.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if the Senator would allow me, I would like to call up some unobjected-to items on the calendar.

Mr. SCOTT. Yes, before the distinguished majority leader does that, I was

going to say I was suitably caparisoned for the purpose of introducing this red, white, and blue resolution.

Mr. MANSFIELD. May I say that I hope it will not be too long until straw hats will be coming back into style, and chains as well.

PROGRAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I think it should be pointed out that it is my intention to call up unobjected-to items on the calendar shortly. Thereafter we will turn to the consideration of Calendar No. 878, S. 3074, to which the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire will have an amendment, and, following that, take up the conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

When the Senate adjourns today, it will have pending H.R. 17548, the independent offices appropriations bill, making it the unfinished business to be considered next Monday, and, possibly, part of Tuesday. Rollcall votes are expected.

That bill will be followed by H.R. 17923, the Agriculture appropriations bill on Tuesday and perhaps part of Wednesday. Thereafter, from the middle of next week on, the Senate will consider S. 3302, a bill to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, followed at the end of the week by the Mathias Senate concurrent resolution to terminate certain joint resolutions authorizing the use of the armed forces of the United States in certain areas outside the United States—in brief, the Tonkin Gulf resolution.

At the close of next week and for the week following, the Senate will consider Senate Joint Resolution 173, a matter dealing with U.N. headquarters expenses; S. 1830, the Alaskan native claims matter; and the two Interior Committee bills sponsored by the distinguished Senator from Utah (Mr. Moss): S. 26, concerning the Canyonlands National Park and S. 27, establishing the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate turn to the consideration of Calendar No. 990, then skip to Calendar No. 993, and consider the rest of the Calendar in sequence.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE PAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 746) to amend the joint resolution authorizing appropriations for the payment by the United States of its share of the expenses of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-986), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The twofold purpose of House Joint Resolution 46 is (1) to authorize an increase in the United States annual contributions to the Pan American Institute of Geography and History from \$90,300 to \$200,000, and (2) to authorize the appropriation of \$386,050 for the payment of arrearages incurred during fiscal year 1965-69.

BACKGROUND

The Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) was formed in 1928 and U.S. membership in it authorized in 1935. The Institute is a specialized agency of the Organization of American States, made up of the OAS members plus Canada. Briefly, it serves as a forum for the international exchange of scientific information and as a planning body for cooperative research.

U.S. contributions, initially set at \$10,000 a year, were raised to \$50,000 in 1954. In 1966, the executive branch requested the substitution of an open-ended authorization because (1) PAIGH changed its basis of assessment from population to ability to pay, which raised the U.S. percentage from 33.6 percent to 60.6 percent, and (2) PAIGH increased its budget from \$150,000 to \$250,000 a year. This combination of changes would have increased the U.S. contribution from \$50,000 to \$151,550 a year. Instead of an open-ended authorization, Congress enacted an annual ceiling of \$90,300 on U.S. contributions.

COMMITTEE ACTION AND RECOMMENDATION

On January 21, 1969, the executive branch renewed its request for authority to contribute the U.S. assessed share of PAIGH's expenses as well as to pay the arrearages accumulated since 1965. House Joint Resolution 746, embodying this request, was passed by the House on June 2, 1970, by voice vote. On June 11, the Committee on Foreign Relations took testimony in public session from John W. Ford, Director, Office of Inter-American Affairs, Department of State, and Dr. Arch Gerlach, Chief Geographer, U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, and President of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History. Their prepared statements, containing the executive branch justification for this legislation, are appended to the report.

On June 25, the committee voted to report House Joint Resolution 746 favorably to the Senate with the recommendation that it be passed.

COALINGA CANAL, CALIF.

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 224) to change the name of Pleasant Valley Canal, Calif., to "Coalinga Canal" was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-988), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE OF THE MEASURE

The purpose of this measure, which was proposed by Mr. Sisk, is to change the name of the Pleasant Valley Canal, a feature of the San Luis unit of the Central Valley project in California, to the Coalinga Canal.

BACKGROUND

The San Luis unit of the Central Valley project in California was authorized by the act of June 3, 1960 (74 Stat. 156) and spe-

cifically identifies the Pleasant Valley Canal as a feature of the plan of development. Name changes of water resource development project features which are identified by name in authorizing legislation require congressional action. The unit is now under construction.

The delivery of municipal and industrial water to the city of Coalinga and to the petroleum industry in the vicinity of the city will be a major purpose of the Pleasant Valley (Coalinga) Canal. Coalinga has, historically, been one of the most poorly supplied municipalities in the United States. A sufficient drinking water supply is, therefore, of significance to area. Community response to the imminent availability of high-quality reasonably priced water has initiated the request for a change in name of the canal to commemorate the occurrence.

COST

Enactment of House Joint Resolution 224 will not require the expenditure of any funds.

CAPITOL REEF NATIONAL PARK, UTAH

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 531) to establish the Capitol Reef National Park in the State of Utah which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That (a) subject to valid existing rights, the lands, waters, and interests therein within the boundary generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Proposed Capitol Reef National Park, Utah," numbered 158-91, 001, and dated June, 1970, are hereby established as the Capitol Reef National Park (hereinafter referred to as the "park"). Such map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

(b) The Capitol Reef National Monument is hereby abolished, and any funds available for purposes of the monument shall be available for purposes of the park. Federal lands, waters, and interests therein excluded from the monument by this Act shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") in accordance with the laws applicable to the public lands of the United States.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer from any Federal agency, exchange, or otherwise, the lands and interests in lands described in the first section of this Act, except that lands or interests therein owned by the State of Utah, or any political subdivision thereof, may be acquired only with the approval of such State or political subdivision.

(b) In exercising his authority to acquire such lands or interests therein by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal lands located within any such areas described under the first section of this Act and convey to the grantor of such lands or interests any federally owned lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary within the State of Utah. The lands so exchanged shall be approximately equal in fair market value, but the Secretary may accept cash from, or pay cash to, the grantor in such an exchange in order to equalize the value of the land exchanged.

SEC. 3. Where any Federal lands included within the park are legally occupied or utilized on the date of approval of this Act for grazing purposes, pursuant to a lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by any department, establishment, or agency of the United States, the Secretary shall permit the persons holding such grazing privileges on

the date of approval of this Act, their heirs, successors, or assigns, to renew the privileges from time to time subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe: *Provided, however,* That no such privilege shall be extended beyond the period ending twenty-five years from the date of approval of this Act except as specifically provided for in this section. The Secretary shall permit a holder of the grazing privilege to renew such privilege from time to time during the holder's lifetime beyond the twenty-five-year period, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, if (1) the holder is the person who held such privilege on the date of approval of this Act, or (2) the holder is the heir, successor, or assign of such person and was a member of that person's immediate family, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, on the date of approval of this Act. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as creating any vested right, title, interest, or estate in or to any of the Federal lands. The Secretary, by regulation, may limit the privileges enjoyed under this section to the extent that they are appurtenant to the private lands owned by the persons who held such privileges on the date of approval of this Act, and may adjust such privileges to preserve the park land and resources from destruction or unnecessary injury. Grazing privileges appurtenant to privately owned lands located within the park established by this Act shall not be withdrawn until title to lands to which such privileges are appurtenant shall have vested in the United States, except for failure to comply with the regulations applicable thereto and after reasonable notice of any default.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting in any way rights of owners and operators of cattle and sheep herds, existing on the date immediately prior to the enactment of this Act, to trail their herds on traditional courses used by them prior to such date of enactment, and to water their stock, notwithstanding the fact that the lands involving such trails and watering are situated within the park.

SEC. 5. (a) The National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary, shall administer, protect, and develop the park, subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535).

(b) In order to provide for the proper development and maintenance of the park, the Secretary shall construct and maintain therein such roads, trails, markers, buildings, and other improvements, and such facilities for the care and accommodation of visitors, as he may deem necessary.

(c) The Secretary shall grant easements and rights-of-way on a nondiscriminatory basis upon, over, under, across, or along any component of the park area, if he finds that such easements and rights-of-way would not have significant adverse effects on the administration of the park pursuant to this Act.

SEC. 6. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, the purpose of the two bills before us today (S. 531 and S. 532) is to establish two new national parks in southeastern Utah—Capitol Reef National Park and Arches National Park.

Both areas are now national monuments, and my bills would choose the sections in each instance which are most worthy of national park status, and free the remaining areas for multiple use. The new national parks would be unique and scenically spectacular.

It is important that I relate some of

the history back of the introduction of these bills so that my colleagues will have a full picture of what has happened.

On January 20, 1969, shortly before he left the White House President Johnson issued proclamations expanding the boundaries of Arches National Monument by 48,934 acres and Capitol Reef National Monument by 215,056 acres. Both monuments were established under proclamations issued by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and expanded once by President Eisenhower.

At the time President Johnson issued his expansion proclamation for the monuments, he said he felt both areas were of national park caliber but, of course, he did not have the authority to declare them as such.

I was not asked to approve in advance either of the proclamations issued by President Johnson. I protested the fact that they were prepared and issued without any opportunity for the people of the area to express their views on the expansion. I felt, and still feel, very strongly about this.

In both instances—and particularly in the case of the Capitol Reef National Monument—large areas were included under the proclamation on which they may be recoverable minerals.

There was an immediate outcry in Utah by those who were affected, and rightly so.

However, few people question that most of the area included under the Johnson expansion is of remarkable scenic and geologic quality and it should be brought under the protection of the National Park Service. For example, the Waterpocket Fold, the principal addition to Capitol Reef, consists of exposed and eroded rock layers laid down more than 125 million years ago and is now the most spectacular and readily understood monocline in the United States. The Arches addition contains extraordinarily beautiful examples of wind-eroded sandstone formation, as well as other features of geologic, historic and scenic interest.

The Moss bills before the Senate today would assure protection of these priceless natural wonders within two new great National Parks, but would adjust the boundaries in a way which will exclude most of the acreage now being used for grazing, or upon which there may be recoverable minerals.

My bills would also add some new areas of scenic and geologic significance left out of the Johnson proclamation. But the sum total of the acreage included in the Moss bills is considerably less in both instances than that included in the Johnson proclamation for the National Monuments.

Let me give you the vital statistics.

President Johnson's proclamation added 48,943 acres to Arches National Monument, for a total of 82,953 acres. The Moss Arches National Park bill, as amended, would decrease the Johnson proposal by 9,799 acres, and we would thus have a park totaling approximately 73,154 acres.

President Johnson's proclamation added 215,056 acres to the Capitol Reef National Monument, for a total area of

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of July 13, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 117

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HIGHLIGHTS: House Committee reported bills:
 granting authority for FS to contract for aerial facilities
 authorizing marketing agreements for advertising for papayas.
House disagreed to Senate amendments to the following and appointed conferees:
 Interior appropriation bill, Fy 71
 bill amending DC Cooperative Association Act
Rep. Zwach inserted figures comparing June 1970, June 1969, and Jan. 1969 parity.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE ACTION. Reported the following bills:
HR 11953, granting authority for FS to contract for aerial facilities (H. Rept. No. 91-1295)
S. 2484, authorizing marketing agreements providing for the advertising of papayas (H. Rept. No. 91-1296). p. H6653
2. APPROPRIATIONS. Disagreed to Senate amendments to HR 17619, the FY 71 Interior appropriation bill, and appointed conferees. p. H6591
3. COOPERATIVES. Disagreed to Senate amendments to HR 17711, amending the DC Cooperative Association Act, and appointed conferees. p. H6597
4. URBAN RENEWAL. Rep. Cohelan answered criticisms of the urban renewal program by noting that funds are not just used for "big city" programs and stressed the need for conference support of the Senate figure for urban renewal funds. pp. H6630-5

SENATE

5. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed H.R. 16915, FY 1971 Appropriations for the Legislative Branch, adopting all committee amendments and 4 additional amendments, one of which increases funds for the Joint Economic Committee. Conference requested and conferees named. pp. S11145-53
6. DISASTER RELIEF; HOUSING. Sen. Yarborough submitted his Amendment No. 774 to S.3619, the Omnibus Disaster Assistance Act; the amendment would empower the Small Business Administration with authority to make loans to disaster victims facing foreclosure or cancellation on home mortgage loans. p. S11125
7. MIGRANT WORKERS. Sen. Mondale announced that the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor will resume hearings on July 20 and 21 in Washington, D.C. to "consider the plight of the powerless migrant". p. S11126
8. MEAT PACKER. Sen. Saxbe acknowledged that his report of the closing of the Val Decker Packing Plant was in error, but he repeated his concern for the small packers who face unnecessary hardship due to harsh Federal size and layout requirements. p. S11127
9. FORESTS. Sen. Allott praised Sen. Hatfield's speech on the Forest Economy and Environment, placing the texts of the address and of a proposed bill on reforestation in the Record. p. S11169-73
10. ECONOMY. Sen. Dole hailed a resurgent national economy based on the President's efforts to transform the economy to a stable peacetime equilibrium and inserted articles confirming his statement. pp. S11128-30; S11131-32



House of Representatives

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1970

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:
*Thou art my rock and my fortress:
Therefore for Thy name's sake lead me
and guide me. (Psalm 31: 3.)*

Almighty and everlasting God, who art the Father of all mankind, we turn from the activities of the day to lift our spirits unto Thee from whom all blessings flow. Keep us ever mindful of Thy presence for without Thee all our labor is in vain.

We pray for guidance as we face the duties of these hours, as we make our decisions, and as we plan for the welfare of our beloved America. For courage and faith we pray that through these difficult days we may do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with Thee.

Bless those who serve under the flag of our country, these Members of Congress, the men and women in our Armed Forces, our prisoners of war, and those in civilian offices. Keep us all united in the common cause of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for all men.

In the Master's name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, July 9, 1970, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 11766. An act to amend title II of the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 3430. An act to amend the Peace Corps Act to authorize additional appropriations, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1456. An act to amend section 8c(6) (I) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as re-enacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and subsequent legislation, so as to permit marketing orders applicable to apples to provide for paid advertising.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills, joint, and concurrent resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 583. An act to provide for the flying of the American flag over the remains of the U.S. ship *Utah* in honor of the heroic men

who were entombed in her hull on December 7, 1941;

S. 2565. An act to amend the act fixing the boundary of Everglades National Park, Fla., and authorizing the acquisition of land therein, in order to increase the authorization for such acquisitions;

S. 2808. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Minot extension of the Garrison diversion unit of the Missouri River Basin project in North Dakota, and for other purposes;

S. 3302. An act to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, and for other purposes;

S. 3617. An act to amend the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 to continue the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development;

S.J. Res. 173. Joint resolution authorizing a grant to defray a portion of the cost of expanding the United Nations headquarters in the United States; and

S. Con. Res. 64. Concurrent resolution to terminate the joint resolution commonly known as the Gulf of Tonkin resolution.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 17619, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1971

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 17619) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Washington? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Messrs. KIRWAN, MARSH, FLYNT, OBEY, MAHON, REIFEL, McDADE, WYATT, and Bow.

THE PLIGHT OF THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS

(Mr. WOLFF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, the New York VA hospitals were underfunded by \$10 million in fiscal 1970 for the operation of facilities for more than two and a half million men. This is but one example of a nationwide situation.

Americans used to think that the care given veterans in VA hospitals was "second to none." A closer look reveals that poor conditions make these hospitals "second to nothing."

Some of our VA hospitals have no intensive care units. An emergency call consequently becomes an effort to see

how understaffed hospitals can beat death. Would you be willing to risk your life in such a situation? Yet, we place men who have risked their lives in battle in a living nightmare.

One hospital director indicated that his VA hospital windows leaked during rainy weather. This hospital was reduced to such a level for want of maintenance funds. The reason—these funds were diverted to pay inadequate staff salaries.

The Senate last week increased the VA hospital appropriations by \$100 million. This is still a far cry from the real needs of VA hospitals. I ask that my colleagues join in efforts to realistically fund VA hospitals.

CARIBBEAN PEARL

(Mr. CORDOVA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CORDOVA. Mr. Speaker, as they say, it is a mighty big world, and Puerto Rico is only a tiny part of it. But from our little place in the sun now comes the fairest maiden of them all.

She is Marysol Malaret, a 20-year-old Latin beauty from San Juan who was named Miss Universe in Miami Beach last Saturday.

A picture is worth a thousand words, of course, and our colleagues who have seen Marysol's photo in the national press, I am sure will agree that she deserves the golden title.

A Miss Universe is always a very busy young lady, but I hope to present her in Washington in the near future, and I want as many of our colleagues as possible to meet our Caribbean pearl.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. BURLISON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, with respect to the Henderson motion to instruct House conferees on the postal reform legislation as it pertains to including union shop agreements as negotiable contract items, as shown on page H6523 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for July 9, 1970, on rollcall No. 210 I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 211 on July 9 I am recorded as voting "yea." I was present and voted "nay." I ask unani-

mous consent that the permanent RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 3215, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES AMENDMENTS OF 1970

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 3215) to amend the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, do I understand the gentleman is going to take a reasonable amount of time to explain?

Mr. PERKINS. If the distinguished gentleman has questions, I will be delighted to answer them.

However, I do want to state that the conference bill reflects those major provisions of the House-passed bill in which the Members have expressed their most positive and frequent interest.

It will be recalled that the House-passed bill provided no limit on appropriations for fiscal years 1972 and 1973.

The bill agreed upon in conference places ceilings on appropriations for both fiscal years.

The State grant program is given specific authorization and the conference report provides that each State shall be allotted at least \$6,500 and that any excess amounts appropriated for this purpose shall be apportioned among the States equally.

If funds are not sufficient to supply the \$6,500 for each State there will be a pro rata reduction for each State but each State shares equally.

The following are the resolution of the differences:

The Senate bill provided that this act may be cited as "The National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Amendments of 1970." The House amendment contained no short title. The conference report adopts the provision of the Senate bill.

The House amendment added additional language to clause 2 of the declaration of purpose contained in section 2 of the National Foundation of the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965. The Senate bill had no comparable provision. The conference report adopts the provision of the House amendment.

The House amendment amended the definition of humanities to include "comparative religion" and "ethics" and by requiring that particular attention be paid to the relevance of the humanities to current conditions of national life. The Senate bill contained no comparable provision. The conference report adopts the provision of the House amendment.

The Senate bill incorporated the substantive provisions of The National Arts and Cultural Development Act into section 6 of The National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 deleting the independent study authority of the National Council on the Arts. The House amendment contained no comparable provisions. The conference report adopts in substance the provisions of the Senate bill.

The House amendment authorized the establishment of an executive council within the National Council on the Arts. The Senate bill contained no comparable provision. The conference report does not contain authority for such an executive council.

The Senate bill contained a technical amendment providing for a successor to the recreation board of the District of Columbia to carry out the functions of a State arts council under section 5(h) of the act. The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision. The conference report adopts the provision of the Senate bill.

The Senate bill limited the allotment of section 5(h) funds to Guam and American Samoa to \$50,000. The House amendment did not contain such a limitation. The conference report adopts this provision of the Senate bill.

The House amendment amended section 5(h) (3) of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 to provide that no State should receive less than \$75,000 for any fiscal year from funds allocated to carry out the purposes of that subsection. The Senate bill in authorizing separate appropriations for the purpose of paragraph (3) of subsection (h) of section 5 provided that \$50,000 should be allotted to each State and that any funds remaining after such an allotment would be distributed among the States in equal amounts. The conference report provides that from the sums appropriated to carry out the purposes of the subsection for any fiscal year not less than \$65,000 shall be allotted to each State.

The House amendment but not the Senate bill authorized The National Council on the Humanities to initiate and support research and programs to strengthen teaching potential in the humanities. The conference report contains the provision of the House amendment in this respect.

The House amendment authorized the National Council to foster education in the humanities. The Senate amendment contained no comparable provision. The conference report adopts the provision of the House amendment.

The House amendment authorized the establishment of an executive committee on the National Council of the Humanities. The Senate bill contained no comparable provision. The conference report does not contain this provision.

The Senate bill, unlike the House amendment, amended section 9 of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 to include the Archivist of the United States as a member of the Council. The conference re-

port contains the provision of the Senate bill.

The Senate bill contains separate authorizations of appropriations to each endowment for the various activities under the Foundation while the House amendment consolidated the authorization of appropriations into a single sum to be appropriated to the Foundation. In addition, as I stated earlier, the House amendment placed no limit on appropriations for fiscal years 1972 and 1973. The Senate bill placed overall limitations on appropriations of \$60 million for fiscal year 1972 and \$80 million for fiscal year 1973. The conference report adopts the provisions of the Senate bill in these respects.

Mr. GROSS. But the gentleman is saying that now it has been doubled from \$20 million last year to \$40 million in this fiscal year. Is that correct?

Mr. PERKINS. The President's budget carried a figure of \$35 million. The Senate Appropriations Committee appropriated \$33.5 million and the House Appropriations Committee has not yet acted. However, last year the appropriation figure—

Mr. GROSS. But the House authorized \$40 million, did it not?

Mr. PERKINS. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. For all practical purposes, this would double it to \$80 million in 2 years?

Mr. PERKINS. The bill that passed the House carried an open ended appropriation.

Mr. GROSS. I understand that.

Mr. PERKINS. But I would think that not only the legislative committee will take a look at it, but I know the Appropriations Committee will take a look at it as to how the funds this year are expended. However, the conference report authorizes \$60 million for 1972 and \$80 million for 1973. The House-passed bill authorized any amount for those years.

Mr. GROSS. This is too rich for my blood, I will say to the gentleman. It is a jump from an authorized figure of \$40 million in this fiscal year, which is a 100-percent increase over the last fiscal year, if I remember the figures correctly.

Mr. PERKINS. The authorization under existing law for 1970 is \$24,750,000. But, let me say to my distinguished friend that the big increase in the appropriation came this year on the recommendation of the present Bureau of the Budget downtown.

Mr. GROSS. That does not make it any more acceptable as far as I am concerned.

Can the gentleman tell me why only one member of the minority signed this conference report, or was there no more than one member of the minority on the conference committee?

Mr. PERKINS. No. The gentleman from Iowa (Mr. SCHERER), your colleague from Iowa, was duly appointed. I am sure he can better explain why he did not wish to sign the report.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman think this will provide enough money at \$80 million in fiscal year 1973 so that the culturists can print all the copies they



DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of July 21, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 123

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HIGHLIGHTS: Rep. Poage inserted summary of farm bill just introduced.
Conferees reported Interior appropriation bill.
House passed bill extending date of wheat referendum.
House committee reported bill prohibiting importation of commodities to which economic poisons have been applied.
Rep. Mize inserted Secy. Hardin's speech at Bonner Springs, Kan.
Senate agreed to amendment to bill extending Toiyabe National Forest boundaries.

HOUSE

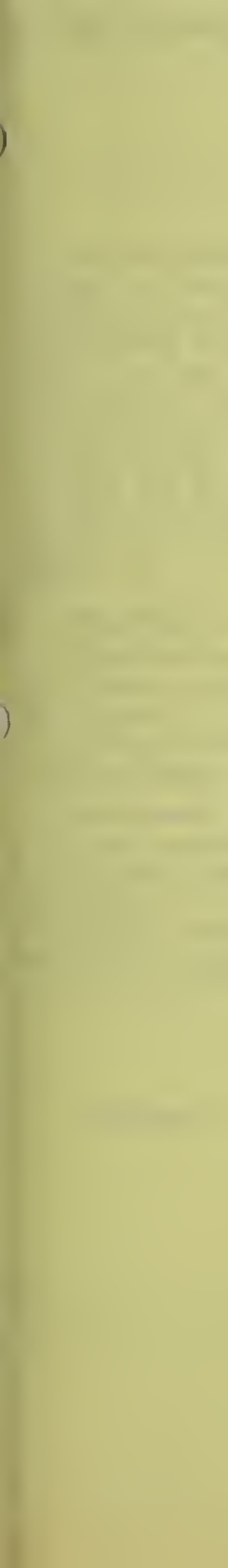
1. FARM BILL. Rep. Poage placed in the Record a summary of HR 18546, the proposed Agricultural Act of 1970, which he and Rep. Belcher had just introduced.

pp. H7011-2, H7031

Rep. Bush discussed the effect which a \$20,000 farm payment limitation would have and stated such a measure should not be added to an appropriations bill.

pp. H7014-5

2. WHEAT REFERENDUM. Passed S. 3978, extending the time to conduct the national wheat referendum. This bill now goes to the President. pp. H7008-9
3. PESTICIDES. Committee on Agriculture reported with amendment HR 15560, to prohibit the importation of certain agricultural commodities to which economic poisons have been applied (H. Rept. No. 91-1320). p. H7031
4. LANDS. A subcommittee of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs approved for full committee action HR 17188, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to enter into contracts for the protection of public lands from fires, in advance of appropriations therefore and twice renew such contracts. p. D795
5. POLLUTION. Rep. Monagan criticized the actions of Interior and Justice in fighting mercury contamination of the waterways and urged a Congressional hearing into the matter. p. H7030
6. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the Conference Report on H. R. 17619, the Interior and related agencies appropriations bill (H. Report 91-1321). A table reflecting conferees' action on items relating to Forest Service is attached to this digest. In addition to the items shown on the attached table the bill includes \$32,741,000 for the Forest Service from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and continues the indefinite appropriation of 25 percent of the gross receipts from revested Oregon and California Grant Lands. A portion of these funds will be transferred to the Forest Service. pp. H6971-4, H7031



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1971

JULY 21, 1970.—Ordered to be printed

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, from the committee of conference,
submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 17619]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 17619) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 18, 19, 20, 21, 44, and 65.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 36, 41, 48, 49, 50, 51, 59, 61, and 64, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$64,622,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$400; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,895,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,159,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$400; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$400; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$17,650,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$400; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,074,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$11,563,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$45,591,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$117,986,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$18,715,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as amended, \$31,310,000, of which \$8,465,000 shall be available until expended to the National Endowment for the Arts for the support of projects and productions in the arts through assistance to groups and individuals pursuant to section 5(c) of the Act and for support of the functions of the National Council on the Arts set forth in section 6; \$4,125,000 shall be available until expended to the National Endowment for the Arts for assistance pursuant to section 5(g) of the Act; \$11,060,000 shall be available until expended to the National Endowment for the Humanities for support of activities in the humanities pursuant to section 7(c) of the Act; and \$2,660,000 shall be available for administering the provisions of the Act: Provided, That in addition, there is appropriated in accordance with the authorization contained in section 11(b) of the Act, to remain available until expended, amounts equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests, and devises of money, and other property received by each endowment during the current and preceding fiscal years, under the provisions of section 10(a)(2) of the Act, for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated, but not to exceed a total of \$5,000,000: Provided further, That not to exceed 3 per centum of the funds appropriated to the National Endowment for the Arts for the purposes of sections 5(c), 5(g), and 6 and not to exceed 3 per centum of the funds appropriated to the National Endowment for the Humanities for the purposes of section 7(c) shall be available for program development and evaluation.

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 5, 6, 7, 14, 25, 26, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 42, 53, 56, 57, 60, 62, and 63.

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JOHN O. MARSH, Jr.,
JOHN J. FLYNT, Jr.,
DAVID R. OBEY,
GEORGE MAHON,
BEN REIFEL,
JOSEPH M. MCDADE,
WENDELL WYATT,
FRANK T. BOW,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ALAN BIBLE,
ROBERT, C. BYRD,
GALE W. MCGEE,
J. CALEB BOGGS,
MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 17619) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$58,605,000 for management of lands and resources as proposed by the Senate instead of \$58,940,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$3,310,000 for construction and maintenance as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,215,000 as proposed by the House.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Amendment No. 3: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment providing \$217,615,000 for education and welfare services instead of \$218,645,000 as proposed by the House and \$218,678,500 as proposed by the Senate. The decrease below the amount provided by the Senate includes \$500,000 for teaching and guidance personnel in the public schools, \$250,000 for development courses in Indian language, history, and culture and teacher training programs in local Indian culture and values, \$200,000 for higher education scholarships, \$50,500 for counseling and guidance in public schools, and \$63,000 for teacher aides in public schools.

The conferees are in agreement that \$50,000 included in the bill for the Navajos shall be available for expenses of the faculty at the Navajo Community College.

It is further agreed by the conferees that not less than \$1,300,000 of funds available under this appropriation item shall be made available for operation of the vocational center at the Lewis and Clark Job Corps Center, Fort Lincoln, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$64,622,000 for resources management instead of \$65,690,000 as proposed by the House and \$64,122,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the amount provided by the Senate includes \$150,000 for forestry development, \$200,000 for soil and moisture conservation, and \$150,000 for development of housing programs.

Amendment No. 5: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment providing \$19,885,000 for construction instead of \$18,935,000 as proposed by the House and \$18,800,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the amount provided by the Senate includes \$585,000 for the boys' dormitory, Eufaula Indian Boarding School, Oklahoma, and \$500,000 for the San Carlos Indian irrigation project, Arizona.

Amendment No. 6: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with language as proposed by the Senate to provide \$150,000 for assistance to the Wagner, S. Dak., East Charles Mix Independent School District No. 102, for planning an addition to the district school facilities.

Amendment No. 7: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with Senate language which provides that not to exceed \$365,000 may be used for enlargement, remodeling, and improving the Sioux Museum and Crafts Center, Rapid City, S. Dak.

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$20,200,000 for road construction (liquidation of contract authority) as proposed by the Senate instead of \$20,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9: Provides an increase of \$400 over the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year for police-type vehicles instead of \$300 as proposed by the House and \$500 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$3,895,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$3,825,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,995,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the amount provided by the House includes \$50,000 for nationwide planning and \$20,000 for preparation of a study of the Mormon Battalion Trail.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$4,159,000 for administrative expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation instead of \$3,459,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,759,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$357,400,000 for the Land and Water Conservation Fund as proposed by the Senate instead of \$168,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$185,400,000 for payments to States as proposed by the Senate instead of \$63,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 14: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment providing \$96,600,000 for the National Park Service instead of \$95,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$56,000,000 as proposed by the House.

The increase over the amount provided by the Senate includes \$800,000 for Cape Cod National Seashore, and \$800,000 for the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$32,741,000 for the Forest Service as proposed by the Senate instead of \$13,750,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$8,000,000 for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,541,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$500,000 for the Bureau of Land Management as proposed by the Senate instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 18: Deletes language proposed by the Senate to provide \$1,000,000 to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for supplemental allocations to the Federal agencies.

Amendment No. 19: Deletes technical correction proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$509,000 for the Office of Territories as proposed by the House instead of \$539,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$17,350,000 for administration of territories as proposed by the House instead of \$17,380,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$367,000 for expenses of the Office of the Government Comptroller for the Virgin Islands as proposed by the Senate instead of \$330,000 as proposed by the House.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$49,750,000 for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands as proposed by the Senate instead of \$50,000,000 as proposed by the House.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$106,392,000 for surveys, investigations, and research as proposed by the Senate instead of \$108,057,000 as proposed by the House.

BUREAU OF MINES

Amendment No. 25: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment providing \$46,422,000 for conservation and development of mineral resources instead of \$45,122,000 as proposed by the House and \$45,272,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the Senate allowance includes \$1,000,000 for studies of mining environmental problems and for removal of coal waste banks, and \$150,000 for sampling and characterization of incinerator residues and raw refuse.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

Amendment No. 26: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment providing \$17,160,000 for salaries and

expenses instead of \$16,200,000 as proposed by the House and \$16,500,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the Senate allowance includes \$620,000 for the solid electrolyte high temperature fuel cell, \$90,000 for the multicell coal-fired fluidized bed boiler project, and a reduction of \$50,000 for the electrofluidic coal processing project.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$27,893,000 for management and investigations of resources as proposed by the Senate instead of \$28,168,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 28 and 29: Provide language as proposed by the Senate which cite the most recent authorizing legislation and include provision of that act that funds for anadromous and great lakes fisheries conservation will remain available until expended.

Amendment No. 30: Provides language as proposed by the Senate for administration of Pribilof Islands, which states that of the amount appropriated, so much as may become available during the current fiscal year shall be derived from the Pribilof Islands fund.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 31: Technical correction as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32: Provides an increase of \$400 over the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year for police-type vehicles instead of \$300 as proposed by the House and \$500 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Amendment No. 33: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment providing \$56,840,000 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$56,356,000 as proposed by the House and \$56,705,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House allowance includes \$74,000 for restoration of Steamboat Bertrand, \$150,000 for acquisition of additional waterfowl production areas in North Dakota, \$100,000 for research on the red tide in the New York Bight area, and \$160,000 for an evaluation study on oil spills, atomic waste, steelhead, and additional Columbia River dams.

Amendment No. 34: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment providing \$4,983,000 for construction instead of \$4,175,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,497,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House allowance includes \$220,000 for a water reconditioning system, Lahontan National Fish Hatchery, Nevada; \$292,000 for a water reconditioning system at Leetown National Fish Hatchery, West Virginia; \$196,000 for fish production facilities at Valley City National Fish Hatchery, North Dakota; and \$100,000 for additional facilities at Ouray National Wildlife Refuge, Utah.

Amendments Nos. 35 and 36: Provide language as proposed by the Senate which cite the most recent authorizing legislation and include

provision of that act that funds for anadromous and great lakes fisheries conservation will remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 37: Provides an increase of \$400 over the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year for police-type vehicles instead of \$300 as proposed by the House and \$500 as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Amendment No. 38: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment providing \$57,990,000 for management and protection instead of \$57,670,000 as proposed by the House and \$58,035,000 as proposed by the Senate. The decrease below the Senate allowance includes \$25,000 for promotion of domestic travel and \$20,000 for master planning.

The conferees are in agreement that of the total amount provided in this appropriation account, \$75,000 shall be available for the student conservation program.

Amendment No. 39: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with contingency language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 40: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with contingency language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 41: Appropriates \$48,543,000 for maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities as proposed by the Senate instead of \$48,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 42: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment providing \$16,259,000 for construction instead of \$16,385,000 as proposed by the House and \$17,583,000 as proposed by the Senate. The decrease below the Senate amount includes reductions of \$776,000 for anticipated slippage, \$712,000 for construction of an airport at Jackson Hole, Wyo., \$11,000 for planning of developments in North Cascades National Park, and increases of \$100,000 for restoration of facilities at Fort Scott National Historic Site, Kans. and \$75,000 for administrative headquarters, Redwood National Park, Calif.

The conferees are in agreement that the reduction of \$776,000 for anticipated slippage shall include \$90,000 for the Anchorage Airport, \$332,000 for visitor center improvements at the Everglades National Park, \$300,000 for development of the National Sculpture Garden, and \$64,000 for Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area, Mont.

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$17,650,000 for parkway and road construction (liquidation of contract authority) instead of \$16,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$17,660,000 as proposed by the Senate. The reduction below the Senate allowance includes \$10,000 for planning roads and trails in the North Cascades National Park.

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$6,801,000 for preservation of historic properties as proposed by the House instead of \$6,672,000 as proposed by the Senate.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 45: Provides an increase of \$400 over the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year for police-type vehicles instead of \$300 as proposed by the House and \$500 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$7,074,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$6,924,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,229,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the amount proposed by the House includes \$150,000 for legal operations.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$11,563,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$11,353,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,771,000 as proposed by the Senate.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 48: Provides language as proposed by the Senate for air-conditioning equipment for passenger motor vehicles.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 49: Appropriates \$199,617,000 for forest land management as proposed by the Senate instead of \$213,412,700 as proposed by the House. Construction funds previously under this account have been transferred to the new construction account.

Amendment No. 50: Deletes language, as proposed by the Senate, relating to the appropriation of funds for acquisition of lands under the Weeks Act.

Amendment No. 51: Technical correction as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 52: Appropriates \$45,591,000 for forest research instead of \$46,671,000 as proposed by the House and \$45,294,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the Senate allowance includes \$325,000 for urban forestry, \$172,000 for forest economics research, and a reduction of \$200,000 for research on black cherry and white ash at the forest research facility, Warren, Pa. \$1,280,000 of construction projects included under this appropriation item by the House were transferred to the new construction appropriation account.

Amendment No. 53: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment providing \$15,467,700 for construction instead of \$14,188,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House allowance includes \$297,000 for construction of a visitor information center at Seneca Rocks, W. Va., \$55,000 for planning of an addition to the Forest Research Laboratory at Princeton, W. Va., and a reduction of \$10,000 for the Kerr Arboretum and Nature Center, Okla.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 54: Appropriates \$117,986,000 for Indian health services instead of \$114,692,000 as proposed by the House and \$118-436,000 as proposed by the Senate. The reduction below the amount proposed by the Senate includes \$300,000 for the California Rural Indian Health Board, and \$150,000 for the Urban Indian Health Pilot Program. Of the additional \$1,269,000 provided for additional hospital positions, not to exceed \$160,000 shall be used for operation of the Albuquerque Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

The conferees are in agreement that the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the National Council on Indian Opportunity, and the Indian Health Service should work jointly with the individual states to develop a joint policy to provide adequate health services to all Indians residing in urban areas and isolated rural areas.

Amendment No. 55: Appropriates \$18,715,000 for Indian health facilities instead of \$17,950,000 as proposed by the House and \$19,-510,000 as proposed by the Senate. The reduction below the amount proposed by the Senate includes \$500,000 for additional sanitation facilities, \$138,000 planning funds for a hospital at Zuni, N. Mex., and \$157,000 for converting the Albuquerque Tuberculosis Sanatorium to an outpatient clinic.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Amendment No. 56: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment providing \$891,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$1,070,000 as proposed by the House and \$941,000 as proposed by the Senate. The reduction below the amount proposed by the Senate includes \$50,000 for the Regional Airport Facilities Study. Notwithstanding this reduction, the conferees are in agreement that within available funds \$100,000 shall be utilized for the Regional Airport Facilities Study.

Amendment No. 57: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with language proposed by the Senate for the transfer of \$229,000 of the balance of the appropriation granted under "Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and playground system" for salaries and expenses.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

Amendment No. 58: Appropriates \$31,310,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$33,310,000 as proposed by the Senate. The decrease below the Senate allowance includes a reduction of \$2,000,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Amendment No. 59: Deletes language, as proposed by the Senate, for the appropriation of funds for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. This item has been included in the bill as a separate appropriation account.

Amendment No. 60: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment providing \$34,702,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$35,737,000 as proposed by the House, and \$35,066,000 as proposed by the Senate. \$750,000 included in the House amount has been transferred to a separate appropriation account for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

The reduction below the amount proposed by the Senate includes decreases of \$100,000 for increased pay costs, \$100,000 for the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, \$18,000 for the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, \$40,000 for the Radiation Biology Laboratory, \$6,000 for the Office of Ecology, \$150,000 for the Environmental Sciences Program, \$25,000 for the Smithsonian Institution Press, and increases of \$10,000 for the Center for Study of Man, \$25,000 for the Division of Performing Arts, Festival of American Folklife, and \$40,000 general funding for the Museum of History and Technology.

Amendment No. 61: Appropriates \$950,000 for restoration and renovation of buildings as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,080,000 as proposed by the House.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

Amendment No. 62: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur providing \$750,000 as proposed by the Senate under a separate appropriation account.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Amendment No. 63: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur providing \$373,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate.

FEDERAL METAL AND NONMETALLIC MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

Amendment No. 64: Appropriates \$167,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 65: Deletes section 303 proposed by the Senate.

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JOHN O. MARSH, Jr.,
JOHN J. FLYNT, Jr.,
DAVID R. OBEY,
GEORGE MAHON,
BEN REIFEL,
JOSEPH M. McDADE,
WENDELL WYATT,
FRANK T. BOW,

Managers on the Part of the House.



DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of July 22, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 124

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee voted to report (but did not actually report) farm bill.
Both Houses agreed to conference report on Interior appropriation bill.
Conferees agreed to file report on Youth Conservation Corps bill.
Rep. Poage introduced and summarized food stamp bill.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE ACTION.

Voted to report (but did not actually report) HR 18546, the general farm bill. Committee received permission to file the report by midnight, Friday, July 24 . p. D802

Instructed Rep. Poage to introduce a food stamp bill, HR 18582, a summary of which is included in the Record. pp. H7063, H7074

Reported HR 13543, with amendment, establishing a wheat research and promotion program (H. Rept. No. 91-1322). p. H7074

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on HR 17619, the FY 71 Interior appropriation bill. This bill now goes to the President. pp. H7036-45, S11930-6

3. YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS. Conferees agreed to file a report on S. 1076, establishing a 3-year pilot Youth Conservation Corps program in the Department of the Interior and Agriculture. p. D805

4. SYMBOL. A subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee approved for full committee action S. 3838, preventing the unauthorized manufacture and use of the antilitter symbol "Johnny Horizon". p. D804

5. SEN. HOLLAND. Rep. Haley joined in an expression of appreciation to Sen. Holland by the Board of Directors of the Peace River Electric Cooperative. p. H7035

SENATE

6. ENVIRONMENT. The Committees on Commerce, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Public Works filed joint report on SJ Res 207, to establish a Joint Committee on the Environment, recommending enactment with amendments (S. Rept. 91-1033). pp. S11889-90

7. SALARY COMPARABILITY. Both Houses received letter from Chairman, Civil Service Commission, transmitting draft of proposed Federal Salary Comparability Act of 1970. pp. S11889, H7074

8. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Javits placed in the Record the text of his report to the Joint Economic Committee, "Danger of a Trade War Looms Over U.S. International Economic Policy". pp. S11901-3

9. RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Javits praised the report of the National Goals Research Staff and submitted the summary report for insertion in the Record. Chapter 2 of the report deals with population growth and distribution, suggesting rural development as an alternative to urban sprawl. pp. S11884-7





One of the big increases in Government expenses this year is in unemployment compensation, because there are more people unemployed.

And, Mr. Speaker, when they are unemployed they do not pay any taxes. The Government supports them.

And how much in taxes do you think the Treasury Department collected from Wall Street today with a \$300 billion loss in security values since Nixon became President?

KNOCK, KNOCK, WHO'S THERE?

(Mr. MIKVA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, Shakespeare—William, not Frank—once wrote that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." The Attorney General, however, tells us that certain provisions of the District of Columbia crime bill by any other name would smell sweeter.

I agree with Mr. Mitchell on one point—the current smell is less than pleasant. However, changing "no knock" to "quick entry" as suggested hardly changes the basic fact that police are being authorized to enter private homes without announcing purpose or authority.

Perhaps we can expect the Attorney General's "name game" to be carried even further. The bill's provision reducing the minimum age for adult criminal prosecution to 16 may yet become the Justice Department's "provision to bridge the generation gap"—or "accelerated maturation." And given the President's demonstrated affinity for football, "preventive detention" is likely to be termed "defensive holding." But if the administration backs the wiretapping provision because it literally "brings us together," it will bug a lot of people.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 20, I was necessarily absent from the House while conducting hearings in Florida's 11th Congressional District on H.R. 17763, a bill to provide nutrition programs for elderly citizens.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 221 on H.R. 18253, a bill to provide national service life insurance funds to guarantee home loans for veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I would have also voted "yea" on rollcall No. 222 on H.R. 14114, a bill to redefine the area of administration of the National Park Service.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my position on these two rollcall votes this week be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's statement will appear in the RECORD.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE TO HAVE UNTIL MIDNIGHT, JULY 24, TO FILE A REPORT ON H.R. 18546

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture have permission to file a re-

port on H.R. 18546 by midnight, July 24, 1970.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

WE MUST INCREASE OUR EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF OUR AMERICAN POW'S AND MIA'S

(Mr. MONTGOMERY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I am sure the announcement by the South Vietnamese that they will demolish the so-called tiger-cages on Conson Island was welcomed by everyone. I would hope that we would become as concerned and up in arms over the plight of American prisoners of war as we have been over conditions on Conson Island. It would appear to me that if the North Vietnamese were sincere in their criticism of Conson as expressed at the Paris peace talks recently, they would now show good faith and begin abiding by the Geneva Convention themselves. The first step for them to take would be to allow periodic inspections of their POW camps by the International Red Cross. We should also press them to release the names of U.S. servicemen they hold captive and allow the free flow of mail between the prisoners and their families in America.

Three members of the select committee on Southeast Asia met with an official of North Vietnam in Vientiane, Laos, relative to the POW situation. We made a strong plea for humane treatment of Americans they hold. Unfortunately, we were ignored and given no hope our requests would be met.

Mr. Speaker, we must never relent in our efforts on behalf of our American POW's and MIA's.

AMERICAN'S INHUMANITY TO FELLOW AMERICANS

(Mr. WALDIE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, I join in the concern of the gentleman from Mississippi relative to the lack of response from the North Vietnamese concerning our men held as prisoners of war. On a related subject, it does occur to me that the display we have in the Capitol of North Vietnamese prisoner of war cages demonstrating the cruelties and tragedies that are involved in the holding and treatment of our men by the North Vietnamese might be duplicated by a similar display in the Capitol of American migrant workers' quarters so that visitors to Washington would have a visual example of the cruelties and tragedies involved in the way some Americans are treated by some Americans in this country.

It is my understanding that the replica of North Vietnamese prisoner of war cages was constructed in the Capitol to evoke, from Americans who visited Washington, rage at the cruelty and bar-

barism of the enemy. That might be a worthwhile objective. It clearly would be equally worthwhile to evoke in Americans an equal rage at the cruelty and barbarism involved in the treatment of American migratory workers by some American growers and corporate farmers.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD as appears in the Extension of Remarks of July 2 and that this item be printed in the Extension of Remarks of today.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT TO HEW APPROPRIATION TO INCREASE CHILD WELFARE FUNDS

(Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon if the opportunity presents itself, I intend to offer an amendment to the appropriation bill asking for an increase in appropriations under the child welfare provisions, increasing that amount from \$46 million to the authorized amount of \$110 million.

I realize there is a lot of talk around about excessive spending, but I wish to point out to the Members of the House that the administration is on record pledging to increase this amount.

The amount has been static for the last 2 years.

Mr. Speaker, this matter deals with the most underprivileged and most deprived children in America—the child welfare children. These are children who live in institutions and who are farmed out to homes in various houses for their upkeep and the Federal Government contributes 6 percent toward their upkeep while the AFDC—the Government contributes 75 to 83 percent.

There is no justification for this disparity in the contribution on the part of the Federal Government because the children we are talking about have no parents and no mother to take care of them and no relatives. They are wards of the State until they reach the age of maturity. They are just shuffled around and completely forgotten. They are youngsters without any political muscle. There is nothing exotic about helping them because nobody gets any publicity by helping these children. But you and I have a moral obligation to take care of these children.

This Federal Government of ours has spent billions of dollars for lesser causes. Let those who want to oppose this amendment of mine today go home tonight and put their heads down on the pillows and sleep with a clear conscience. I do not see how they can do it. I do not see how the administration

can do it. I do not see how anybody can do it.

Mr. Speaker, I certainly hope that we adopt this amendment this afternoon.

APPEARANCE OF RENNIE DAVIS, ONE OF THE "CHICAGO 7," AT THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

(Mr. SCHERLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, an incredible event, a classic insult to patriotic Americans, is scheduled to take place at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare later this month: Rennie Davis, one of the infamous "Chicago 7," has been invited by Federal employees calling themselves "the Thursday Discussion Group" to expound his views on July 30 in room G-751 of the HEW north building.

The office of James Farmer, Assistant Secretary for Administration at HEW confirmed that they had made arrangements for the group to allow Davis to speak.

Davis, a convicted felon, was found guilty last February of crossing State lines to incite a riot by giving inflammatory speeches. In addition to receiving 5 years for this offense, the radical hatermonger was sentenced to 25 months and 14 days for 23 counts of contempt of court.

This repulsive revolutionist stated on the day he was sentenced:

We're going to turn the sons and daughters of the ruling classes in this country into Vietcong.

Why should the Federal Government set the stage and provide the audience for Davis' tirades? If an individual wishes to indulge his taste for this vicious venom, let him do so on his own time and not at taxpayer expense. While the first amendment guarantees the right of free speech, nowhere does the Constitution direct the Government to subsidize such drivel. This project should be canceled.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, in yesterday's RECORD—July 21, 1970—on page H6999, in the second column, third paragraph from the bottom of the page, the word "not" should read "now" and the last paragraph in that column beginning with "the provision permits" and concluding at the top of the next column with the words "which have a good case to make." should be stricken altogether as not being appropriate.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be so corrected.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 227]

Ashley	Davis, Ga.	Lukens
Baring	Dawson	Meskill
Blanton	Dent	Monagan
Brock	Diggs	Murphy, N.Y.
Burke, Fla.	Dorn	Ottinger
Burton, Utah	Edwards, La.	Patman
Caffery	Foley	Pollock
Carey	Gallagher	Powell
Celler	Gettys	Rarick
Chamberlain	Gilbert	Rhodes
Chisholm	Goldwater	Rivers
Clark	Gray	Rogers, Colo.
Clay	Hathaway	Roudebush
Collier	Hébert	Ryan
Colmer	Hunt	Skubitz
Cramer	Ichord	Symington
Crane	Kirwan	Taft
Cunningham	Long, La.	
Daddario	Teague, Calif.	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 376 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

EXTENSION OF TERMINATION DATE OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950 TO AUGUST 31, 1970

(Mr. WIDNALL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a joint resolution to extend the termination date of the Defense Production Act of 1950 for 30 days to August 31, 1970. Although the Banking and Currency Committee has completed action on H.R. 17880 and will file a report on Monday, July 27, this extension is still needed. Without it the act will expire on July 30.

The other body has passed legislation—S. 3302—granting a 2-year extension, as our bill would also do, but there are two major points of difference in other provisions of the bill which will require a conference. Because these differences are likely to prove quite controversial, and because the other body has reported to us that it already has a heavy schedule for next week it seems highly unlikely that we can complete action on these bills before July 30, I, therefore, consider the prompt enactment of this resolution to be of the utmost importance.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, on Rollcall No. 226, on July 21, a quorum call, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous

consent that the permanent RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 17619, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1971

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 17619) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 21, 1970.)

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the statement be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the conference report on H.R. 17619, Interior and related agencies appropriation bill for 1971, provides total appropriations of \$2,028,524,700. This amount is \$311,968,400 over the 1970 appropriation and \$6,346,900 below the 1971 budget estimate. The conference total is \$227,298,000 over the amount approved by the House and \$127,200 over the amount approved by the Senate.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield for a question?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Do I understand that the appropriation for the arts and humanities ended up at more than \$31 million?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. This is correct, \$31,310,000. The conferees reduced the sum in conference for the Endowment for the Humanities by \$2 million. This does not alter the Senate allowance for the Endowment for the Arts.

Mr. GROSS. That is an increase over the expenditure of last year of about \$13 million?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. It is \$13,400,000?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. And the conference report as brought to the House is some

\$311 million above the expenditures for the Department of the Interior appropriations of last year?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Yes. I would like to explain that the major portion of the increase relates to four activities.

One is in the land and water conservation fund. The conference report provides full funding for this activity. This fund is to acquire recreation land over the United States, as the gentleman knows. The appropriation in 1970 was \$131,100,000, and the 1971 appropriation will be \$357,400,000. The accelerated funding will curb escalation of land prices, and it will, in the end, save the United States a great many tax dollars.

For the Indian health program, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, there is a material increase over 1970. But I do want to remind the gentleman that previous appropriations for these activities have been instrumental in eliminating deaths from tuberculosis in Alaska among the Indian population, and I think this is very remarkable.

There is a large increase in the mine health safety field, which was brought about because of the necessity to provide funding for the observation and supervision of mining.

For Geological Survey, the increase is \$6,402,000. A large portion of this increase will be spent on inspectors and inspection procedures in connection with our offshore oil leases. It has seemed to me it is high time for our Government to have the same information that private industry has on those resources, to properly safeguard the leasing procedure.

Mr. GROSS. I might suggest to the gentlewoman there is also a sizeable increase in the amount of pay apparently.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The House has voted increases in pay. May I say that in this bill we do not provide for the last 6 percent increase. This will come later in a supplemental.

Mr. GROSS. That was the next question I would have asked the gentlewoman, whether the last pay increase is included in this bill.

It ought to be apparent to the Members of the House what is taking place as the appropriation bills come through with respect to pay increases and those projected in the future. We are now beginning to pay the bills for the action of the House last year and earlier this year.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. One of the increases which I believe is deeply appreciated by Indian people all over the country is the increase provided to meet the desperate needs and shortages in the field of medicines and drugs and personnel in the Indian hospitals which are operated by the Public Health Service. I want to thank the gentlewoman for her part in securing those additional funds as a result of this conference.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I would point out that an additional \$957,000 is included in the bill for drugs and supplies, which the gentleman discussed with the committee at some length earlier. There

is also additional funding of \$1,269,000 for hospital personnel. The committee feels not at all apologetic in recommending that this money be expended on behalf of our Indian people.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield with pleasure to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. HOWARD. I thank the gentlewoman.

On page 8 of the report of the managers there is an item for appropriation under this bill of \$100,000 for research on the red tide in the New York Bight area. This has been a grave problem along the east coast for quite some time, and has been economically depressing to the entire resort area along the central New Jersey shore.

It has been estimated that for full research concerning this red tide menace approximately \$400,000 might be needed. It is proposed that funds be requested for research money under the Public Works appropriation bill, under water pollution control.

Will there be enough flexibility with respect to this \$100,000 so that it may be used in connection with or in conjunction with any other funds granted by the Federal Government for such a survey?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I would say yes. Customarily good research, particularly in the Department of the Interior, is carried on in an interbureau manner. Therefore a maximum amount of information may come from the minimum amount of money expended, yet using all the money available in the fields of water pollution and water quality research in this field.

No one knows the scope of that problem which is a most difficult research problem.

And I would be remiss if I did not take the opportunity at this time to acknowledge the diligent and helpful efforts of the gentleman from New Jersey in bringing this matter to the committee's attention and obtaining funds for research on the problem.

Mr. HOWARD. I thank the gentlewoman for recognizing the problem and starting the momentum toward providing enough funds to research the problem.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I am delighted to yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. I should like to compliment the conference committee on two items; amendment No. 25, on the Bureau of Mines, and amendment No. 26, on the Office of Coal Research.

There has been some comment in newspapers and magazine articles, and some statements generally, that the administration was intending to close down the Office of Coal Research or to reduce it drastically, and as well to reduce research into minerals exploration and use. I recommend strongly that that not be done.

I would ask if it is not the intent of this committee and of this House that we

continue the research which has produced so much in the field of coal and minerals and support for such good institutions as the Coal Research Institute in the Department of the Interior.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Our committee hearings made it very plain that we expect the research to be continued.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. So there is not in prospect at the present time any particular plan or program within the Congress or, so far as we know, within the administration to reduce the research on minerals, the Coal Institute, or the various research programs in the Department of the Interior?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I would certainly hope that the administration does not not have such a reduction in mind, because I believe it would be disastrous to our energy potential. I know of no such plan by the Congress to reduce research.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. We can say that specifically as to the legislative intent of the Congress?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. That is correct.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. I thank the gentlewoman very much. I compliment her.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield with pleasure to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. I thank the gentlewoman from Washington for yielding.

I notice in connection with an amendment reported in technical disagreement, particularly amendment No. 42, that we plan to recede and concur in an amendment providing in one case for slippage for construction of one airport at Anchorage, Alaska, and in another case for apparently \$712,000 for total construction of an airport at Jackson Hole, Wyo.

I can certainly understand the importance in an appropriation bill for the Interior Department and related agencies of many of these appropriations, but why are we in the airport construction business?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. We are not in the airport construction business. The Jackson Hole airport and facilities for the Anchorage airport were deleted from the bill in conference.

Mr. HALL. In other words, the gentlewoman's motion to recede and concur with an amendment will take that out of the report?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. That is correct.

Mr. HALL. I thank the gentlewoman.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield to me?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield with pleasure to our very distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I want to say that in my opinion the House of Representatives and the people of this country owe a big vote of thanks to the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington; to the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL) and to

other members of the subcommittee for the grand job that has been done on this bill. I know that the gentlewoman from Washington has really afforded the leadership that has made it possible to get an excellent measure enacted into law. She has done a good job and those who have worked with her have done a good job. As chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, I want to offer a special word of thanks and appreciation.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the distinguished chairman of the full committee.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I am glad to yield to the distinguished Speaker of the House.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I want to join the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in congratulating the subcommittee on the fine work it has done and particularly in congratulating the distinguished chairwoman of the subcommittee for the excellent manner in which she has handled and always handles these bills and for the effective results she accomplishes. The people of her district are justified in being very proud of the service that the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) renders. I am quite sure that at the proper time, when the people go to the polls to vote, they will manifest their complete confidence in and respect for the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) by reelecting her by a tremendous majority.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the distinguished Speaker for those kind words.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield to me?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, may I echo what the distinguished Speaker has just said and add that the expeditious manner, and I might say the unanimous manner, in which the gentlewoman chaired and managed this bill through the House testifies to the confidence the entire House has in her leadership and the work of her committee.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the distinguished Members of the House for their cooperation and their work and service in the preparation of this bill.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield to me?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I am glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from California.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to clarify a point with respect to amendment No. 5 in the conference report wherein it states:

The reduction below the amount proposed by the Senate includes \$300,000 for the California Rural Indian Health Board and \$150,000 for the California Rural Indian Health Pilot Program.

Now, if I understand that correctly, the request for the \$300,000 by the Cali-

fornia Rural Indian Health Board is, in fact, included and they can expect the funds to be included in the appropriation bill.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The \$300,000 and the \$150,000 are not included, but we have said in the conference report that proper guidelines should be established between the Indian Health Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the States. The problem of Indian health in urban as well as rural areas is tremendous, but at the present time there are not sufficient guidelines to provide Indians the same assistance that any other citizen receives within the States.

So, in the conference report we tell them to explore the problem and to develop some guidelines. I can assure the gentleman that the committee will not turn its back on the Indians' health needs.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentlewoman from Washington will yield further, this does not represent a rejection of the need, but the gentlewoman simply wants to have better guidelines and then you will consider this matter later?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. There is not any question at all as to our awareness need, but where does the responsibility of the Federal Government in this field lie and where does the responsibility of the States lie?

Therefore, let us draw some guidelines which will give us an indication so to speak of what we should do. It is impossible to do the kind of job that needs to be done across the Nation without establishing these guidelines.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. I want to join in what the distinguished Speaker and other Members have said with respect to the gentlewoman's chairing of this particular piece of legislation and to express my appreciation for the funds allocated for the Point Reyes National Park.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the gentleman from California.

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I simply want to add my thanks for the very efficient and capable manner in which the distinguished gentlewoman has handled this measure. The gentlewoman deserves the thanks of this entire House for this excellent job.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KYL. There are several appropriations in this bill totaling many millions of dollars for line item grants to colleges for study and research; is that not correct?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. There are many types of grants made to col-

leges in the field of forestry, commercial and sport fish water research, mining, et cetera, which various bureaus have established with colleges and universities. For example, the bill provides \$50,000 for a grant to Iowa State University for a coal research project.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, if the distinguished gentlewoman will yield further, is the distinguished chairman of this subcommittee aware of any grants to colleges from the Interior Department that are contained in the blanket appropriation for the office of the Secretary as categories which are not revealed by line item, such as water research and so on?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. In the regular bill there are items carried for water research which are cooperative grants to State water agencies.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentlewoman will yield for one further question, it is my understanding that the Department has for years had a standing, ongoing, repetitive grant program to colleges but which does not even show up as a part of the Office of the Secretary's expenses.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. In the training programs?

Mr. KYL. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I am not aware of such a program and I trust that the Secretary will continue to be as forthright in the presentation of items of that nature as he has been.

Mr. KYL. Well, if the gentlewoman will yield for one final question, I think this matter might merit some investigation, because it is my understanding that it has been a regular practice year after year whereby the Department of the Interior has granted to a list of 40 colleges in the United States a certain grant each year without any justification whatsoever insofar as the Appropriations Committee is concerned.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The committee will be very glad to investigate this, but I can assure the gentleman that he will undoubtedly find that those grants are for some specific purpose.

Mr. KYL. I hope the distinguished gentlewoman is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 387, nays 3, not voting 41, as follows:

[Roll No. 228]

YEAS—387

Abblitt	Devline	Kleppe
Abernethy	Dickinson	Kluczynski
Adair	Dingell	Koch
Adams	Donohue	Kuykendall
Addabbo	Dowdy	Kyi
Albert	Downing	Kyros
Alexander	Duiski	Landgrebe
Anderson,	Duncan	Landrum
Calif.	Dwyer	Langen
Anderson, Ill.	Edmondson	Latta
Anderson,	Edwards, Ala.	Leggett
Tenn.	Edwards, Calif.	Lennon
Andrews, Ala.	Eilberg	Lloyd
Andrews,	Erlenborn	Long, Md.
N. Dak.	Esch	Lowenstein
Annunzio	Eshleman	Lujan
Arends	Evans, Colo.	Lukens
Ashbrook	Evins, Tenn.	McCarthy
Aspinall	Fallon	McClary
Ayres	Farbstein	McCloskey
Baring	Fascell	McClure
Barrett	Feighan	McCulloch
Beall, Md.	Findley	McDade
Belcher	Flisher	McDonald,
Bell, Calif.	Flood	Mich.
Bennett	Flowers	McEwen
Berry	Flynt	McFall
Betts	Foley	McKneally
Bevill	Ford, Gerald R.	McMillan
Biaggi	Ford,	Macdonald,
Blester	William D.	Mass.
Blingham	Foreman	MacGregor
Blackburn	Fountain	Madden
Blanton	Fraser	Mahon
Boggs	Freilinghuysen	Maillard
Boland	Frey	Mann
Boiling	Friedel	Marsh
Bow	Fulton, Pa.	Martin
Brademas	Fulton, Tenn.	Mathias
Brasco	Fuqua	Matsunaga
Brinkley	Galifianakis	May
Brooks	Garmatz	Mayne
Broomfield	Gaydos	Meeds
Brotzman	Glaimo	Melcher
Brown, Calif.	Gibbons	Michel
Brown, Mich.	Goldwater	Mikva
Brown, Ohio	Gonzalez	Miller, Calif.
Broyhill, N.C.	Goodling	Miller, Ohio
Broyhill, Va.	Green, Oreg.	Mills
Buchanan	Green, Pa.	Minish
Burke, Mass.	Griffin	Mink
Burleson, Tex.	Griffiths	Minshall
Burlison, Mo.	Grover	Mize
Burton, Calif.	Gubser	Mizell
Bush	Gude	Mollohan
Button	Hagan	Montgomery
Byrne, Pa.	Haley	Moorhead
Byrnes, Wis.	Halpern	Morgan
Cabell	Hamilton	Morse
Camp	Hammer-	Morton
Carey	schmidt	Mosher
Carter	Hanley	Moss
Casey	Hanna	Murphy, Ill.
Cederberg	Hansen, Idaho	Myers
Celler	Hansen, Wash.	Natcher
Chamberlain	Harrington	Nedzi
Chappell	Harsha	Nelsen
Chisholm	Harvey	Nichols
Clancy	Hastings	Nix
Clark	Hawkins	Obey
Clausen,	Hays	O'Hara
Don H.	Hechler, W. Va.	O'Konski
Clawson, Del.	Heckler, Mass.	Olsen
Clay	Helstoski	O'Neal, Ga.
Cleveland	Henderson	O'Neill, Mass.
Cohelan	Hicks	Passman
Collier	Hogan	Patman
Colins	Hollifield	Patten
Colmer	Horton	Pelly
Conable	Hosmer	Pepper
Conte	Howard	Perkins
Conyers	Hull	Pettis
Corbett	Hungate	Pickie
Corman	Hutchinson	Pike
Coughlin	Jacobs	Pirnie
Cowger	Jarman	Poage
Culver	Johnson, Calif.	Podell
Daddario	Johnson, Pa.	Poff
Daniel, Va.	Jonas	Preyer, N.C.
Daniels, N.J.	Jones, Ala.	Price, Ill.
Davis, Wis.	Jones, N.C.	Price, Tex.
de la Garza	Jones, Tenn.	Pryor, Ark.
Delaney	Karth	Pucinski
Dellenback	Kastenmeier	Purcell
Denney	Kazen	Qule
Dennis	Kee	Quillen
Dent	Keith	Rallsback
Derwinski	King	Randall

Rees
Reid, Ill.
Reid, N.Y.
Reifel
Reuss
Riegle
Roberts
Robison
Rodino
Roe
Rogers, Fla.
Koch
Rooney, N.Y.
Rooney, Pa.
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roth
Roussetot
Roybal
Ruppe
Ruth
St Germain
Sandman
Satterfield
Saylor
Schadeberg
Scherle
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schwengel
Scott
Sebelius
Shipley
Shriver
Slkes

Sisk
Skubltz
Slack
Smith, Calif.
Smith, Iowa
Smith, N.Y.
Snyder
Springer
Stafford
Staggers
Stanton
Steed
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Stubbiefield
Stuckey
Sullivan
Symington
Talcott
Taylor
Teague, Calif.
Teague, Tex.
Thompson, Ga.
Thompson, N.J.
Thomson, Wis.
Ternan
Tunney
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt

Vanlk
Vigorito
Waggonner
Waldie
Wampler
Watkins
Watson
Watts
Weicker
Whalen
Whalley
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Widnall
Wiggins
Williams
Wilson, Bob
Wilson,
Charles H.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disengagement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$217,615,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 5: Page 6, line 9, strike out "\$18,935,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$18,800,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$19,885,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 6: Page 6, line 24, insert the following:

"*Provided further*, That not to exceed \$150,000 shall be for assistance to the Wagner South Dakota, East Charles Mix Independent School District No. 102, for planning on addition to the district school facilities".

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 7: Page 7, line 3, insert the following:

"*Provided further*, That not to exceed \$365,000 may be used for enlargement, remodeling, and improving the Sioux Indian Museum and Crafts Center, Rapid City, South Dakota."

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 14: On page 10, line 23, strike out "\$56,000,000" and insert "\$95,000,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

NAYS—3

Gross Hall Schmitz

NOT VOTING—41

Ashley	Eckhardt	Monagan
Blatnik	Edwards, La.	Murphy, N.Y.
Bray	Fish	Ottlinger
Brock	Gallagher	Phillbin
Burke, Fla.	Gettys	Pollock
Burton, Utah	Gilbert	Powell
Caffery	Gray	Rarick
Cramer	Hathaway	Rhodes
Crane	Hébert	Rivers
Cunningham	Hunt	Rogers, Colo.
Davis, Ga.	Ichord	Roudebush
Dawson	Kirwan	Ryan
Diggs	Long, La.	Taft
Dorn	Meskill	

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Bray.
Mr. Rivers with Mr. Crane.
Mr. Philbin with Mr. Cunningham.
Mr. Edwards of Louisiana with Mr. Taft.
Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. Fish.
Mr. Monagan with Mr. Burton of Utah.
Mr. Blatnik with Mr. Roudebush.
Mr. Caffery with Mr. Burke of Florida.
Mr. Davis of Georgia with Mr. Hunt.
Mr. Dorn with Mr. Cramer.
Mr. Ottlinger with Mr. Pollock.
Mr. Rogers of Colorado with Mr. Brock.
Mr. Gilbert with Mr. Rhodes.
Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Meskill.
Mr. Gray with Mr. Rarick.
Mr. Gettys with Mr. Long of Louisiana.
Mr. Ryan with Mr. Diggs.
Mr. Ashley with Mr. Powell.
Mr. Hathaway with Mr. Ichord.
Mr. Eckhardt with Mr. Kirwan.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 3: Page 5, line 18, strike out "\$218,645,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$218,678,500".

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$96,600,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 25: On page 16, line 8, strike out "\$45,122,000" and insert "\$45,272,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$46,422,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 26: On page 17, line 12, strike out "\$16,200,000" and insert "\$16,500,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$17,160,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

Senate amendment No. 33: On page 21, line 19, strike out "\$56,356,000" and insert "\$56,705,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$56,840,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 34: On page 22, line 1, strike out "\$4,175,000" and insert "\$3,497,000".

MOTION BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$4,983,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 38: On page 24, line 7, strike out "\$57,670,000" and insert "\$58,035,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$57,990,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 39: On page 24, line 7, insert: "Provided, That \$54,000 of the funds herein provided shall be available only upon enactment into law of H.R. 12758, Ninety-first Congress, or similar legislation".

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 40: On page 24, line 10, insert the following: "Provided further, That not to exceed \$100,000 shall be advanced to the Plymouth-Provincetown Celebration Commission upon enactment into law of S. 2916, Ninety-first Congress, or similar legislation."

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 42: On page 25, line 6, strike out "\$16,385,000" and insert "\$17,583,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$16,259,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 53. Page 31, line 16, insert:

"CONSTRUCTION

"For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection and utilization of national forest resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein necessary to these objectives, \$19,188,000 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not more than \$1,300,000 of this appropriation may be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519)."

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the first sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$15,467,700".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 56: Page 37, line 9, strike out \$1,070,000" and insert "\$941,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$891,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 57: Page 37, line 9, insert:, and in addition \$229,000 of the balance of the appropriation granted under "Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and playground system" are transferred to and shall be available for salaries and expenses:

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 60: Page 40, line 7, strike out "\$35,737,000" and insert "\$35,066,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF
WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "\$34,702,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 62: Page 42, line 20, insert:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

"For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 1356), including hire of passenger vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$750,000, to remain available until expended."

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF
WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 63: Page 43, line 11, insert:

"AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL
COMMISSION

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 4, 1966 (Public Law 89-491), as amended, establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, \$373,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of H.R. 16408 or S. 3630, Ninety-first Congress, or similar legislation."

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASH-
INGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the

amendment of the Senate numbered 63 and concur therein.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Is it correct that there is still no authorization for this particular item?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. That is correct.

May I point out to the gentleman that time is of the essence in this connection.

The 200th anniversary date is very rapidly approaching and there must be a great deal of planning to be successful in bringing to the country the kind of birthday celebration that this Nation merits and wants.

We felt we should expedite this as much possible.

I hope the gentleman will accept the committee's explanation and accept our recommendation.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentlewoman will yield further, I simply arose to make the record here today that this has not been authorized and that the House is pursuing, as was attempted in the original appropriation bill in the House, to take unusual action, in fact action that is in violation of the rules.

I simply rose to make the record for to further contest this item would serve no useful purpose. I thank the gentlewoman from Washington for yielding.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. REIFEL. There are two points I wish to make. First, I join in the complimentary remarks that have been directed to my distinguished chairman by other Members of the House. I wish to say, on behalf of Mr. McDade and Mr. Wyatt, my two colleagues on the subcommittee, from this side of the aisle, that the record shows that she has always been completely impartial in considering the requests and the needs of the Members on this side of the aisle who have come before our committee.

I believe the record vote of 386 to 3 for adoption of the conference report eloquently speaks to the manner in which this bill has been handled by the distinguished chairman, the gentlewoman from Washington.

My second point involves the concern and interest, and rightly so, in the Indian Americans of this country. President Johnson, when he was in office, made an excellent statement to this body. An equally fine statement has been made by President Nixon concerning the conditions of life of the Indian population and what is needed for them. The distinguished chairman of this committee has no peer in this or the other body with respect to her concern and effectiveness in appropriating necessary funds for Indian programs.

I hope the people in her district and her State, as well as all American Indians across the Nation are aware and deeply appreciative of her interest and concern for them.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota, the ranking minority member of the subcommittee. May I say it is with genuine regret that we see him leave the House of Representatives and leave our committee at the end of this session of Congress. It has been a joy and a pleasure to work with him for the people of this Nation, for he has represented the entire cross section of our Nation.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HALEY. I concur in the statements made by the gentleman from South Dakota in relation to the gentlewoman from Washington. She has certainly acted as fairly as she could in considering the many problems with which she has been confronted. They are varied. We have been trying, and I think we have made progress in this particular field of matters relating to Indians. I have repeatedly said that probably the darkest pages of the history of the United States contained the treatment of the American Indian. I am glad to see that the President of the United States has now come forth with a statement as to the policies of his administration insofar as Indians are concerned. I know that the gentlewoman is well aware of the fact, however, that these are merely the beginnings of programs that we should have had for a long time.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Florida.

Mr. Speaker, I include at this point pertinent tables relating to the funds provided in this conference report:

INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1971
(H.R. 17619)

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority appro- priated, 1970 (2)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (3)	Allowances			Conference allowance compared with—		
			House (4)	Senate (5)	Conference (6)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (7)	House allowance (8)	Senate allowance (9)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR								
Public Land Management								
Bureau of Land Management								
Management of lands and resources.....	\$81,111,000	\$58,940,000	\$58,940,000	\$58,605,000	\$58,605,000	—\$335,000	—\$335,000	-----
Construction and maintenance.....	2,899,000	3,215,000	3,215,000	3,310,000	3,310,000	+95,000	+95,000	-----
Public lands development roads and trails (appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	-----	-----	-----
Oregon and California grant lands (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	16,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	-----	-----	-----

INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1971—Continued
(H. R. 17619)—Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority appro- priated, 1970 (2)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (3)	Allowances			Conference allowance compared with—		
			House (4)	Senate (5)	Conference (6)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (7)	House allowance (8)	Senate allowance (9)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Con.								
Range improvements (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	\$1,769,000	\$1,841,000	\$1,841,000	\$1,841,000	\$1,841,000			
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	101,779,000	81,996,000	81,996,000	81,756,000	81,756,000	—\$240,000	—\$240,000	
Bureau of Indian Affairs								
Education and welfare services.....	191,445,000	216,995,000	217,145,000	217,178,500	216,115,000	—880,000	—1,030,000	—\$1,063,500
Education and welfare services (appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(1,057,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)			
Resources management.....	60,320,000	66,217,000	65,690,000	64,122,000	64,622,000	—1,595,000	—1,068,000	+500,000
Construction.....	26,264,000	18,266,000	18,935,000	18,800,000	19,885,000	+1,619,000	+950,000	+1,085,000
Road construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(20,200,000)	(20,200,000)	(+200,000)	(+200,000)	
General administrative expenses.....	5,513,000	5,626,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	—26,000		
Tribal funds (definite).....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000			
Tribal funds (indefinite).....	13,204,000	13,204,000	13,204,000	13,204,000	13,204,000			
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	299,746,000	323,308,000	323,574,000	321,904,500	322,426,000	—882,000	—1,148,000	+521,500
Bureau of outdoor recreation								
Salaries and expenses.....	3,950,000	3,975,000	3,825,000	3,995,000	3,895,000	—80,000	+70,000	—100,000
Land and water conservation: Appropriation of receipts (indefinite).....	115,572,000	327,400,000	138,500,000	327,400,000	327,400,000		+188,900,000	
(Appropriation out of the fund to liquidate contract authority).....	(15,528,000)	(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)			
Total, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.....	119,522,000	331,375,000	142,325,000	331,395,000	331,295,000	—80,000	+188,970,000	—100,000
Office of territories								
Administration of territories.....	15,196,400	17,409,600	17,350,000	17,380,000	17,350,000	—59,600		—30,000
Permanent appropriations (special fund).....	(239,400)	(118,000)	(118,000)	(118,000)	(118,000)			
Transferred from other accounts (special fund).....	(292,700)	(367,000)	(330,000)	(367,000)	(367,000)		(+37,000)	
Trust territory of the Pacific Islands.....	48,112,000	60,000,000	50,000,000	49,750,000	49,750,000	—10,250,000	—250,000	
Total, Office of Territories.....	63,308,400	77,409,600	67,350,000	67,130,000	67,100,000	—10,309,600	—250,000	—30,000
Total, Public Land Management.....	584,355,400	814,088,600	615,245,000	802,185,500	802,577,000	—11,511,600	+187,332,000	+391,500
Mineral resources								
Geological survey								
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	99,990,000	106,957,000	108,057,000	106,392,000	106,392,000	—565,000	—1,665,000	
Bureau of Mines								
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	42,495,000	44,972,000	45,122,000	45,272,000	46,422,000	+1,450,000	+1,300,000	+1,150,000
Health and safety.....	27,452,000	54,395,000	54,395,000	54,395,000	54,395,000			
General administrative expenses.....	1,799,000	1,799,000	1,799,000	1,799,000	1,799,000			
Helium fund (authorization to spend from public debt receipts).....	24,000,000							
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	95,746,000	101,166,000	101,316,000	101,466,000	102,616,000	+1,450,000	+1,300,000	+1,150,000
Office of Coal Research								
Salaries and expenses.....	15,300,000	16,200,000	16,200,000	16,500,000	17,160,000	+960,000	+960,000	+660,000
Office of Oil and Gas								
Salaries and expenses.....	1,085,000	1,195,000	1,181,000	1,181,000	1,181,000	—14,000		
Total, Mineral Resources.....	212,121,000	225,518,000	226,754,000	225,539,000	227,349,000	+1,831,000	+595,000	+1,810,000
Fish and Wildlife, Parks, and Marine Resources								
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries								
Management and investigations of resources.....	27,536,000	27,156,000	28,168,000	27,893,000	27,893,000	+737,000	—275,000	
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program).....	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000			
Construction.....	2,325,000							
Construction of fishing vessels.....	3,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000			
Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and development.....	4,603,000	4,040,000	4,040,000	4,040,000	4,040,000			
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation.....	2,318,000	2,168,000	2,168,000	2,168,000	2,168,000			
Administration of Pribilof Islands.....	2,774,000	2,774,000	2,774,000	2,774,000	2,774,000			
Fishermen's protective fund.....	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000			
General administrative expenses.....	896,000	896,000	896,000	896,000	896,000			
Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries loan fund.....	(385,000)	(385,000)	(385,000)	(385,000)	(385,000)			
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	43,527,000	37,309,000	38,321,000	38,046,000	38,046,000	+737,000	—275,000	
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife								
Management and investigations of resources.....	52,523,000	56,226,000	56,356,000	56,705,000	56,840,000	+1,614,000	+484,000	+135,000
Construction.....	4,259,000	2,619,000	4,175,000	3,497,000	4,983,000	+2,364,000	+808,000	+1,486,000
Migratory bird conservation account (definite, repayable advance).....	5,800,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000			
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation.....	2,311,000	2,311,000	2,311,000	2,311,000	2,311,000			
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program).....		100,000				—100,000		
General administrative expenses.....	1,875,000	1,875,000	1,875,000	1,875,000	1,875,000			
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	66,768,000	70,631,000	72,217,000	71,888,000	73,509,000	+2,878,000	+1,292,000	+1,621,000

Footnotes at end of table.

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority appro- priated, 1970 (2)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (3)	Allowances			Conference allowance compared with—		
			House (4)	Senate (5)	Conference (6)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (7)	House allowance (8)	Senate allowance (9)
National Park Service								
Management and protection	\$53,606,000	\$58,021,000	\$57,670,000	\$58,035,000	\$57,990,000	—\$31,000	+\$320,000	—\$45,000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities	41,396,000	48,763,000	48,500,000	48,543,000	48,543,000	—220,000	+43,000	—
Construction	7,700,000	16,885,000	16,385,000	17,583,000	16,259,000	—626,000	—126,000	—1,324,000
Parkway and road construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authority)	(21,500,000)	(16,000,000)	(16,000,000)	(17,660,000)	(17,650,000)	(+1,650,000)	(+1,650,000)	(—10,000)
Preservation of historic properties	1,640,000	6,950,000	6,801,000	6,672,000	6,801,000	—149,000	—	+129,000
General administrative expenses	3,580,000	3,605,000	3,580,000	3,580,000	3,580,000	—25,000	—	—
Total, National Park Service	107,922,000	134,224,000	132,936,000	134,413,000	133,173,000	—1,051,000	+237,000	—1,240,000
Total, Fish and Wildlife, Parks, and Marine Resources								
	218,217,000	242,164,000	243,474,000	244,347,000	244,728,000	+2,564,000	+1,254,000	+381,000
Office of Saline Water								
Saline water conversion	25,000,000	29,373,000	28,573,000	28,573,000	28,573,000	—800,000	—	—
Office of Water Resources Research								
Salaries and expenses	11,281,000	13,312,000	13,181,000	13,181,000	13,181,000	—131,000	—	—
Office of the Solicitor								
Salaries and expenses	5,904,000	7,344,000	6,924,000	7,229,000	7,074,000	—270,000	+150,000	—155,000
Office of the Secretary								
Salaries and expenses	10,614,700	11,954,000	11,353,000	11,771,000	11,563,000	—391,000	+210,000	—208,000
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Department of Interior	1,067,493,100	1,343,753,600	1,145,504,000	1,332,825,500	1,335,045,000	—8,708,600	+189,541,000	+2,219,500
Consisting of—								
Appropriations	1,043,493,100	1,343,753,600	1,145,504,000	1,332,825,500	1,335,045,000	—8,708,600	+189,541,000	+2,219,500
Definite appropriations	(896,948,100)	(983,308,600)	(973,959,000)	(972,380,500)	(974,600,000)	(—8,708,600)	(+641,000)	(+2,219,500)
Indefinite appropriations	(146,545,000)	(360,445,000)	(171,545,000)	(360,445,000)	(360,445,000)	—	(+188,900,000)	—
Authorization to spend from public debt receipts	24,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memoranda—								
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority	(61,585,000)	(71,000,000)	(71,000,000)	(72,860,000)	(72,850,000)	(+1,850,000)	(+1,850,000)	(—10,000)
Total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authority	(1,129,078,100)	(1,414,753,600)	(1,216,504,000)	(1,405,685,500)	(1,407,895,000)	(—6,858,600)	(+191,391,000)	(+2,209,500)
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES								
Department of Agriculture								
Forest Service								
Forest protection and utilization:								
Forest land management	222,253,000	199,567,000	199,567,000	199,617,000	199,617,000	+50,000	+50,000	—
Forest research	43,922,000	45,066,000	45,391,000	45,294,000	45,591,000	+525,000	+200,000	+297,000
State and private forestry cooperation	22,939,000	21,939,000	23,939,000	23,939,000	23,939,000	+2,000,000	—	—
Total, forest protection and utilization	289,114,000	266,572,000	268,897,000	268,850,000	269,147,000	+2,575,000	+250,000	+297,000
Construction	(^a)	12,008,000	15,125,700	14,188,000	15,467,700	+3,459,700	+342,000	+1,277,700
Forest roads and trails (appropriation to liquidate contract authority)	(100,570,000)	(115,000,000)	(115,000,000)	(115,000,000)	(115,000,000)	—	—	—
Acquisition of lands for national forests:								
Special acts (special fund, indefinite)	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	—	—	—
Cooperative range improvements (special fund, indefinite)	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	—	—	—
Assistance to States for tree planting	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	—	—	—
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Forest Service	290,894,000	280,360,000	285,802,700	284,818,000	286,394,700	+6,034,700	+592,000	+1,576,700
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review								
Salaries and expenses	148,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commission of Fine Arts								
Salaries and expenses	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	—	—	—
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare								
Health Services and Mental Health Administration								
Indian health services	105,993,000	113,217,000	114,692,000	118,436,000	117,986,000	+4,769,000	+3,294,000	—450,000
Indian health facilities	20,952,000	17,950,000	17,950,000	19,510,000	18,715,000	+765,000	+765,000	—795,000
Total, Health Services and Mental Health Administration	126,945,000	131,167,000	132,642,000	137,946,000	136,701,000	+5,534,000	+4,059,000	—1,245,000
Indian Claims Commission								
Salaries and expenses	850,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	—	—	—
National Capital Planning Commission								
Salaries and expenses	^a 247,700	1,390,000	1,070,000	941,000	^a 891,000	—499,000	—179,000	—50,000
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities								
Salaries and expenses	1,610,000	2,700,000	—	2,660,000	2,660,000	—40,000	+2,660,000	—
Endowment for the arts	8,250,000	16,090,000	—	15,090,000	15,090,000	—1,000,000	+15,090,000	—
Endowment for the humanities	8,050,000	16,210,000	—	15,560,000	13,560,000	—2,650,000	+13,560,000	—2,000,000
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	17,910,000	35,000,000	—	33,310,000	31,310,000	—3,690,000	+31,310,000	—2,000,000

Footnotes at end of tables.

INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1971—Continued
(H.R. 17619)—Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority appro- priated, 1970 (2)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (3)	Allowances			Conference allowance compared with—		
			House (4)	Senate (5)	Conference (6)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (7)	House allowance (8)	Senate allowance (9)
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued								
Department of Agriculture—Continued								
Public Land Law Review Commission								
Salaries and expenses.....	\$922,000	\$171,000	\$171,000	\$171,000	\$171,000			
Smithsonian Institution								
Salaries and expenses.....	29,365,000	36,367,000	34,987,000	35,066,000	34,702,000	—\$1,665,000	—\$285,000	—\$364,000
Museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program).....	2,316,000	4,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	—2,000,000		
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park.....	600,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000			
Restoration and renovation of buildings.....	525,000	1,130,000	1,080,000	950,000	950,000	—180,000	—130,000	
Construction.....	200,000							
Construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(3,300,000)	(8,897,000)	(5,200,000)	(5,200,000)	(5,200,000)	(—3,697,000)		
The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.....	7,500,000							
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	3,581,000	3,716,000	3,716,000	3,716,000	3,716,000			
Salaries and expenses, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.....	100,000		750,000	750,000	750,000	+750,000		
Total Smithsonian Institution.....	44,187,000	45,913,000	43,233,000	43,182,000	42,818,000	—3,095,000	—415,000	—364,000
Executive Office of the President								
Salaries and expenses, National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development.....	700,000							
Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska								
Salaries and expenses.....	213,500	263,000	214,000	214,000	214,000	—49,000		
Historical and Memorial Commissions Lewis and Clark Trail Commission								
Salaries and expenses.....	5,000							
American Revolution Bicentennial Commission								
Salaries and expenses.....	185,000	375,000		373,000	373,000	—2,000	+373,000	
National Council on Indian Opportunity								
Salaries and expenses.....	286,000	300,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	—25,000		
Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Board of Review								
Salaries and expenses.....		10 167,000		167,000	167,000		+167,000	
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Related Agencies.....	483,608,200	496,221,000	464,522,700	502,512,000	500,429,700	+4,208,700	+35,907,000	—2,082,300
Consisting of—								
Appropriations.....	483,608,200	496,221,000	464,522,700	502,512,000	500,429,700	+4,208,700	+35,907,000	—2,082,300
Definite appropriations.....	(482,828,200)	(495,441,000)	(463,742,700)	(501,732,000)	(499,649,700)	(+4,208,700)	(+35,907,000)	(—2,082,300)
Indefinite appropriations.....	(780,000)	(780,000)	(780,000)	(780,000)	(780,000)			
Memoranda—								
Appropriation to liquidate con- tract authority.....	(103,870,000)	(123,897,000)	(120,200,000)	(120,200,000)	(120,200,000)	(—3,697,000)		
Total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	(587,478,200)	(620,118,000)	(584,722,700)	(622,712,000)	(620,629,700)	(+511,700)	(+35,907,000)	(—2,082,300)
RECAPITULATION								
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority, all titles.....	1,551,101,300	1,839,974,600	1,610,026,700	1,835,337,500	1,835,474,700	—4,499,900	+225,448,000	+137,200
Consisting of—								
1. Appropriations.....	1,527,101,300	1,839,974,600	1,610,026,700	1,835,337,500	1,835,474,700	—4,499,900	+225,448,000	+137,200
Definite appropriations.....	(1,379,776,300)	(1,478,749,600)	(1,437,701,700)	(1,474,112,500)	(1,474,249,700)	(—4,499,900)	(+36,548,000)	(+137,200)
Indefinite appropriations.....	(147,325,000)	(361,225,000)	(172,325,000)	(361,225,000)	(361,225,000)		(+188,900,000)	
2. Authorization to spend from public debt receipts.....	24,000,000							
Memoranda—								
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	(165,455,000)	(194,897,000)	(191,200,000)	(193,060,000)	(193,050,000)	(—1,847,000)	(+1,850,000)	(—10,000)
Grand total, new budget (obligational) au- thority and appropriations to liquidate con- tract authority.....	(1,716,556,300)	(2,034,871,600)	(1,801,226,700)	(2,028,397,500)	(2,028,524,700)	(—6,346,900)	(+227,298,000)	(+127,200)

¹ Includes \$4,000,000, S. Doc. 91-81, May 13, 1970.² Reflects reduction of \$50,000, S. Doc. 91-87, June 2, 1970.³ Includes \$188,900,000, S. Doc. 91-81, May 13, 1970.⁴ Includes \$37,000, S. Doc. 91-81, May 13, 1970.⁵ Includes \$1,200,000, S. Doc. 91-81, May 13, 1970.⁶ Includes \$14,000, H. Doc. 91-305, Apr. 13, 1970.⁷ Included in Forest Land Management and Forest Research.⁸ In addition, \$770,000 transferred from "Land Acquisition, National Capital Park, Parkway, and Playground System."⁹ In addition, \$229, transferred from "Land Acquisition, National Capital Park, Parkway, and Playground System."¹⁰ S. Doc. 91-68, May 11, 1970.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Washington.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the various motions was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report just agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there

objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Washington?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the conference report on H.R.

17619, Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations, 1971, as printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 21, 1970, contains several errors, as follows:

In the center column of page H6974 under the paragraph entitled Amendment No. 60, the word "Folklore" should be "Folklife".

On the same page under amendment numbered 62, there should be deleted the words "with an amendment".

On the same page under amendment numbered 63, there should be deleted the words "with an amendment".

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 228 I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD of today be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1971

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 18515) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H.R. 18515, with Mr. HOLIFIELD in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday, the Clerk had read down to and including line 7 on page 2 of the bill. If there are no amendments, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN AND TRADE ADJUSTMENT ACTIVITIES

For payments to unemployed Federal employees and ex-servicemen, as authorized by title 5, Chapter 85 of the United States Code, and for necessary expenses to carry out the responsibilities of the Secretary of Labor in connection with trade adjustment assistance activities, as provided by law, including benefit payments to eligible workers, \$200,100,000 together with such amount as may be necessary to be charged to the subsequent year appropriation for the payment of benefits for any period subsequent to March 31 of the current year.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the bill.

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, on the 14th day of April 1970, the House adopted the provisions which I had offered, and which had been accepted in committee, to the bill making appropriations for the Department of Education, after refusing to strike them out by instructing the conferees by a vote of 191 to 157. These amendments are as follows:

"SEC. 209. No part of the funds contained in this Act may be used to force any school or school district which is desegregated as that term is defined in title I of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Public Law 88-352, to take any action to force the busing of students; to force on account of race, creed or color the abolishment of any school so desegregated; or to force the transfer or assignment of any student attending any elementary or secondary school so desegregated to or from a particular school over the protest of his or her parents or parent.

SEC. 210. No part of the funds contained in this Act shall be used to force any school or school district which is desegregated as that term is defined in title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Public Law 88-352, to take any action to force the busing of students; to require the abolishment of any school so desegregated; or to force on account of race, creed or color the transfer of students to or from a particular school so desegregated as a condition precedent to obtaining Federal funds otherwise available to any State, school district or school.

Subsequent to this vote, in conference with the Senate these provisions were retained and when the matter came back to the House, the conference report, containing the language, was approved by a vote of 357 to 30.

Mr. Chairman, this makes quite clear the feeling of the Congress with regard to the use of force in the areas which these amendments cover, as well as the use of the power of the purse to withhold funds truly needed for education, which the Congress has provided, in order to force schools to voluntarily do that which is not required by the Civil Rights Act of 1964, a right not even claimed to be provided by the administration or the courts.

After consultation with members of the Committee on Appropriations, these amendments are not offered here because they are quite clear and for the Secretary of HEW or other officials to use funds in this bill, appropriated for other purposes, to attempt to evade the intent of the Congress as expressed in these provisions of the bill making appropriations for the Department of Education would be to break faith with the Congress and would certainly not be in line with the reputation for integrity which the Secretary enjoys.

After discussing this matter with members of the committee, it has been decided that, whatever we have provided or should provide, we have to rely on the good faith of the executive department and the courts to carry them out; for, if they cannot be relied on, it is to be doubted if any language could be written which could force them to leave the schools alone or parents and students alone where schools are completely desegregated, as that term is defined in the Civil Rights Act of 1964, because, after

all, it is to the executive department that we must look for the carrying out, and the Federal courts to support, these provisions which are set out above and which appear in the conference report of the bill making education appropriations.

Any reading of these provisions would clearly show that they are completely sound and I feel will be followed by this administration not only because of commitments but because the system of education is essential to any organized society; and, unless we return again to putting education first, as these amendments would do, soon we will go down the drain as have other societies in years past.

Mr. Chairman, I thought it well to call these facts to the attention of the Members of the House at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION MENTAL HEALTH

For carrying out the Public Health Service Act with respect to mental health and, except as otherwise provided, the Community Mental Health Centers Act (42 U.S.C. 2681, et seq.), and the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-793), \$368,516,000, of which \$15,900,000, shall remain available until June 30, 1972, for grants pursuant to parts A, C, and D of the Community Mental Health Centers Act: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to this appropriation from the appropriation for "Mental Retardation" an amount not to exceed the sum of the allotment adjustments made by the Secretary pursuant to section 132(c) of the Mental Retardation Facilities Construction Act.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BOLAND

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the text of the paragraph which begins on line 12 of page 11; and I hereby give notice that if such amendment is adopted I will at the proper time move to strike out the paragraph beginning on line 4 of page 13, the paragraph beginning on line 15 of page 14, the paragraph beginning on line 17 of page 16, the paragraph beginning on line 22 of page 18, the paragraph beginning on line 26 of page 18, the paragraph beginning on line 22 of page 19, and the paragraph beginning on line 6 of page 20.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BOLAND: On page 11, strike out line 12 and all that follows down through line 2 on page 12 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION MENTAL HEALTH

"For carrying out the Public Health Service Act with respect to mental health and, except as otherwise provided, the Community Mental Health Centers Act (42 U.S.C. 2681, et seq.), and the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-793), \$388,516,000, of which \$15,900,000, shall remain available until June 30, 1972, for grants pursuant to parts A, C, and D of the Community Mental Health Centers Act: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to this appropriation from the appropriation for "Mental Retardation" an amount not to exceed the sum of the allotment adjustments made by the Secretary pursuant to section 132(c) of the Mental Retardation Facilities Construction Act.

"MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH"

"For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 301 of the Public Health Service Act and title V of the Social Security Act, \$261,159,000: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant to section 503(2) or 504(2) of such Act shall not be included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a) and (b) of section 506 of such Act an amount expended or estimated to be expended by the State: *Provided further*, That \$4,750,000 of the amount available under section 503(2) of such Act shall be used only for special projects for mentally retarded children, and \$5,000,000 of the amount available under section 504(2) of such Act shall be used only for special projects for services for crippled children who are mentally retarded: *Provided further*, That \$5,820,000 of the amount available under section 502(1) (B) of such Act shall be used pursuant to section 510 of such Act for special projects for dental health of children.

"MEDICAL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION"

"To carry out title VI of the Public Health Service Act, and, except as otherwise provided, for administrative and technical services under parts B and C of the Mental Retardation Facilities Construction Act (42 U.S.C. 2661-2677), the District of Columbia Medical Facilities Construction Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-457), and the Community Mental Health Centers Act (42 U.S.C. 2681-2687), \$261,521,000, of which \$252,200,000 shall be available until June 30, 1973, for grants pursuant to section 601 of the Public Health Service Act for the construction or modernization of medical facilities, and \$5,000,000, to be deposited in the fund established under section 626, shall be available without fiscal year limitation for the purposes of that section of the Act.

"NATIONAL HEART AND LUNG INSTITUTE"

"For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out title IV, part B, of the Public Health Service Act, \$193,479,000.

"HEALTH MANPOWER"

"To carry out, to the extent not otherwise provided, sections 301, 306, 309, 311, title VII, and title VIII of the Public Health Service Act, \$399,888,000.

"Loans, grants, and payments for the next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after March 31 of the current fiscal year, loans, grants, and payments under section 306, parts C, F, and G of title VII, and parts B and D of title VIII of the Public Health Service Act for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary, and obligations incurred and expenditures made hereunder shall be charged to the appropriation for that purpose for such fiscal year: *Provided*, That such payments pursuant to this paragraph may not exceed 50 per centum of the amounts authorized in section 306, parts C and G of title VII, and part B of title VIII for these purposes for the next succeeding fiscal year.

"CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH, EDUCATIONAL, RESEARCH, AND LIBRARY FACILITIES"

"To carryout part B of title VII, and part A of title VIII of the Public Health Service Act with respect to grants for construction of facilities, \$226,100,000; including, for dental facilities as authorized by subsections (2) and (3) of section 720 of the Act, an amount equal to 20 per centum of the appropriation for construction of teaching facilities for medical, dental, and other health personnel; to remain available until expended.

"NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE"

"To carryout, to the extent not otherwise provided for, section 301 with respect to health information communications and parts I and J of title III of the Public Health Service Act, \$20,269,000 of which \$1,842,000 shall remain available until June 30, 1972."

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. Evidently a quorum is not present. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 229]

Alexander	Dawson	Nelsen
Anderson,	Diggs	Ottinger
Tenn.	Dorn	Patman
Ashley	Edwards, La.	Pollock
Barrett	Eilberg	Powell
Brook	Gallagher	Price, Tex.
Brooks	Gilbert	Rarick
Burke, Fla.	Gray	Reid, N.Y.
Burton, Utah	Hansen, Wash.	Rhodes
Caffery	Hathaway	Rivers
Camp	Hébert	Rogers, Colo.
Carey	Horton	Roudebush
Clark	Hunt	Ryan
Corbett	Ichord	Sikes
Cramer	Kirwan	Steed
Crane	Long, La.	Taft
Culver	Lujan	Teague, Calif.
Cunningham	Menkell	Widnall
Daddario	Monagan	
Davis, Ga.	Murphy, N.Y.	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HOLIFIELD, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H.R. 18515, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 374 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose, the Chair had recognized the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOLAND) for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BOLAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, at the outset let me say that this amendment is a package amendment. It is not the intention of myself or others who will be speaking to specific amendments in the package—to offer any backup amendments—if this package amendment fails. I am sure that will be good news to a great many members of the Committee.

Mr. Chairman, the package emergency health amendment that I have offered increases the amount recommended by the HEW subcommittee in nine areas. The total amount of the increase is \$360,454,000. The programs for which this increase provides are detailed on page H7006 of yesterday's RECORD. Other members of the committee will speak to specific amendments.

Let me dwell on the amendment that goes to the medical manpower institutional support and student loans. This is broken down into three categories.

First. Institutional support of health schools.

Second. Loans for health professions students.

Third. Traineeships for health professions students.

Under the program for institutional support of health schools, formula grants and special project grants are awarded to schools of medicine, dentistry,

osteopathy, optometry, podiatry, pharmacy, veterinary medicine, nursing, public health and the allied health professions.

The purpose of these grants is to increase the output of health professionals, rescue schools in financial difficulties and improve the quality of instruction.

It has been repeatedly stated, and acknowledged, that of all the problems, that combine to constitute, what the President, and many others, have referred to as the "crisis in health," the shortage of trained manpower is generally acknowledged to be the most acute.

The Assistant Secretary of Health and Scientific Affairs, Dr. Robert O. Egeberg has repeatedly emphasized that—

We—

And he is talking of this administration—

we place the highest priority on the need to overcome the grave manpower shortages that are literally crippling the American health care system.

The amendment I have offered seeks to establish that priority.

The institutional and special project grant programs provide the only direct Federal support to offset the increasing operating costs of medical schools—thus enabling them to expand their enrollments and to improve their educational programs.

Testimony before Mr. Flood's subcommittee indicates that the institutional and special project grants are the very lifeline for the advancement of medical education.

This program assists schools in serious financial straits. Sixty-one medical schools, more than one-half of the total in the Nation, have been awarded special project grants on the basis of some condition of financial distress.

Dr. John A. Cooper, the president of the Association of American Medical Colleges testified to the HEW subcommittee that—

The perilous financial structure of our medical schools, has now reached such a degree of instability that the whole structure is gravely threatened, particularly the private schools which make up about half of all the medical schools in the country.

Many medical schools have been forced to go into debt. Most medical schools applied to HEW for emergency assistance grants to avoid financial disaster. Several have announced they will be forced to close their doors, if increased aid is not forthcoming.

The amendment I have offered gives them this assistance.

The legislative authority for these programs authorizes a total of \$255,500,000 for fiscal year 1971. The administration requested only \$147,966,000 and the committee increased this request by just \$2,700,000.

The amendment now pending would fund these programs of institutional support to the full amounts authorized, resulting in an increase of \$104,834,000.

LOANS FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONS STUDENTS

The program of direct loans to students of medicine, dentistry, nursing, and the allied professions provide stu-

dispense with the grave problems of due process and of the eighth amendment with respect to the right to bail, which trouble so many of us in connection with this particular type of relief—preventive detention. However, the New York commitment law has recently been challenged and its legality is in question.

NO KNOCK SEARCHES

The conference bill contains a no-knock provision which authorizes breaking and entering into premises by law enforcement officers or persons aiding those officers without any prior notice to the occupant with a warrant, or without a warrant if the officer or other person has probable cause to believe that first, the notice would be a useless gesture, second, the notice would likely result in the evidence being destroyed or concealed, or third, the notice would likely endanger the life of the officer or would likely enable the party to escape.

The claim has been made that the case of *Ker v. California*, 374 U.S. 23 (1963) justifies the provisions contained in the bill. That case was a 5 to 4 decision which upheld the authority of California police to enter an apartment with a key and without knocking for the purpose of making an arrest. The California statute called for announcement and knocking by police officers but the California courts held that the police conduct came within judicial exceptions which had been superimposed upon the statute.

The majority opinion in the Supreme Court held that the officer's method of entry to make an arrest, which was sanctioned by California case law, was not unreasonable under the fourth and 14th amendments. The opinion was based on the common law exceptions to the notice requirement where exigent circumstances are present, which exception was recognized by the California courts.

The dissent examined the deep historical basis for the rule protecting individuals against unannounced police entries. As early as *Semayne's Case*, 77 Eng. Rep. 194, in 1603 it was recognized that the sheriff should signify his presence and request that the door be opened before breaking in. The courts in the United States have also recognized the fact that a police officer must notify the occupants of a dwelling before he can break down the door. See, for example, *Accarino v. U.S.*, 179 F. 2d 456 (D.C. Cir. 1949).

The dissent did recognize that there could be certain exceptions where a prior warning would not be necessary and these were: First, where the persons inside already know of the officers authority and purpose; second, where the officers are justified in the belief that persons inside are in imminent danger of harm; or, third, where persons within are made aware of the presence of the officers and are engaged in activity which justifies the belief that there is an attempt to escape or destroy evidence. The dissent goes on to state that the above exceptions should be confined to those situations where there is a showing that those within were or had been made aware of the presence of the police officers.

I do not believe the *Ker* case, which was decided by a narrow 5-to-4 margin

should serve as a precedent for new wide authority to enter homes without any advance notice. In the first place, the case concerned a situation where an arrest was to be made after observation over a period of time. There was also a search incident to the arrest. Second, the Supreme Court indicated that fourth amendment questions should be decided on a case-by-case basis as the situation arose, which argues against drawing loose rules for the police to follow when breaking into homes to make searches or arrests. Finally, the exceptions to the general rule of announcement before breaking ought to be narrowly construed and should not be codified in language such as "is likely to" which will encourage the police to break in many more cases than at the present time.

The "useless gesture" provision appearing in the Conference report is based on the case of *Miller v. U.S.*, 357 U.S. 301 (1958) which held that an entry without a previous announcement was in violation of the law of the District of Columbia and declared the arrest unlawful. The Supreme Court did say that in certain cases, the facts known to the officers would justify them in being virtually certain that the person within knew their purpose so that an announcement would be a useless gesture. However, the officers in the *Miller* case were found not to have met the test.

It seems apparent that the use of the words "virtually certain" by the Supreme Court meant to restrict the scope of the "useless gesture" doctrine. The conference bill dispenses with an announcement if the officer had probable cause to believe that it would be a "useless gesture" but says nothing about virtual certainty. This seems to go beyond the doctrine referred to in the *Miller* case.

In view of the long tradition of safety and privacy in one's home from unannounced break-ins on the part of law enforcement officers, it seems ill advised to codify rules for not announcing the presence of police officers which will inevitably be construed quite loosely by the officers on the scene. I believe the better solution would be for the law to remain as it is with those exceptions which have been recognized at law.

WIRETAPPING

The conference bill contains provisions to allow wiretapping and other interception of communication after permission is obtained from a judge. Judicial authority can be sought for any number of offenses such as arson, blackmail, burglary, destruction of property in excess of \$200, obstruction of justice, receiving stolen property in excess of \$100 and other specified offenses. In "emergency situations," or when an authorization to wiretap is not broad enough, the tap can be conducted by the officer, on his own, with approval sought after the fact. While some protections have been added to the conference bill to protect doctors, lawyers, and clergymen, the provisions would expand considerably the present wiretap authority which has heretofore been used primarily in national security and in organized crime cases. Under the bill, wiretaps can be used in a variety of offenses which are

not generally planned in advance and do not lend themselves to detection by the use of such taps. I believe that this is an unwarranted invasion of privacy which will not materially aid in reducing crime.

MANDATORY SENTENCES

The conference bill provides that upon a first conviction of a crime of violence while armed with a pistol or other firearm or imitation thereof, the offender may be sentenced to a term up to life imprisonment. After the first conviction, the bill provides that the offender, upon a subsequent conviction shall be sentenced to a minimum of 5 years and a maximum of three times the minimum sentence normally imposed for the offense, up to life imprisonment. In cases where the maximum is life imprisonment, the minimum sentence may not exceed 15 years.

I believe that it is most unwise to remove discretion in sentencing from judges and to preclude consideration of the individual's background in sentencing. There is no evidence that longer sentences deter crime. In fact, the evidence seems to be that prison inevitably keeps individuals locked into a life of crime. For these reasons the mandatory sentence provisions are most unwise and should not have been in the bill.

JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS

The conference bill proposes that any child 16 or over who is charged with murder, forcible rape, armed robbery, first degree burglary or assault with intent to commit one of these offenses be treated as adult and taken out of the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. There is no reference made to the past record of the child or to the strength of the evidence against the child. The bill also provides for a waiver to criminal court of juveniles 15 years or older who are alleged to have committed what would be a felony if committed by an adult. In order to avoid waiver, it must be shown that there are reasonable prospects for rehabilitation and this places a heavy burden of proof on the child, even though the bill purports to do otherwise. Once waived to the criminal court, the juvenile court loses jurisdiction over the child for all future delinquent acts of any kind unless the case results in no determination of guilt in the criminal court.

In light of the Supreme Court decision in the case of *In re Winship*, the standard of proof to determine guilt in juvenile cases was changed to require proof beyond a reasonable doubt. However, in hearings to determine whether a child is in need of supervision, the standard of proof is reduced to a preponderance of the evidence. I believe that the same standards of proof should be used in all proceedings relating to the disposition of a juvenile case.

The juvenile provisions of the conference bill also are unsatisfactory in the areas of eliminating the right to demand a jury trial, making unclear the time when the right to counsel attaches, elimination of the provision requiring dismissal of petition when time limitations as to the hearing are not met and providing for preventive detention of juveniles.

In short, the provisions relating to juvenile offenders attempt to treat these offenders more harshly and tend to de-emphasize the rehabilitative aspects upon which the juvenile court system is based. I do not believe that crime will be reduced by treating young children as adults and subjecting them to adult prisons. Therefore, the above provisions in the bill relating to juvenile offenders should have been eliminated.

MENTAL COMMITMENT

The conference bill provides that a defendant who is acquitted by reason of insanity shall be automatically committed to a mental hospital. Within 50 days of his confinement, a hearing will be held to determine whether he is to be released from custody. The person confined shall have the burden of proof and shall only be released if the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the person confined is entitled to be released from custody.

This provision places a heavy burden on any defendant who raises the question of his sanity at the time of the trial. The proper procedure would be to hold a separate hearing to determine whether a defendant acquitted by reason of insanity should then be committed to a mental hospital. It is quite unfair to require the defendant to prove he is sane in order to avoid commitment to a mental hospital for an undetermined length of time.

IMPEACHMENT OF WITNESSES

The conference bill overturns the rule in the District of Columbia established in the case of *Luck v. U.S.* 348 F. 2d, 763 (D.C. Cir. 1966) which allowed the trial judge discretion in admitting evidence of past conviction for impeachment purposes. This present rule allows the trial judge to decide in a case where the defendant takes the stand whether the truth could best be served by allowing the defendant to testify and limiting impeachment by prior conviction or whether the risk of prejudice is so great as to require the exclusion of the convictions. The conference bill would require that the judge admit all felony convictions for impeachment purposes and all misdemeanor convictions reflecting on honesty and veracity, if they are offered for impeachment purposes.

I would not overrule the doctrine of the Luck case which merely gives the trial judge discretion.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH BAIL AGENCY

The conference bill contains a provision which permits information received by the bail agency to be used for impeachment purposes, in perjury proceedings and in trials for offenses committed during the period of pretrial release. This provision would, it seems to me, undermine the effectiveness of the bail agency since defendants would be reluctant to say anything that conceivably could be used against them. The value of this type of information appears small since much other information is usually available for the purpose of impeachment. Thus, this provision probably will do a great deal of harm to the bail agency with a small benefit to be gained in return.

CONCLUSION

I have listed some of the provisions of the conference bill which I find objectionable and generally, while the Senate conferees have worked long and diligently to remove many of the undesirable features of the House bill, the conference substitute still creates too many problems to be acceptable on constitutional grounds. I firmly believe that repressive measures are not the solution to the District of Columbia crime problem but that what is needed are more police and greater use of the many weapons which are already available to the courts, the police, and law enforcement agencies and court reorganization and criminal law changes which can be enacted easily.

Finally, it should be pointed out that the black community of the District, which represents over 70 percent of the population, greatly fears, and distrusts many provisions of the conference bill on the basis of their long experience with the police. The fact that many of the provisions in the bill will be used only in the District at this time tends to them to confirm their suspicions. Police-community relations play a vital role in law enforcement and this bill may tend greatly to undermine whatever good relations may exist at the present time.

For all the reasons I have stated, I believe the proper course is to reject the conference report and to pass S. 4080 and S. 4081 which have also been introduced as amendments Nos. 776 and 777 to H.R. 914. S. 4080 contains the provisions relating to court reorganization, the District of Columbia Bail Agency and the interstate compact on juveniles. S. 4081 deals with criminal law changes and eliminates preventive detention, no-knock searches, wiretapping, and mandatory sentences. It also makes the desired changes in the juvenile provisions and other criminal provisions. The measures will allow the District of Columbia to have an effective crime bill without unduly jeopardizing individual rights. There is good reason to believe that these bills could be expedited through the Congress so that the District would have the benefit of the enlightened provisions contained therein.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FANNIN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHWEIKER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Berry, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 17619) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 7, 39, 40, 57, 62, and 63 to the bill, and concurred therein; and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 5, 14, 25, 26, 33, 34, 38, 42, 53, 56, and 60 to the bill, and concurred therein, severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1971—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 17619) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHWEIKER). The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The assistant legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of July 21, 1970, pages H6971-H6972, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHWEIKER). Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, as this bill passed the Senate it provided for appropriations totaling \$2,028,397,500 for the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior, exclusive of the Federal Water Quality Administration, the Bureau of Reclamation and the power marketing agencies, and various related agencies, including the U.S. Forest Service and the Division of Indian Health.

The conference committee bill provides appropriations totaling \$2,028,524,700 for the programs and activities of these agencies. This total is under the budget estimates of \$2,034,871,600 by \$6,346,900; over the House bill of \$1,-

801,226,700 by \$227,298,000; and over the Senate bill of \$2,028,397,500 by \$127,200. The bill as passed by the Senate was greater than the House bill by \$227,170,800. However, the Senate considered budget estimates amounting to \$229,267,000 which were not considered by the House. If these estimates are disregarded, the bill as it passed the Senate was \$2,096,200 under the House bill.

I ask unanimous consent to have included in the RECORD, at the conclusion of my remarks, a tabulation setting out the appropriation for fiscal year 1970, the fiscal year 1971 budget estimate, the House allowance, the Senate allowance, and the conference allowance for each appropriation in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHWEIKER). Without objection it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, the major changes from the Senate bill were an increase of \$521,500 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs; a reduction of \$100,000 in the amount allowed for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation; an increase of \$1,150,000 for the Bureau of Mines; an increase of \$660,000 for the Office of Coal

Research; an increase of \$1,621,000 for the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife; a reduction of \$1,240,000 for the National Park Service; an increase of \$1,576,700 for the Forest Service; a reduction of \$1,245,000 for Indian Health Services; and a decrease of \$2,000,000 for the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities. Even with this last reduction, the amount for the National Foundation is very nearly twice as large as the appropriation for last year.

When the Interior appropriation bill was before the Senate the matter on which most time was spent was Indian education and health. A total of \$5,339,500 was added to the committee's recommendation by the Senate. The House agreed to \$3,226,000, or a bit more than 62 percent of that amount. The increase agreed to in conference is primarily for Indian health, especially funding additional personnel and hospital supplies. The increase in the Indian mental program and one-half of the Senate increase for sanitation facilities was also approved.

The appropriation approved for education and welfare services is \$24,670,000 over the amount for fiscal year 1970. The

amount for Indian health is \$9,756,000 greater than the appropriation for last year.

I do think that the position of the Senate on these items was well received and that the Senate conferees were quite successful in maintaining the position of the Senate.

Mr. President, the conference, as has been my good fortune to witness it, was an amicable one. Each side was interested in agreeing on a good bill that would enhance the development of the human and natural resources of our country and not simply in insisting on the allowances of the respective Houses. I appreciate the friendliness of the House conferees, particularly their chairman who was most cooperative.

I pay special tribute to my distinguished colleagues on the other side of the aisle, both the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Young) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Boggs), who were extremely helpful throughout the course of this particular conference. In addition, I pay tribute to the staff members on both sides of the aisle.

I move that the conference report be approved.

EXHIBIT 1

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, 1970 (2)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (3)	Allowances			Conference allowance compared with—		
			House (4)	Senate (5)	Conference (6)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (7)	House allowance (8)	Senate allowance (9)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR								
Public Land Management								
Bureau of Land Management								
Management of lands and resources	\$81,111,000	\$58,940,000	\$58,940,000	\$58,605,000	\$58,605,000	—\$335,000	—\$335,000	
Construction and maintenance	2,899,000	3,215,000	3,215,000	3,310,000	3,310,000	+95,000	+95,000	
Public lands development roads and trails (appropriation to liquidate contract authority)	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)			
Oregon and California grant lands (indefinite, appropriation of receipts)	16,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000			
Range improvements (indefinite, appropriation of receipts)	1,769,000	1,841,000	1,841,000	1,841,000	1,841,000			
Total, Bureau of Land Management	101,779,000	81,996,000	81,996,000	81,756,000	81,756,000	—240,000	—240,000	
Bureau of Indian Affairs								
Education and welfare services	191,445,000	216,995,000	217,145,000	217,178,500	216,115,000	—880,000	—1,030,000	—\$1,063,500
Education and welfare services (appropriation to liquidate contract authority)	(1,057,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)			
Resources management	60,320,000	66,217,000	65,690,000	64,122,000	64,622,000	—1,595,000	—1,068,000	+500,000
Construction	26,264,000	18,266,000	18,935,000	18,800,000	19,885,000	+1,619,000	+950,000	+1,085,000
Road construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authority)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(20,200,000)	(20,200,000)	(+200,000)	(+200,000)	
General administrative expenses	5,513,000	5,626,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	—26,000		
Tribal funds (definite)	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000			
Tribal funds (indefinite)	13,204,000	13,204,000	13,204,000	13,204,000	13,204,000			
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	299,746,000	323,308,000	323,574,000	321,904,500	322,426,000	—882,000	—1,148,000	+521,500
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation								
Salaries and expenses	3,950,000	3,975,000	3,825,000	3,995,000	3,895,000	—80,000	+70,000	—100,000
Land and water conservation:								
Appropriation of receipts (indefinite)	115,572,000	327,400,000	138,500,000	327,400,000	327,400,000		+188,900,000	
(Appropriation out of the fund to liquidate contract authority)	(15,528,000)	(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)			
Total, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation	119,522,000	331,375,000	142,325,000	331,395,000	331,295,000	—80,000	+188,970,000	—100,000
Office of Territories								
Administration of territories	15,196,400	17,409,600	17,350,000	17,380,000	17,350,000	—59,600		—30,000
Permanent appropriations (special fund)	(239,400)	(118,000)	(118,000)	(118,000)	(118,000)			
Transferred from other accounts (special fund)	(292,700)	(367,000)	(330,000)	(367,000)	(367,000)		(+37,000)	
Trust territory of the Pacific Islands	48,112,000	60,000,000	50,000,000	49,750,000	49,750,000	—10,250,000	—250,000	
Total, Office of Territories	63,308,400	77,409,600	67,350,000	67,130,000	67,100,000	—10,309,600	—250,000	—30,000
Total, Public Land Management	584,355,400	814,088,600	615,245,000	802,185,500	802,577,000	—11,511,600	+187,332,000	+391,500

Footnotes at end of table.

EXHIBIT 1—Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, 1970 (2)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (3)	Allowances			Conference allowance compared with—		
			House (4)	Senate (5)	Conference (6)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (7)	House allowance (8)	Senate allowance (9)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Con.								
Mineral resources								
Geological survey								
Surveys, investigations, and research	\$99,990,000	\$106,957,000	\$108,057,000	\$106,392,000	\$106,392,000	—\$565,000	—\$1,665,000	
Bureau of Mines								
Conservation and development of mineral resources ..	42,495,000	44,972,000	45,122,000	45,272,000	46,422,000	+1,450,000	+1,300,000	+1,150,000
Health and safety	27,452,000	54,395,000	54,395,000	54,395,000	54,395,000			
General administrative expenses	1,799,000	1,799,000	1,799,000	1,799,000	1,799,000			
Helium fund (authorization to spend from public debt receipts) ..	24,000,000							
Total, Bureau of Mines	95,746,000	101,166,000	101,316,000	101,466,000	102,616,000	+1,450,000	+1,300,000	+1,150,000
Office of Coal Research								
Salaries and expenses	15,300,000	16,200,000	16,200,000	16,500,000	17,160,000	+960,000	+960,000	+660,000
Office of Oil and Gas								
Salaries and expenses	1,085,000	1,195,000	1,181,000	1,181,000	1,181,000	—14,000		
Total, Mineral Resources	212,121,000	225,518,000	226,754,000	225,539,000	227,349,000	+1,831,000	+595,000	+1,810,000
Fish and Wildlife, Parks, and Marine Resources								
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries								
Management and investigations of resources	27,536,000	27,156,000	28,168,000	27,893,000	27,893,000	+737,000	—275,000	
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program) ..	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000			
Construction	2,325,000							
Construction of fishing vessels	3,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000			
Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and development ..	4,603,000	4,040,000	4,040,000	4,040,000	4,040,000			
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation ..	2,318,000	2,168,000	2,168,000	2,168,000	2,168,000			
Administration of Pribilof Islands	2,774,000	2,774,000	2,774,000	2,774,000	2,774,000			
Fishermen's protective fund	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000			
General administrative expenses	896,000	896,000	896,000	896,000	896,000			
Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries loan fund ..	(385,000)	(385,000)	(385,000)	(385,000)	(385,000)			
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries	43,527,000	37,309,000	38,321,000	38,046,000	38,046,000	+737,000	—275,000	
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife								
Management and investigations of resources	52,523,000	56,226,000	56,356,000	56,705,000	56,840,000	+614,000	+484,000	+135,000
Construction	4,259,000	2,619,000	4,175,000	3,497,000	4,983,000	+2,364,000	+808,000	+1,486,000
Migratory bird conservation account (definite, repayable advance) ..	5,800,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000			
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation ..	2,311,000	2,311,000	2,311,000	2,311,000	2,311,000			
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program) ..		100,000				—100,000		
General administrative expenses	1,875,000	1,875,000	1,875,000	1,875,000	1,875,000			
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife ..	66,768,000	70,631,000	72,217,000	71,888,000	73,509,000	+2,878,000	+1,292,000	+1,621,000
National Park Service								
Management and protection	53,606,000	58,021,000	57,670,000	58,035,000	57,990,000	—31,000	+320,000	—45,000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities ..	41,396,000	48,763,000	48,500,000	48,543,000	48,543,000	—220,000	+43,000	
Construction	7,700,000	16,885,000	16,385,000	17,583,000	16,259,000	—626,000	—126,000	—1,324,000
Parkway and road construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authority) ..	(21,500,000)	(16,000,000)	(16,000,000)	(17,660,000)	(17,650,000)	(+1,650,000)	(+1,650,000)	(—10,000)
Preservation of historic properties	1,640,000	6,950,000	6,801,000	6,672,000	6,801,000	—149,000		+129,000
General administrative expenses	3,580,000	3,605,000	3,580,000	3,580,000	3,580,000	—25,000		
Total, National Park Service	107,922,000	134,224,000	132,936,000	134,413,000	133,173,000	—1,051,000	+237,000	—1,240,000
Total, Fish and Wildlife, Parks, and Marine Resources ..	218,217,000	242,164,000	243,474,000	244,347,000	244,728,000	+2,564,000	+1,254,000	+381,000
Office of Saline Water								
Saline water conversion	25,000,000	29,373,000	28,573,000	28,573,000	28,573,000	—800,000		
Office of Water Resources Research								
Salaries and expenses	11,281,000	13,312,000	13,181,000	13,181,000	13,181,000	—131,000		
Office of the Solicitor								
Salaries and expenses	5,904,000	7,344,000	6,924,000	7,229,000	7,074,000	—270,000	+150,000	—155,000
Office of the Secretary								
Salaries and expenses	10,614,700	11,954,000	11,353,000	11,771,000	11,563,000	—391,000	+210,000	—208,000

Footnotes at end of table.

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, 1970 (2)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (3)	Allowances			Conference allowance compared with—		
			House (4)	Senate (5)	Conference (6)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (7)	House allowance (8)	Senate allowance (9)
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Department of Interior.....	1,067,493,100	1,343,753,600	1,145,504,000	1,332,825,500	1,335,045,000	-8,708,600	+189,541,000	+2,219,500
Consisting of—								
Appropriations.....	\$1,043,493,100	\$1,343,753,600	\$1,145,504,000	\$1,332,825,500	\$1,335,045,000	-\$8,708,600	+\$189,541,000	+\$2,219,500
Definite appropriations.....	(896,948,000)	(983,308,600)	(973,959,000)	(972,380,500)	(974,600,000)	(-8,708,600)	(+641,000)	(+2,219,500)
Indefinite appropriations.....	(146,545,000)	(360,445,000)	(171,545,000)	(360,445,000)	(360,445,000)		(+188,900,000)	
Authorization to spend from public debt receipts.....	24,000,000							
Memoranda—								
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	(61,585,000)	(71,000,000)	(71,000,000)	(72,860,000)	(72,850,000)	(+1,850,000)	(+1,850,000)	(-10,000)
Total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	(1,129,078,100)	(1,414,753,600)	(1,216,504,000)	(1,405,685,500)	(1,407,895,000)	(-6,858,600)	(+191,391,000)	(+2,209,500)
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES								
Department of Agriculture								
Forest Service								
Forest protection and utilization:								
Forest land management.....	222,253,000	*199,567,000	199,567,000	199,617,000	199,617,000	+50,000	+50,000	
Forest research.....	43,922,000	45,066,000	45,391,000	45,294,000	45,591,000	+525,000	+200,000	+297,000
State and private forestry cooperation.....	22,939,000	21,939,000	23,939,000	23,939,000	23,939,000	+2,000,000		
Total, forest protection and utilization.....	289,114,000	266,572,000	268,897,000	268,850,000	269,147,000	+2,575,000	+250,000	+297,000
Construction.....	(7)	12,008,000	15,125,700	14,188,000	15,467,700	+3,459,700	+342,000	+1,279,700
Forest roads and trails (appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(100,570,000)	(115,000,000)	(115,000,000)	(115,000,000)	(115,000,000)			
Acquisition of lands for national forests:								
Special acts (special fund, indefinite).....	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000			
Cooperative range improvements (special fund, indefinite).....	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000			
Assistance to States for tree planting.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000			
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Forest Service.....	290,894,000	280,360,000	285,802,700	284,818,000	286,394,700	+6,034,700	+592,000	+1,576,700
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review								
Salaries and expenses.....	148,000							
Salaries and expenses.....	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000			
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare								
Health Services and Mental Health Administration								
Indian health services.....	105,993,000	113,217,000	114,692,000	118,436,000	117,986,000	+4,769,000	+3,294,000	-450,000
Indian health facilities.....	20,952,000	17,950,000	17,950,000	19,510,000	18,715,000	+765,000	+765,000	-795,000
Total, Health Services and Mental Health Administration.....	26,945,000	131,167,000	132,642,000	137,946,000	136,701,000	+5,534,000	+4,059,000	-1,245,000
Indian Claims Commission								
Salaries and expenses.....	850,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000			
National Capital Planning Commission								
Salaries and expenses.....	*247,700	1,390,000	1,070,000	941,000	891,000	-499,000	-179,000	-50,000
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities								
Salaries and expenses.....	1,610,000	12,700,000		2,660,000	2,660,000	-40,000	+2,660,000	
Endowment for the arts.....	8,250,000	16,090,000		15,090,000	15,090,000	-1,000,000	+15,090,000	
Endowment for the humanities.....	8,050,000	16,210,000		15,560,000	13,560,000	-2,650,000	+13,560,000	-2,000,000
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.....	17,910,000	35,000,000		33,310,000	31,310,000	-3,690,000	+31,310,000	-2,000,000
Public Land Law Review Commission								
Salaries and expenses.....	922,000	171,000	171,000	171,000	171,000			
Smithsonian Institution								
Salaries and expenses.....	29,365,000	36,367,000	34,987,000	35,066,000	34,702,000	-1,665,000	-285,000	-364,000
Museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program).....	2,316,000	4,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	-2,000,000		
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park.....	600,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000			
Restoration and renovation of buildings.....	525,000	1,130,000	1,080,000	950,000	950,000	-180,000	-130,000	
Construction.....	200,000							
Construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authority).....	(3,300,000)	(8,897,000)	(5,200,000)	(5,200,000)	(5,200,000)	(-3,697,000)		
The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.....	7,500,000							
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	3,581,000	3,716,000	3,716,000	3,716,000	3,716,000			
Salaries and Expenses, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.....	100,000		750,000	750,000	750,000	+750,000		
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	44,187,000	45,913,000	43,233,000	43,182,000	42,818,000	-3,095,000	-415,000	-364,000

Footnotes at end of table.

EXHIBIT 1—Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, 1970 (2)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (3)	Allowances			Conference allowance compared with—		
			House (4)	Senate (5)	Conference (6)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, 1971 (7)	House allowance (8)	Senate allowance (9)
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued								
Executive Office of the President								
Salaries and expenses, National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development.....	\$700,000							
Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska								
Salaries and expenses.....	213,500	\$263,000	\$214,000	\$214,000	\$214,000	—\$49,000		
Historical and Memorial Commissions								
Lewis and Clark Trail Commission								
Salaries and expenses.....	5,000							
American Revolution Bicentennial Commission								
Salaries and expenses.....	185,000	375,000		373,000	373,000	—2,000	\$+373,000	
National Council on Indian Opportunity								
Salaries and expenses.....	286,000	300,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	—25,000		
Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Board of Review								
Salaries and expenses.....		\$167,000		167,000	167,000		+167,000	
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Related Agencies.....	483,608,200	496,221,000	464,522,700	502,512,000	500,429,700	+4,208,700	+35,907,000	—\$2,082,300
Consisting of—								
Appropriations.....	483,608,200	496,221,000	464,522,700	502,512,000	500,429,700	+4,208,700	+35,907,000	—2,082,300
Definite appropriations.....	(482,828,200)	(495,441,000)	(463,742,700)	(501,732,000)	(499,649,700)	(+4,208,700)	(+35,907,000)	(—2,082,300)
Indefinite appropriations.....	(780,000)	(780,000)	(780,000)	(780,000)	(780,000)			
Memoranda—								
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	(103,870,000)	(123,899,000)	(120,200,000)	(120,200,000)	(120,200,000)	(—3,697,000)		
Total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	(587,478,200)	(620,118,000)	(584,722,700)	(622,712,000)	(620,629,700)	(+511,700)	(+35,907,000)	(—2,082,300)
RECAPITULATION								
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority, all titles.....	1,551,101,300	1,839,974,600	1,610,026,700	1,835,337,500	1,835,474,700	—4,499,900	+225,448,000	+137,200
Consisting of—								
1. Appropriations.....	1,527,101,300	1,839,974,600	1,610,026,700	1,835,337,500	1,835,474,700	—4,499,900	+225,448,000	+137,200
Definite appropriations.....	(1,379,776,300)	(1,478,749,600)	(1,437,701,700)	(1,474,112,500)	(1,474,249,700)	(—4,499,900)	(+36,548,000)	(+137,200)
Indefinite appropriations.....	(147,325,000)	(361,225,000)	(172,325,000)	(361,225,000)	(361,225,000)		(+188,900,000)	
2. Authorization to spend from public debt receipts.....	24,000,000							
Memoranda—								
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	(165,455,000)	(194,897,000)	(191,200,000)	(193,060,000)	(193,050,000)	(—1,847,000)	(+1,850,000)	(—10,000)
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authority.....	(1,716,556,300)	(2,034,871,600)	(1,801,226,700)	(2,028,397,500)	(2,028,524,700)	(—6,346,900)	(+227,298,000)	(+127,200)

¹ Includes \$4,000,000, S. Doc. 91-81, May 13, 1970.² Reflects reduction of \$50,000, S. Doc. 91-87, June 2, 1970.³ Includes \$188,900,000, S. Doc. 91-81, May 13, 1970.⁴ Includes \$37,000, S. Doc. 91-81, May 13, 1970.

Includes \$1,200,000, S. Doc. 91-81, May 13, 1970.

⁵ Includes \$14,000, H. Doc. 91-305, Apr. 13, 1970.⁶ Included in Forest Land Management and Forest Research.⁷ In addition, \$770,000 transferred from "Land Acquisition, National Capital Park, Parkway, and Playground System."⁸ S. Doc. 91-68, May 11, 1970.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BIBLE. I am delighted to yield to the distinguished Senator from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, when this bill passed the Senate, it included \$600,000 for magnetohydrodynamics coal research. In addition, there was \$400,000 for this purpose in the Bureau of Mines. Will the distinguished chairman advise me whether this amount was approved by the conference?

Mr. BIBLE. Both items were held in conference.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. BIBLE. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, as I understand it, this will permit appropriate executive agencies to initiate this research in the immediate future, even in advance of the final report of the Electric Research Council task force which is mapping out the long-term MHD program. Is this correct?

Mr. BIBLE. It is my understanding that it is correct.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I have one more question. As I mentioned previously, I think that it is very important that this program be conducted so that funds are used in a concentrated fashion aimed at a pilot plant to demonstrate the feasibility of this process of generating electricity. I would hope the distinguished chairman would agree with me.

Mr. BIBLE. I certainly do. We will follow it closely. I do agree with what the Senator said.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the distinguished Senator.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point an excerpt from the RECORD of July 1, 1970, which reflects a colloquy between the distinguished Senator from Nevada (Mr. BIBLE) and me.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the Interior appropriations bill is traditionally one of the more important money bills for Montana.

I am very pleased that this appropriation for fiscal 1971 includes \$600,000 for magnetohydrodynamics coal research and development in the Office of Coal Research. I am also informed there is \$400,000 for this purpose in the Bureau of Mines. While my colleague, Senator METCALF, and I had hoped that amount would be larger, we recognize the stringent budget limitations under which we are now operating. I know you will agree that this program, with its promise of coal utilization, lower-cost electricity, and reduction in pollution, deserves larger support as it becomes possible. And I hope you agree that it is very important that this work be begun as rapidly as possible, even in advance of the final report of the Electric Research Council task force which is mapping out the long-term MHD program. The fiscal 1971 appropriation can be put to work right away to begin this important project, and when the task force reports, the long-term program can take up from there.

And I hope you agree, Mr. President, that it is very important that this program be

conducted so that the funds are used in a concentrated fashion aimed at a pilot plant to demonstrate the feasibility of this process of generating electricity. I think it is appropriate for the Government to take the lead in this vital program.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I agree with the distinguished majority leader. We were very happy to add the item. I think it is a very worthwhile amendment.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the distinguished Senator from Nevada.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, of the several regular major appropriation bills that have passed the Senate thus far, this is the only one that is under the budget and it probably will be one of the few to pass the Senate this year under the budget.

I believe this is due to the very fine work of the distinguished chairman of the committee, Mr. BIBLE, the distinguished ranking minority member, Mr. Boggs, and Mr. Paul Eaton, one of the ablest staff members I know; Mr. Edmund King, the minority staff member too has been very helpful through all our consideration of this bill. I also want to commend the chairman of the House committee, Mrs. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, Representative BEN REIFEL, the ranking minority member and their very able staff.

Mr. President, this committee worked long and hard on this bill and dealt fairly with all the interests. In doing so they still kept the bill under the budget which is a real accomplishment.

I commend the distinguished Senator from Nevada.

Mr. BIBLE. I thank the distinguished Senator. In all these bills that move forward in the Committee on Appropriations we have splendid relationships with our counterparts on the other side of the aisle and also our staff members, Mr. Paul Eaton on our side, and Mr. Ed King on the other side.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BIBLE. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to align myself with what the distinguished senior Senator from North Dakota, the ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations, has just said, with one exception. He points out this is the first appropriation bill reported showing a figure below that which was requested by the administration. There will be other bills with reference to which that will be true. And, of course, our work on last year's requests netted the Congress \$1.4 billion in savings on items that were requested for this fiscal year.

Beginning Thursday next we will take up the military procurement bill. The distinguished Senator from Mississippi (Mr. STENNIS), the chairman of the committee handling that bill, informs me that that measure authorizes a total that will be \$1.3 billion below the budget sum requested by the administration.

May I point out again, just for emphasis, that Congress last year reduced not the Johnson budget request but the Nixon budget request by \$6.4 billion—Republicans and Democrats alike—and

to say it again—we made allowance for another \$1.4 billion cut in requests covering this fiscal year.

I anticipate that the total cuts this year will equal at least those achieved last year by Congress. I must say I am very proud of the part the Senate has played in bringing about these reductions and on this score I do not look and have never looked critically upon this Congress or the preceding 10 Congresses covering the last 20 years. In each of these Congresses, major reductions were taken from administration annual budget requests no matter who happened to be in the White House. So instead of finding fault and pointing a finger at a so-called spendthrift Congress, I wish each Member would stand to commend and congratulate the Senate and the Congress for the diligence and scrutiny exhibited when faced with the budget not only of this President but of every President in the past 20 years. Traditionally, it is a fine record. This Congress will continue and uphold that tradition.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BIBLE. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, first, I thank the distinguished Senator for the able handling he has given this bill in company with the ranking minority Member, the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Boggs) and particularly to congratulate them on the fact that except for the District of Columbia bill, this will be the first annual appropriation of the session to go to the White House. I think the Senator is entitled to congratulations on that point, aside from the fact that it is a conservative bill in amount and a constructive bill in the things it has accomplished.

I wish to thank the Senator particularly for insisting upon the inclusion of the budget item of \$1.5 million for the purchase of lands which I believe will keep the "Ding" Darling Wildlife Refuge on Sanibel Island in Florida. As the Senator knows, I have a little personal interest in that because in a former position, as an executive of the State of Florida, I had the privilege of helping to see that some of the State lands which were badly needed to initiate that project were made available and are still almost the heart of that project.

I want to say that not only does this project bear a distinguished conservationist's name but it happens to be so peculiarly located—on salt water, brackish water, and fresh water, with various types of vegetation, on migration routes, and adjoining a beach which is said to be the best shelling beach on the North American Continent by reason of the peculiar shape of the island and the prevailing winds and the offshore shallows and bars and shallow water. I think this will be one of the outstanding, but small, wildlife refuges in our Nation.

I want the record to show that I think the Senator from Nevada and his distinguished committee are entitled to a large amount of the credit for completing and making available to the American public and to the world this very fine refuge, the "Ding" Darling Wildlife Refuge on Sanibel Island, Fla.

I thank my colleague.

Mr. BIBLE. I appreciate the sentiments of my distinguished colleague from Florida. I think the amount of \$1.5 million was completely justified. The House conferees obviously thought the same. That is why the amount is preserved in the bill which we are about to send to the White House.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BIBLE. I yield.

Mr. BOGGS. I just want to join my colleague the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Young) in expressing my appreciation to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BIBLE), for the outstanding job he has done as chairman of the subcommittee.

It has been a privilege to serve on the subcommittee with him. He certainly has handled the whole matter and all the hearings and the conference in a very businesslike and expeditious way. It has been a great personal pleasure and privilege to serve with him on the committee. I also want to join in the commendation to the staff, Mr. Paul Eaton and Mr. Edmund King, for their kind and always helpful assistance, no matter what the subject was.

I think it is a good bill. The sentiments about it have been well expressed. I am happy we are bringing it to the point where the conference report can be accepted and forwarded to the White House.

Mr. BIBLE. I appreciate the sentiments expressed by the Senator from Delaware. He has been a most helpful ally. This area is completely nonpartisan, and we always operate in that manner.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BIBLE. I yield.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I want to associate myself with the remarks made by Senators who have complimented the able chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies. He is a very diligent, able, and effective chairman. He conducts a very pleasant conference. Those of us who have served as conferees so many times know that conferences can be not only boring but also distasteful and enervating, and we dread them; but, to the contrary, the conference on yesterday was one of the most pleasurable conferences I have ever attended. It lasted a little over an hour. The able chairman of the conference on our side and the able chairman of the conferees on the House side, Mrs. JULIA HANSEN, are both very knowledgeable and congenial, and, as a result, on items of disagreement, they and all conferees worked together well. They and the other conferees tried to be considerate and understanding. So it was an agreeable and enjoyable conference, with everyone working together in a spirit of cooperation and harmony.

The able Senator from Nevada has served his State and the Nation well.

I join in the compliments also to the staff, and particularly to Mr. Paul Eaton, who has been most helpful to all of us.

I thank the Chairman for yielding.

Mr. BIBLE. I thank the Senator from West Virginia.

I, too, want to emphasize, as I did in my opening statement, the very fine, co-operative spirit, particularly of the marvelous and capable and competent Congresswoman from Washington, JULIA BUTLER HANSEN. It was a pleasure to work on the conference with her and other members of the conference. It is a kind of pleasant conference to work on. We all come out feeling better, rather than being angry at each other. I think that is a rewarding experience, particularly in these days.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada that the conference report be agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will now state the amendments in disagreement.

The assistant legislative clerk read the amendments in disagreement, as follows:

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$217,615,000".

Resolved, That the House recede in its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$19,885,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$96,600,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$46,422,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$17,160,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$56,840,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$4,983,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$57,990,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$16,259,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senator numbered 53 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the first sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$15,467,700".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$891,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$34,702,000".

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate, as stated, en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LIMITATIONS ON SULFUR IMPORTS

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, on July 10, 1970, I introduced a bill (S. 4075) to provide for limitations on the importation of sulfur, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. Since that time, the junior Senator from Texas (Mr. Tower) has expressed his desire to be a cosponsor of that bill. I, therefore, ask unanimous consent that the name of the Senator from Texas be added as a cosponsor of S. 4075.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHWEIKER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LONG. On June 17, I called the attention of the Senate to the critical situation in which the U.S. sulfur industry has been put, with loss of sales, mine shutdowns, unemployment, and the virtual cessation of exploration for new sulfur reserves. The legislation I have introduced is based upon clear and compelling evidence that, unless corrective steps are taken, events are leading toward the closing of other U.S. sulfur mines and the drying up of the domestic sources of sulfur upon which the Nation now relies.

Mr. President, before discussing the way in which my bill proposes to alleviate this critical situation, let me point out how important sulfur is to our economy. It is a vital raw material for all segments of industry and agriculture. In elemental form or as sulfuric acid, it enters into the production or processing of fertilizers, chemicals, titanium and other pigments, pulp and paper, rayon and film, iron and steel, dyestuffs, vulcanized rubbers, insecticides, fungicides, and many other products. Our country consumes annually more than 100 pounds of sulfur for each man, woman,

and child. We use twice as much sulfur as aluminum, five times as much as copper, eight times as much as lead or zinc, and 70 times as much as nickel.

Although vital to our economy, sulfur represents a minute part of the cost of most of the final products it helps to make. For example, a \$1 per-ton reduction in the price of sulfur would reduce the cost of a ton of newsprint by only 2 cents, the cost of a ton of galvanized steel by less than a cent, the cost of four passenger tires by only a half cent and the cost of a gallon of exterior paint by only one-tenth of a cent. This same \$1 per-ton reduction in the price of sulfur would reduce the price of diammonium phosphate, a popular fertilizer which retails for \$80 to \$85 per ton, by only 39 cents.

Consequently, changes in sulfur prices do not affect the level of sulfur consumption. Nor do they affect the prices of the end products paid by the consumer. He neither gains nor loses from reductions or increases in sulfur prices. As a matter of fact, although sulfur prices have been declining, fertilizer producers recently issued new price lists increasing the prices of fertilizers.

However, fluctuations in the price of sulfur do have a demonstrable effect on sulfur supply. Historically, higher prices have resulted in stepped-up exploration efforts and the development of new domestic sources. Lower prices, conversely, have retarded exploration and development, and in time have caused shortages.

For a great many years, our domestic sulfur industry has taken good care of the requirements for sulfur of U.S. industry and agriculture. In World War II sulfur was one of the very few products that never had to be rationed or allocated. Our domestic mines supplied U.S. needs in full—and also a considerable part of the needs of our allies. In the Korean war, our domestic sulfur industry again supplied a considerable part of the needs of our allies, although it was necessary to allocate sulfur here at home in order to do so.

U.S. sulfur has long competed successfully against the sulfur mined in foreign countries and has done so without the help of tariffs, quotas or other government support. Now, however, it is facing a new and unfair kind of competition—competition that has nothing to do with efficiency of operation, productivity of workers, wage rates or the other elements generally involved in foreign competition. This competition is that created by the rapidly increasing production of large quantities of sulfur derived as a byproduct from sour natural gas in Canada and being forced into United States and other markets. It is this pressure of Canadian sulfur that is creating chaos in U.S. sulfur markets and providing the U.S. sulfur industry with the most serious threat of its three-quarter century life.

Because the Canadian sulfur must be removed from the natural gas to make the gas salable, the amount produced is dictated not by the demand for sulfur but by the demand for gas. Although sulfur





Public Law 91-361
91st Congress, H. R. 17619
July 31, 1970

An Act

84 STAT. 669

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes, namely:

Department of
the Interior
and Related
Agencies Approp-
riation Act,
1971.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, \$58,605,000.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

For acquisition, construction and maintenance of buildings, appurtenant facilities, and other improvements, and maintenance of access roads, \$3,310,000, to remain available until expended.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$3,500,000, to remain available until expended.

72 Stat. 906;
76 Stat. 1147.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such lands; an amount equivalent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for the purposes of this appropriation on lands administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction on lands other than those administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land-

43 USC 1181f.

grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

48 Stat. 1270;

61 Stat. 790.

43 USC 315b,
315i.

49 Stat. 1978.

43 USC 315m.

3 CFR, 1954-

1958 Comp.,

p. 424.

For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of said Act, and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase of one aircraft for replacement only; purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures; and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures made under the appropriation "Oregon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed to the general fund of the Treasury from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California land-grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further*, That appropriations herein made may be expended on a reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and (2) protection and leasing of lands and mineral resources for the State of Alaska.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations, including payment (in advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian arts and crafts shops; \$217,615,000.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for management, development, improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by law; \$64,622,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, major repair, and improvement of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering services by contract; \$19,885,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, and Utah outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations except lands authorized by law to be acquired for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations except such lands as may be required for replacement of the Wild Horse Dam in the State of Nevada: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$150,000 shall be for assistance to the Wagner, South Dakota, East Charles Mix Independent School District No. 102, for planning an addition to the district school facilities: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$365,000 may be used for enlargement, remodeling, and improving the Sioux Indian Museum and Crafts Center, Rapid City, South Dakota.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$20,200,000, to remain available until expended.

72 Stat. 906;
76 Stat. 1147.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field offices, \$5,600,000.

TRIBAL FUNDS

In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assistance to Indian children attending public and private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission); purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and employment of a curator for the Osage Museum, who shall be appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal Council and without regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the

18 USC 4124
and note.

current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this paragraph or in any other provision of law shall be construed to authorize the expenditure of funds derived from appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of Claims, except for such amounts as may be necessary to pay attorney fees, expenses of litigation, and expenses of program planning, until after legislation has been enacted that sets forth the purposes for which said funds will be used: *Provided further*, That the limitations contained in the foregoing paragraph shall not apply to any judgment proceeds or other funds, revenues or receipts, due the Shoshone Indian Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, and any such funds may be distributed to them under the provisions of the Act of May 19, 1947, as amended (25 U.S.C. 611-613): *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada and Oregon, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in the property being exempted from local taxation.

61 Stat. 102;
72 Stat. 541.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed thirty-one passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, including thirty for police-type use which may exceed by \$400 each the general purchase price limitation for the current year, which may be used for the transportation of Indians; advance payments for service (including services which may extend beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts executed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 986), and legislation terminating Federal supervision over certain Indian tribes; and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

49 Stat. 1458.
82 Stat. 4.
25 USC 309,
309a.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, not otherwise provided for, \$3,895,000.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 as amended (82 Stat. 354), including \$4,159,000 for administrative expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during the current fiscal year, and acquisition of land or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with the statutory authority applicable to the State or Federal agency concerned, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, established by section 2 of said Act as amended, and to remain available until expended, not to exceed \$357,400,000, of which (1) not to exceed \$185,400,000 shall be available for payments to the States to be matched by the individual States with an equal amount; (2) not to exceed \$96,600,000 shall be available to the National Park Service; (3) not to exceed \$32,741,000 shall be available to the Forest Service; (4) not to exceed \$8,000,000 shall be available to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; (5) not to exceed \$500,000 shall be available to the Bureau of Land Management; and (6) \$30,000,000 is for

78 Stat. 897.
16 USC 4601-4
note.

liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to section 8 of said Act. 82 Stat. 355.
16 USC 4601-10a.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for the administration of Territories and for the departmental administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including not to exceed \$509,000 for the Office of Territories; expenses of the offices of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1422, 1661(c)); salaries of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secretary, and the members of the immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591, 72 Stat. 1095); compensation and mileage of members of the legislature in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1661(c)); compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1661(c)); grants to American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of governmental functions; loans and grants to Guam, as authorized by law (Public Law 88-170, as amended, 82 Stat. 863); and personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation of the houses of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa; \$17,350,000, together with \$367,000 for expenses of the office of the Government Comptroller for the Virgin Islands to be derived by transfer from "Internal Revenue Collections for Virgin Islands", as authorized by law (Public Law 90-496) and \$118,000 for expenses of the office of the Government Comptroller for Guam, including the purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles, to be derived from duties and taxes which would otherwise be covered into the Treasury of Guam, as authorized by law (Public Law 90-497), to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Territorial and local government herein provided for are authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the administration of Territories may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For expenses necessary for the Department of the Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended (82 Stat. 1213), including the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental functions: \$49,750,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*, That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropria-

61 Stat. 3302.

tions available for the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out the provisions of article 6(2) of the Trusteeship Agreement approved by Congress.

MINERAL RESOURCES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

43 USC 31.

49 Stat. 30.

72 Stat. 700.

65 Stat. 133.

50 USC app.

2093.

For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its Territories and possessions, and other areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat. 427); classify lands as to mineral character and water and power resources; give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U.S.C. 715); administer the minerals exploration program (30 U.S.C. 641); and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; \$106,392,000, of which \$17,867,000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations, and \$79,000 shall remain available until expended, to provide financial assistance to participants in minerals exploration projects, as authorized by law (30 U.S.C. 641-646), including administration of contracts entered into prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall be available for purchase of not to exceed thirty-three passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that such procedures are in the public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations and observation wells; expenses of the U.S. National Committee on Geology; and payment of compensation and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources,

including fuels, in the United States, its Territories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and substitutes; \$46,422,000.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For expenses necessary for promotion of health and safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law; \$54,395,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines; \$1,799,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed one hundred twenty-one passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the production and conservation of coal in the United States through research and development, as authorized by law (74 Stat. 337), \$17,160,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$495,000 shall be available for administration and supervision. 30 USC 661-668.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to discharge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$1,181,000.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products; collection, compilation, and publication of information concerning such resources; promotion of education and training of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions related thereto, as authorized by law; \$27,893,000.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, as authorized by law, \$15,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available in addition to other appropriations to such agency, for payments in the foregoing currencies.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

46 USC 1401
note.

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 212), as amended by the Act of August 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 614), to assist in the construction of fishing vessels, \$200,000, to remain available until expended.

FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

16 USC 779
note.

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 197) as amended by the Act of October 4, 1968 (82 Stat. 957), \$4,040,000, of which not to exceed \$240,000, shall be available for program administration: *Provided*, That the sum of \$3,800,000 available for apportionment to the States pursuant to section 5(a) of the Act shall remain available until the close of the fiscal year following the year for which appropriated: *Provided further*, That the unexpended balance on June 30, 1970, of the amount appropriated under this head in fiscal year 1970 for disaster aid pursuant to section 4(b) of the Act shall remain available until expended.

ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

79 Stat. 1125.

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of October 30, 1965 (16 U.S.C. 757a-757f), as amended by the Act of May 14, 1970 (84 Stat. 214), \$2,168,000, to remain available until expended.

FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE FUND

22 USC 1971-
1977.

For payment to the Fishermen's Protective Fund, established pursuant to the Act of August 12, 1968 (82 Stat. 729), \$60,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

16 USC 1151
note.

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of November 2, 1966 (80 Stat. 1091-1099), \$2,774,000, of which so much as may become available during the current fiscal year shall be derived from the Pribilof Islands fund.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$896,000.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES LOAN FUND

During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$385,000 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administrative expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries shall be available for purchase of not to exceed twelve passenger motor vehicles, of which eleven shall be for replacement only (including one for police-type use which may exceed by \$400 the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year); publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417); rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$6.50 per man per day; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; and maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to which the United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management and investigations of fishery resources. 34 Stat. 690.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); and maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; \$56,840,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$4,983,000, to remain available until expended.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

For an advance to the migratory bird conservation account, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961, as amended (16 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5; 81 Stat. 612), \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended.

ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of October 30, 1965 (16 U.S.C. 757a-757f), as amended by the Act of May 14, 1970 (84 Stat. 214), \$2,311,000, to remain available until expended. 79 Stat. 1125.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,875,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife shall be available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred and twenty-three passenger motor vehicles, of which one

34 Stat. 690.

hundred and six are for replacement only (including sixty-three for police-type use which may exceed by \$400 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year); purchase of not to exceed three aircraft, of which one is for replacement only; not to exceed \$50,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417); rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$6.50 per man per day; insurance on official motor vehicles, aircraft and boats operated by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in foreign countries; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and to which the United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Ante, p. 472.

For expenses necessary for the management and protection of the areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service, including protection of lands in process of condemnation; plans, investigations, and studies of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail plans and working drawings) and archeological values in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin); and not to exceed \$88,000 for the Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission, \$57,990,000: *Provided*, That \$54,000 of the funds herein provided shall be available only upon enactment into law of H.R. 12758, Ninety-first Congress, or similar legislation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$100,000 shall be advanced to the Plymouth-Provincetown Celebration Commission upon enactment into law of S. 2916, Ninety-first Congress, or similar legislation.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to law by the National Park Service, \$48,543,000.

CONSTRUCTION

37 Stat. 460;
54 Stat. 36.

For construction and improvement, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451), of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acquisition of water rights; \$16,259,000, to remain available until expended.

PARKWAY AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
AUTHORITY)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$17,650,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be expended for planning or construction on the following: Fort Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, and Great Falls Park, Virginia, except minor roads and trails; and Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia, and extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in Prince Georges County, Maryland.

72 Stat. 906;
76 Stat. 1147.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

For expenses necessary in carrying out a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, as authorized by law (80 Stat. 915), \$6,801,000, to remain available until expended.

16 USC 470-
470m.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the National Park Service, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$3,580,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed one hundred and thirty-nine passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred and twenty-four shall be for replacement only, including not to exceed eighty-seven for police-type use which may exceed by \$400 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year; and to provide, notwithstanding any other provision of law, at a cost not exceeding \$50,000, transportation for children in nearby communities to and from any unit of the National Park System used in connection with organized recreation and interpretive programs of the National Park Service.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALINE WATER CONVERSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951 et seq.), authorizing studies for the conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses, including not to exceed \$2,378,000 for administration and coordination expenses during the current fiscal year, \$28,573,000, to remain available until expended.

75 Stat. 628;
82 Stat. 110.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1961c-7), \$13,181,000, of which not to exceed \$765,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

78 Stat. 329;
80 Stat. 129,
130.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$7,074,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$164,000 may be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other accounts available to the Department of the Interior.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, and not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$11,563,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Emergency
reconstruction.

SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

Forest or
range fires.

SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer of any appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruction of vehicles, aircraft or other equipment in connection with their use for fire suppression purposes, such reimbursement to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time of receipt thereof.

Operation of
warehouses, etc.

SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30, 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686): *Provided*, That reimbursements for costs of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the time such reimbursements are received.

47 Stat. 417.

Employment of
experts, etc.

SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of the Interior in this title or in the Public Works for Water, Pollution Control, and Power Development and Atomic Energy Commission Appropriation Act, 1971, shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, when authorized by the Secretary, in total amount not to exceed \$300,000; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; air-conditioning equipment for passenger motor vehicles authorized to be purchased during the current fiscal year in excess of the general purchase price limitation; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to mem-

80 Stat. 416.

bers only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902 and D.C. Code 4-204).

Uniforms.

80 Stat. 508;
81 Stat. 206.
43 Stat. 175.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for forest protection and utilization, as follows:

Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the administration, improvement, development, and management of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands; \$199,617,000 of which \$4,275,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improvements", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

31 USC 665.

64 Stat. 85.

Forest research: For forest research at forest and range experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, as authorized by law; \$45,591,000.

State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and in forest management and processing, and for advising timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and others in the application of forest management principles and processing of forest products, as authorized by law; \$23,939,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection and utilization of national forest resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein necessary to these objectives, \$15,467,700, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not more than \$1,300,000 of this appropriation may be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519).

36 Stat. 962.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relating to the construction and maintenance of forest development roads and trails, \$115,000,000, to remain available until expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be merged with and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That not less than the amount made available under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended under the provisions of such Act.

72 Stat. 906;
82 Stat. 820.

37 Stat. 843.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

SPECIAL ACTS

For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts, Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347), as amended, \$20,000; Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 866), as amended, \$20,000; Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1205), as amended, \$8,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 299), \$32,000; in all, \$80,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries of the national forests and/or for the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local government concerned.

58 Stat. 227.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in accordance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as authorized by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

64 Stat. 85.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

70 Stat. 207.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to exceed one hundred and ninety passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred and seventy shall be for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed four for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed \$25,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); (d) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (7 U.S.C. 2250); (e) expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f) acquisition of land and interests therein for sites for administrative and not to exceed \$75,000 for research purposes, pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

58 Stat. 742.

80 Stat. 416.

80 Stat. 508;

81 Stat. 206.

36 Stat. 963.

70 Stat. 1034.

Except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act approved March 1,

1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries of an established national forest or purchase unit. 36 Stat. 962.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), \$115,000. 36 Stat. 371.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), as amended; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 301 (with respect to research conducted at facilities financed by this appropriation), 311, 321, 322(d), 324, 328, and 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$117,986,000. 42 USC 2001-2004a.

58 Stat. 691;
81 Stat. 539.
42 USC 241, 243,
248, 249, 251,
254a, 227.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For construction, major repair, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2004a); \$18,715,000, to remain available until expended. 73 Stat. 267.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 1001. Appropriations contained in this Act, available for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 but at rates not to exceed the per diem equivalent to the rate for GS-18. 80 Stat. 416.
35 F. R. 6247.

SEC. 1002. Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902). 80 Stat. 508;

SEC. 1003. Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or management of those functions or activities. 81 Stat. 206.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), as amended (81 Stat. 11), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$1,000,000, of which not to exceed \$45,000 shall be available for expenses of travel. 60 Stat. 1049.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); \$891,000, and in addition \$229,000 of the balance of the appropriation granted under "Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and playground system" are transferred to and shall be available for salaries and expenses: *Provided*, That none of the funds provided herein shall be used for the Temporary Pennsylvania Avenue Commission: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided herein shall be used for foreign travel.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as amended, \$31,310,000, of which \$8,465,000 shall be available until expended to the National Endowment for the Arts for the support of projects and productions in the arts through assistance to groups and individuals pursuant to section 5(c) of the Act and for support of the functions of the National Council on the Arts set forth in section 6; \$4,125,000 shall be available until expended to the National Endowment for the Arts for assistance pursuant to section 5(g) of the Act; \$11,060,000 shall be available until expended to the National Endowment for the Humanities for support of activities in the humanities pursuant to section 7(c) of the Act; and \$2,660,000 shall be available for administering the provisions of the Act: *Provided*, That in addition, there is appropriated in accordance with the authorization contained in section 11(b) of the Act, to remain available until expended, amounts equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests, and devises of money, and other property received by each endowment during the current and preceding fiscal years, under the provisions of section 10(a)(2) of the Act, for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated, but not to exceed a total of \$5,000,000: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 3 per centum of the funds appropriated to the National Endowment for the Arts for the purposes of sections 5(c), 5(g), and 6 and not to exceed 3 per centum of the funds appropriated to the National Endowment for the Humanities for the purposes of section 7(c) shall be available for program development and evaluation.

PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Public Land Law Review Commission, established by Public Law 88-606, approved September 19, 1964, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed \$750 for official reception and representation expenses, \$171,000, to remain available until expended.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, including research; preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from Government and other sources; international exchanges; anthropo-

66 Stat. 781.
80 Stat. 416.
80 Stat. 508;
81 Stat. 206.

79 Stat. 845;
Ante, p. 443.
20 USC 951 note.

78 Stat. 982.
43 USC 1391-
1400.
80 Stat. 416.

logical research; maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery; and operation and maintenance of the National Zoological Park, including purchase, acquisition, and transportation of specimens; including not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; purchase or rental of two passenger motor vehicles; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards, policemen, animal keepers, and elevator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902), for other employees; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$34,702,000.

80 Stat. 416.

80 Stat. 508;

81 Stat. 206.

MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses for carrying out museum programs and related research in the natural sciences and cultural history under the provisions of section 104(b)(3) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(b)(3)), \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended and to be available only to United States institutions: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appropriations to the Smithsonian Institution, for payments in the foregoing currencies.

80 Stat. 1529.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

For necessary expenses of planning, construction, remodeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the National Zoological Park, \$200,000, to remain available until expended.

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

For necessary expenses of restoration and renovation of buildings owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22, 1949 (63 Stat. 623), including not to exceed \$10 000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$950,000, to remain available until expended.

20 USC 53a.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for necessary expenses of the preparation of plans and specifications and for the construction of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, to remain available until expended, \$5,200,000, for liquidation of obligations incurred under the contract authorization granted under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1969: *Provided*, That such sums as are necessary may be transferred to the General Services Administration for execution of the work.

82 Stat. 443.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939

84 STAT. 686

53 Stat. 577.
20 USC 71-74,
75.
80 Stat. 416.

80 Stat. 508;
81 Stat. 206.

(Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and uniforms, or allowances therefor, for other employees as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); purchase, or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance, alteration, improvement, and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and not to exceed \$20,000 for restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper, \$3,716,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

20 USC 80e
note.

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 1356), including hire of passenger vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$750,000, to remain available until expended.

FEDERAL FIELD COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN ALASKA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 CFR, 1964-
1965 Comp.,
p. 252.

For necessary expenses of the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, established by Executive Order 11182 of October 2, 1964, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$214,000.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

80 Stat. 259;
83 Stat. 132.

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 4, 1966 (Public Law 89-491), as amended, establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, \$373,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of H.R. 16408 or S. 3630, Ninety-first Congress, or similar legislation.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the National Council on Indian Opportunity, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$275,000.

FEDERAL METAL AND NONMETALLIC MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

80 Stat. 772.

For necessary expenses of the Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Board of Review, as authorized by law (30 U.S.C. 721) including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$167,000.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 302. No part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used to pay the salary of any Federal employee who is convicted in any Federal, State, or local court of competent jurisdiction, of inciting, promoting, or carrying on a riot, or any group activity resulting in material damage to property or injury to persons, found to be in violation of Federal, State, or local laws designed to protect persons or property in the community concerned. Convicted rioters, payment prohibition.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1971". Short title.

Approved July 31, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 91-1095 (Comm. on Appropriations) and No. 91-1321 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 91-985 (Comm. on Appropriations).

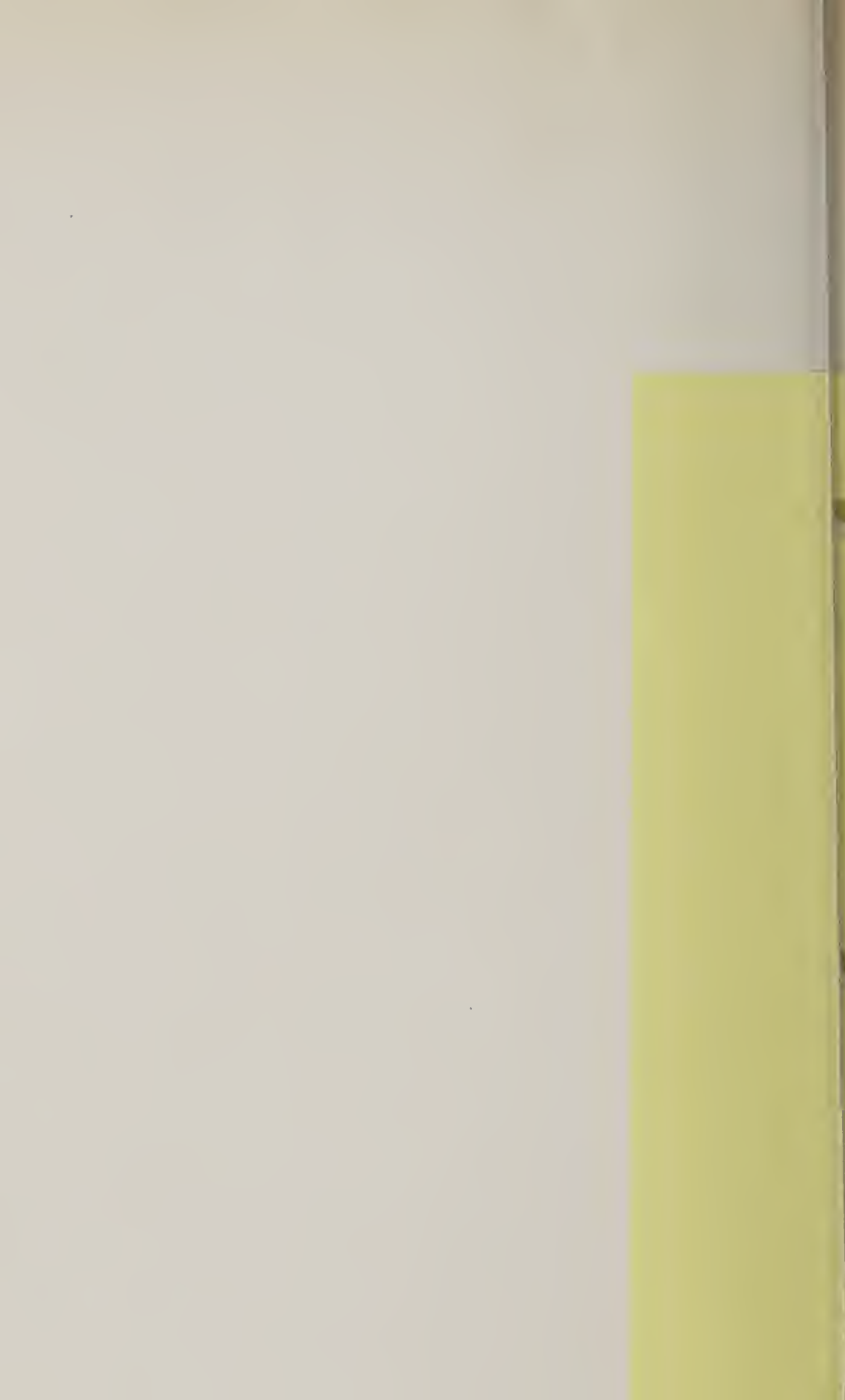
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 116 (1970):

May 19, considered and passed House.

July 1, considered and passed Senate, amended.

July 22, House and Senate agreed to conference report.





Calendar No. 987

91ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 17619

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 30, 1970

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HARRIS to H.R. 17619, an Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 6, line 9, strike out "\$18,800,000" and insert
2 in lieu thereof "\$19,385,000".

3 On page 7, line 5, immediately before the period, insert
4 a colon and the following: "*Provided further*, That not to
5 exceed \$585,000 be used for a boys' dormitory, Eufaula In-
6 dian Boarding School, Oklahoma".

Amdt. No. 757

Amdt. No. 757

Calendar No. 987

**91ST CONGRESS
2D Session**

H. R. 17619

AMENDMENTS

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JUNE 30, 1970

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed